Reports of Stations

Foochow

College

Evangelistic

Theol. Sem.

Personal

Suburbs & Inghok

Woman's work

Medical

Kindergarten

Inghok

G. B. S.

Evangelistic

Medical

Pagoda Anchorage & Diongloh

G. B. S.

Day Schools

Bible Woman's Tr. Sch.

Village

Medical

Woman's Work

Ponasang

Girls' Coll.

Medical

Shaowu

General

Medical

1900-1901

Commencement Day at Foochow College.

Jan - 1901

Perhaps it seems unusual to the home friends to read of a commencement day in January, but since our January differs but little from the June days of home it seems to us but natural.

Every suggestion of winter is taken away by the bright sun, the blooming flowers, and the gay decorations and we are reminded of our commencement days which have many things in common with that of Foochow College.

There are some features, however, which differ. It was especially gratifying to have the high officials present at the exercises, and to know that at least outwardly they were not unfriendly to the Christian work done among the young men of their land. This is the annual occasion for reaching the officials themselves with some of the "Good tidings" and showing them the results of Western education upon their people.

After two hours of waiting for the last and highest of the officials, they with the foreign missionaries and the U. S. Consul, Dr. Gracey, were photographed.

In the photograph, third from the right sits the Provincial treasurer; next to him in fur coat and spectacles sits the Chen Tao-tai, who is a member of the Foreign Board; to the left and right, respectively, sit the Prefect and the Sub prefect; Again to the left and the right sit the Ming and the Au-guang Magistrates; the remaining Chinese are gentry entitled to office. After the photograph was taken they were conducted by Pres. Peet and Rev. G. W. Hinman to the Peace St. Church where the exercises were held.

The graduating class consisted of six young men, four having completed the eight years English course and two the Chinese course of the same length.

The class goes forth with many prayers that it may be an unwavering force on the side of truth and righteousness. Four members of the class have for some time been closely identified with the Christian organisations of the College; one has long been a christian but prevented from publicly confessing his belief by his aged father; another came from a christian family but yet was indifferent to christianity until the past term when he yielded to the Christian influences about him, and at last has been received into the church.

Thus God has been pleased to honor the prayers of His servants and has brought each one to know Him.

One essay, on "Educational Reform" was read in English; two, on phases of the political situation, were read in Foochow Colloquial; one of a scientific nature was read in Mandarin, and one was omitted and a talk on the X ray substituted.

Each essay showed that the writer was alive to the needs of his beloved though sin-burdened land.

The music was mainly Chinese songs, although there were both Chinese and English class songs. The following is the English class song:-

Young men in Christ the Lord,
We bear the truth, our sword.
Great is the prize.
From every enemy
We would our country free;
This would our watchword be,
China, Arise!

Temples with senseless gods,
Priests, teaching empty frauds,
Fools reckoned wise,
These are the foes of right
Who flee from wisdom's light.
Ended is China's night,
China, arise!

Bid learning's host advance,
Battle with ignorance,
Boasting and lies.
Strike down the grasping hand;
Let love with justice stand,
Crying through all the land,
China, arise!

Our college days are done;
Life's battles must be won
Before God's eyes.
Bearing the truth, our sword,
May we, in Christ the Lord,
Trust for the sure reward,
China shall rise."

After the English Class song Dr. S. L. Gracey made a few remarks on the "Educated Men of China" which were followed by the officials also addressing a few remarks to the class and school.

Next the Chinese Class song was sung, of which the following is a literal translation.

Farewell to Teachers.

As you have gathered and handed down to us the Higher Education
Eight solar cycles, we following on are ashamed of our poor gifts.
Too vainly have we received, and greatly we grieve thereat.
But how propitious that you with watchful eyes have educated us.
On this famous hill we have sat thus long with you
Who came hither over the boundless ocean:
Now at the time of almond blossoms we reflect that we must part:
Beside the Pagoda, turning, we gaze longingly at these tall roofs.

Farewell to the School.

Amid the voices of the closing year we sadly prepare to depart:
These halls of learning we can not forget.
Rivers and hills gazing northward see a thorny wild:
But Southland Citri mid wind and snow still yield fragrance.
As we have thus received such special instruction.
~~We dare to say we have a literature to repay our Government.~~

To morrow as we take our various ways east and west.
We will say to our land "We must be self-reliant".

Farewell of the School to the Class.

Brilliant talent finished learning are two jewels.
They are conducting you to the top most rank.
Together we have received the teachers' nurture;
You each are one in a thousand, a treasure to the Empire.
Amid our throng you are like the charger Gi-ge in the van opening the way
While we like the colt Nu-tai follow taking your dust.
We praise your finished attainments in the schools of China and the west.
The realm can well rely on you to work renovation.

The awarding of diplomas by the President was followed by instrumental music by Miss Brown and the benediction by Rev. Chas Hartwell, and the exercises which marked the close of the college life of the Class of 1901 were ended. As we left Peace St. Church the sun was just setting behind the Western hills and the city seemed so hushed in peace that a prayer came to our lips that it might be an omen of the "abiding peace" which had come to the hearts of the departing class, and of the great peace which shall yet be China's.

For Mission Library.

REPORT OF FOOCHOW COLLEGE---April, 1901.

The following Report is for the year ending March 31st, 1901--a year which will ever be memorable for events with most stupendous and far-reaching results. While in many parts of China missionary work of all kinds was seriously interfered with, it has gone on in Foochow much as usual, albeit with a more limited recognition on the part of the common people.

At the beginning of 1901 Professor Chan made known to the President his desire to resign his position ~~his pos~~ as instructor in the College. An intimation only, of this desire had been given a year ago and so the formal request came something as a startling surprise. At the next meeting of the Board of Managers the President presented to them Professor Chan's letter of resignation. In accepting the resignation the Board of Managers expressed their great respect and esteem for Prof. Chan. Educated in Harvard University with a special training in Chemistry, he was eminently fitted to take a prominent part in the Scientific Department of the College. His connection with this Institution, covering a period of scarcely three years, was but long enough to give a good start in his Department and it is much to be regretted that he felt compelled to sever his connection with us because of financial reasons. The best wishes of those associated with him in this work will go with him to whatever field he may be called.

The death of Pastor Ling Nik-sing, which occurred on the 6th of January last, removed from our circle of instructors a most honored and efficient helper. His connection with the College, other than as a preacher to the students, had not been for long and his daily and direct teaching of the Bible was given to but a small class of young men. Still such was his power and influence for good that his removal has made a profound impression throughout the Institution. The life of the College, within the spiritual sphere was elevated by his presence in the student community. The officers and teachers with whom he was associated will long remember what a deep interest he always took in the well-being and prosperity of the College and what a joy it was to him to witness its growth year by year. He was always ready to give his efforts, his time, his wise counsels, his genuine sympathy, his friendly encouragement, in aid of any one who was working in any way whatever for the advancement of Truth and civilization. And how infinitely valuable such help was, those knew best who were closely associated with him in work. The last year of his career was, perhaps, the most remarkable, for it brought out the spirit of the true man which was in him. Tumult and anxiety and fear reigned to a greater or less extent throughout the empire. In many places men of his faith and feeling had been and were being mercilessly and brutally beaten, put to the sword, burned and even sawn

asunder, and the talk all about him was that the time was near at hand when all of his stamp were to be exterminated, root and branch, together with the hated foreign devils no matter in what pursuit engaged. He sent his wife and little ones to a place of greater safety but with the eyes of christians and heathen alike turned toward him he resolved to stand at his post in spite of the seemingly approaching storm of death and destruction. Notwithstanding all the limitations arising from bodily weakness and the uncertainty of the prospect, he moved on in the performance of his daily duties with the same quiet, cheerful and brave spirit which had characterized his life for so many years. The storm which threatened, passed off but the experiences of those few weeks had done their fatal work on a constitution already weak and worn out. Death came suddenly and unexpectedly on a beautiful Sabbath morning but it was met with that calmness and fortitude which pertain to the noblest character. It found him at his post, doing the work to which he had been divinely called, faithful even to the end both to God and man. The loss of such a man to our College can scarcely be measured. But the sense of our loss may be mingled with a thankful appreciation of the value of his services and of the rich memories of a godly life which he has left behind him. The men of such saintly lives in the successive generations, make up no small part of the glory of the Christian Church. They rest from their labors but their works follow them and carry influences for good to many who never know the source from which the blessing descends upon them, tho they continually rejoice in the rich life which they possess. The memory of Pastor Ling will long be cherished and honored by all who knew him.

Notwithstanding the troublous times of 1900 the fall term of the College opened on the day previously decided upon. The President with his family was unavoidably detained in Japan, whither he had been ordered by the doctor. Mr. Chan too was absent, not returning until sometime in Dec. A temporary organization was formed with Mr. Walker as chairman and Mr. Hin treasurer. As the Ponasang Hospital was closed, the services of Mr. Lau, who had formerly given most valuable assistance, were secured. It is a matter for profound thanksgiving that it was thus possible to keep in operation the various departments of the College through all those troublous times. At the beginning of 1901, Miss Hartwell temporarily withdrew from the force of instructors to take charge of work in The Lower Field. The return of Miss. Chittenden, however, from an 18-month furlough in the U. S.

prevented what might otherwise have been a very serious diminution in the working force of the Institution. The transfer of Mr. and Mrs. Hinman from the Shaowu to the Foochow City Station has added strength to the College Faculty. The President desires to express his personal gratification at the addition of these two names to our list of instructors and feels that in this he is but voicing the sentiment of the entire body of teachers. There have been no changes in the regular native teaching force during the year under consideration. This force numbers ten. Three of these have given their time to instruction in the Classics and Composition; three, who are graduates of this College, to English and western studies while the rest divide their time between Bible, Arithmetic, Geography and History. Besides these, there has been a force of from eight to ten student teachers who in this way have been enabled to pay their own expenses while endeavoring to complete their course of study. The removal by death from this force of student teachers of Ling Caik-hong, produced a profound impression in the student community. He was a post-graduate student--one who seemed destined to become a valuable helper in the work. He served as personal teacher to Mr. Hubbard and Mrs. Peet during the summer of 1900, contracted the germs of typhoid, from which he passed away soon after the opening of the fall term.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT. There has been little if any change in these. It is perhaps to be regretted that more attention has not been given during the last two or three years to Music, Drawing and Gymnastics. It is recognized that with the present force of workers these cannot be taught without taking time and strength from some other subjects but it is certainly worthy of consideration whether it would not be for the advantage of all concerned to take some action looking toward a change in this direction. The greater part of each Wednesday morning is devoted to general exercises consisting of debates both in English and Chinese, composition, translation, special Bible work and Romanized. This furnishes a grateful brake in the

routine of the week's work and tends to broaden and further develop the mental activities of the students. But while the subjects taught have thus been about the same as those taught in the last few preceding years, there has been in some respects, an advance in the method of teaching. This is particularly true in regard to Bible instruction. There has been more expository teaching and less of the simple changing of the Bible from the classical language into the colloquial. The amount of such expository teaching has only been limited by the number of teachers at hand to do the work. There is still much room for improvement in the departments of Mathematics, History and the Sciences. The Chinese method of teaching, inborn in their very natures, has for its object the lessening, as far as possible, the work of the teacher without any reference whatever to the needs of the scholar. Hence arises the memoriter system of recitation where the teacher simply keeps his eye on the text book to see that the student recites the lesson, character for character, without stopping to enquire into his understanding of the subject under instruction. The suggestion is made that such vain and worse-than-useless method of mental discipline might be more easily eradicated could there be held, two or three times a year, a Teachers' Convention at which the general subject of education might be treated in all its phases. As year after year rolls by the Chinese Classics seem to be taking a more and more subordinate position in the estimation of the people at large and unless all signs fail, the time is not far distant when literary preferment will not be gaged solely on a knowledge of the Classics but there will be required also a proper understanding of the laws governing the universe in which we live so far as it may be possible to know and understand these laws.

THE STUDENTS. The College is not only a Training School for native

helpers but is also an Institution for the dissemination of a liberal and enlightened christian education. As a consequence non-christian as well as christian students have been received. The largest number enrolled during the year under review was 159. Owing to the troubles in the North with the consequent alarm on the part of those in any way conneted with foreigners, this number was lessened the second term by between thirty and forty. With the beginning of this year, 1901, the number again increased. We note, as an indication of the goodwill of the official class toward our work, the enrollment among our new students of the grand-nephew of the viceroy, here in Foochow, and the son and grandson of the Min magistrate. This is the first instance in the history of our College that any person from the family of any official actually in office in Foochow, has joined us as a student. It is with sorrow that we have to record the death of Li Gieng-gi, a member of the class of 1903. A fine christian young man, always ready to give testimony for the hope within him, and a Sunday School worker, his absence will be much felt. In the Semi-Annual examination in June he took highest rank. He died suddenly on the river in a sanpan while on his way home for the summer vacation. Ding Kai-ming of the same class, died at his home in Foochow City on the 20th of March after an illness of ten days. He also was a professing christian and had done active work as a school teacher in Inghok City. We note one other death, that of Huang Guoh-hua who had been with us for three and one-half years. Of the four students who have thus been removed by death, three gave promise of becoming efficient workers of righteousness among their own people. We do not expect all our students to become christian teachers or preachers. Many are not thus adapted. We

may not even expect all to become christians before leaving us, but we do expect that with faithful and conscientious work on the part of the teachers, emphasized by consistent godly lives, no student will go out from us after a course of study, who will not take with him many seeds of Truth which may ultimately spring up unto life everlasting. Every student is expected to give some time each day to the study of God's Word; to attend morning and evening worship, at the former of which a brief exposition is given of the passage read. No one is excused from the regular weekly prayer meeting or from the Sunday services except for reasons which would be allowed in any country. There is a Y. M. C. A. in the College with its Constitution and By-laws, its officers and Committees. The regular meeting of the Association is held every Saturday evening and is often one of the best features of the week's work. There ~~is~~ was a membership of 65 active and 23 associate members. The amount of actual personal work done by these christian young men among their fellows, may never be known but the statement of one young man, the son of an official, "Don't think that I care nothing for these things, for I do" is only an indication that something has been done by somebody to turn the thoughts of the unconverted to their own condition. The Evangelistic Band which has now been in existence for a number of years had a membership of thirty or forty. In view of the fact that these young men represent the College, too great care cannot be exercised in their selection. The Band is composed of those young men who themselves feel the call to go out Sunday afternoons and do christian work among their own people. This work has generally taken the form of teaching Sunday School classes in the various Day Schools connected with the City Station.

although some few have conducted regular preaching services at different points in the City and Suburbs or have had charge at the overflow meeting held every Sabbath morning, weather permitting, in Cowan Hall. It is still too soon to speak with positiveness of the actual practical value of outside christian work to the students themselves, or to assert that less good could be done or secured by the expenditure of an equal amount of time in faithful, personal work among their fellows, or as teachers in our own Sunday School under the immediate supervision of the christian teachers of the College. Young men thus detailed for S.S.work in the various Day-Schools, themselves lose all the benefit which they might gain by their connection, either as teachers or scholars, with the different S.S.classes in our own school, and it is a matter worthy of the most serious consideration whether this, after all, is or is not the best method for the preparation of young men for the christian work of the future. It is a great pleasure to report that the spiritual condition of the College has been most encouraging. We mention no revival, so called--no in-gathering of large numbers of young men. And it may be questioned whether such experiences are at all desirable. A profession which has its roots in the emotions only, is not to be encouraged and it is too much to expect that young men brought up in heathenism will in two, three or even four years' time have a sufficiently intelligent comprehension of the true meaning of Christianity, its privileges and obligations, to entitle them to church membership. Hence it follows that the position taken by most, if not all the teachers of this institution has been, and very wisely it would seem, one of conservatism rather than otherwise. Yet notwithstanding this care

we have to report that during the year under review, there was an addition of 13 names to the church rodl from the College and we believe these souls to have been gathered in because of the seedsowing in years gone by and the faithful labors, not of one or two, but of all the christian teashers working together, each in his own way, for the accomplishment of one and the same end, namely the salvation of souls.

BUILDINGS.----The President has repeatedly called attention in the reports of recent years, to the urgent need of suitable buildings for the proper accommodations of the students and the generall needs of the work. A Dormitory, an Assembly Hall, Laboratory, Recitation Hall and Library have for some time been an imperative need. Individual gifts, varying in amount from fifty cents to five hundred dollars, together with contributions from the Chinese local authorities, made two sucessave years, and the munificent giftof $15000. from Mrs. Harris of New London, Ct., to all of which reference was made in the report of last year, has made possible the hope that the near future will see at least a few of these buildings erected and in use. The troubles of 1900 put a stop to all such plans but the return of quiet and order raised again the hopes of enlargement. Plans for the "Administration Building" are already in the hands of the contractor and it is hoped that the work of erecting it may be begun at a comparatively early day and that it may be completed within the first term of 1901. It will be located on a portion of the site of The Old Hospital, near "The Hospital Home." In view of the special demands of the College at the present time it has been thought best to devote the building, which is to be a small

one of three rooms, to an office and private office for the President and a depository for College text books and maps and a museum for geological specimens, etc. Reference was made in the last report to the completion of the center and east wing of the dormitory, "Lincoln Hall". The erection of the west wing, it is hoped, will quickly follow the completion of the "Administration Building" referred to above. It is proposed to so build the basement of this wing as to adapt it to the uses of the College Press whose presses, type and paper are now scattered in different parts of the College and Mission premises. This is to be but a temporary arrangement. The Press should have a building of its own specially adapted to all its needs, and the hope is that such a building will be erected on the vacant land west of "Lincoln Hall" with funds directly contributed for the purpose. The erection of an Assembly Hall, Laboratory, Recitation Hall and Library, should quickly follow the completion of "Lincoln Hall" and in the order named. We can scarcely expect ever to have a large College campus with plenty of breathing space around the various buildings of the Institution, because of the necessary limitations of our location. But the acquisition of all the land directly to the south and east of us is absolutely necessary for the erection of the buildings already named. The President has made no allusion thus far to the erection of a building for the ladies who are connected with the College. As these ladies give a large part of their time to Woman's Work and other outside work a dwelling adapted to their needs and uses would require the expenditure of a sum which in the present

imperative needs of the Institution it has been thought by The Board of Managers hardly wise to take entirely from the funds already in hand for College Enlargement. It is eminently proper however, that a certain amount should be appropriated toward this object from the College Enlargement Fund. The ladies who have done and are doing faithful, hard work for the building up of this Institution, should not be prevented from doing their best work for lack of a place they may call home, and it is to be hoped that the sum which may be set apart from the Enlargement Fund will be very soon so supplemented by gifts from individuals or The Woman's Boards, that the erection of a home in every respect thoroughly adapted to their uses and the needs of their work may be speedily accomplished. The site for the building has been already secured. The funds for erection are still wanting.

FINANCES.----The report of the Treasurer of the College is for the year ending Dec. 31st, last. It is peculiarly gratifying to observe that pressure of the times affected the students of the College and their parents to a less extent than might have been anticipated. There was a serious falling off in the attendance of students the second term as compared with the first, and a consequent diminution in the receipts. It is a most happy circumstance that in spite of this the actual receipts for the year, $4158.47 exceeded the current expenses, $4132.22, by $26.25. The College however found itself with outstanding debts for apparatus chemicals etc, amounting to$421.09, which undoubtedly could have been wiped out but for the troublous times through which the country passed. The treasurer also reports as

having in hand a Certificate of Deposit for $528. from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, being a gift from Dr. C. C. Baldwin toward the erection of a Library Building. It would seem practicable to add this to the College Enlargement Fund from which money must be taken when the Library is erected. The gift of $168.50 gold, from The Brotherhood of Harvard Church, Brookline, Mass., to which reference was made last year, has been spent for electrical apparatus for the use of the College and for a one-half font of Chinese type for the use of the Press. Such gifts help much in enlarging our borders and strengthening our stakes.

THE PRESS.---Mrs. Peet, in addition to work in the school, has taken the greater share of the responsibility and care of this department of work. Owing to the enforced trip to Japan in the summer of 1900, the record is necessarily a broken one and it is impossible to give exact figures or data. It is a matter of general rejoicing that the printing, for The British and Foreign Bible Society, of the Romanized New Testament with references, has been completed and the books will soon be ready for distibution. The work of preparing the manuscript and reading proof was very exacting and the ladies and gentlemen of the three missions who had a share in the task are to be complimented on the thoroughness and efficiency with which it was executed. The Romanized newspaper has appeared each month and seems to be gaining in popular estimation. Besides the New Testament and the newspaper above referred to there have been printed Reports, Record Blanks, Maps, Programs etc. etc. As far as can be ascertained the total number of pages

printed was 765971. The Press has become increasingly useful to the Mission and has fully carried out its original purpose which was to furnish work for indigent but promising students. There are always a number of young men in our Institution who are limited in means and are in greater or less measure obliged to support themselves. The Press gives them this opportunity, and has thus become itself an object most worthy of the loyal support of those who value the self-respect which arises naturally from self-dependence.

In closing the record of the College and Press for the year ending Mar. 31st, 1901, the President desires to present his thanks to all those associated with him in this work, for their cooperation in advancing the cause of christian education and enlightenment here in Foochow, and to express his conviction that the near future has in store much larger opportunities for the dissemination of an enlightened civilization than has ever been offered before. Let us go forward with renewed zeal and courage to battle against the strongholds of darkness and superstition.

THE PEACE STREET CHURCH---has an enrolled membership of 203. Of these 5 were received on profession of faith during the past year and two by letter. Seven have been removed by death. Seven children have been baptized. The church treasurer reports receipts amounting to 220.69 Mex. and ezwenditures of the same amount thus showing a praiseworthy carefulness in the handling of funds. Various kinds of church work have been carried on about as usual. The church and the community at large has met an irremediable loss in the death of its pastor Ling, to whom reference has already been made. It has now secured the services, for one year, of the preacher at one of our city chapels. Mr. Guoh enters upon his new field of work with great zeal and earnestness, and we may hope for good results. It seems a

strange coincidence that the same year should remove from this church its chapel keeper as well as its pastor. Formerly a slave to the opium habit by the grace of God he was rescued and given a few years' opportunity to testify to the power of the Gospel to save even to the uttermost.

Lyman P. Peet

Sept. 30. 1904

Rec'd Aug. 3d. 1901.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

W. L. BEARD.

Foochow Theological Sem. 3.

American Board Mission.

Foochow, China, Apr - 1901.

The Last command of Christ to his disciples was to teach the Gospel to all men. The church is the organization thro which this command is to realize its fulfillment, ~~in the church~~. For success in the work the church must depend upon its ministers. The efficiency of these ministers depends largely upon the training which they have received. And altho in this training every experience in the man's life is a factor, yet the specific training which he receives in the Theological Seminary is, other things being equal, by far the most important of all factors in giving him that efficiency as a leader which brings to the church success in her work of disseminating the Gospel.

No other institution exerts as a more vital an influence on the life and growth of the church, and hence on the success of Christianity, as the Theological Seminary. This fact is understood and realized by the church. Each of her various denomiantions is most jealous both for the quantity and quality of the teaching done in her schools of Theology. At the last Congregational Council, held in Boston the discussions relating to the Theological Seminaries demanded more than an important place. In the meetings of the various Congregational Associations the condition of the Theological Seminaries is a vital topic. The different Weeklies and Monthlies of the church give prominence to articles on the Theological Seminary, and to Seminary news. From these discussions and from the experience of the church, two decisions vitally important to the Seminaries have been made. (1) the churches are demanding with greater strictness that the young men who are to be their leaders shall first take a thorough course in the Seminary. (2) the Seminaries refuse all candidates who have not had a clissical college education.

If all this importance is given to the character of the professional training of a Christian ministry in a country where idolatry is unknown, and where superstition has no foothold, where the principles of Christianity are dominant, where the constituency of the church inherits a Christian belief from the fathers of many generat-ions; how much more jealously ought the professional training of the Christian ministry be planned in lands where idolatry and superstition enter every relation of life, where the principles of Christianity are entirely foreign to both theory and practice, where the constituency of the church inherits a belief in idolatry from the fathers of many tens of generations!

There is at this time in China a special need for a thoroughly consecrated and educated ministry, to lead the Chinese church. Probably in a larger sense than ever many

many of the foreigners realize, the church in China must work out her own salvation, and it must be done thro the Chinese leaders of the church who have received the best possible training for their work in the schools specially provided for that purpose. With the opening of the new era there is sure to be a demand for Western Learning, thro the study of English, far is excess of the same demand immediately after the war with Japan. Missionaries will not only see opened to them opportunities to advance the Western Learning, but they will feel the pressure to engage in the work , and with the opportunity and the pressure will come the privelege ~~of teaching~~ of teaching the Truths of the Gospel under the best of conditions. This Western Learning is vital to the new life of China. It is also vital to the Christian church of China.

But there is in this demand for a knowledge of English a source of danger to the church. (1) The number of missionaries is small. Each one, even those in charge of the distinctively theological training of preachers, will find it easy to put more life and enthusiasm into the work with English speaking boys, than into the more plodding training of young ministers in the Chinese tounge. (2) There is a danger in the greater enducements which the Western Learning offers the young China. Equipped with a knowledge of English, he can command in offices of the government and of business firms from $30 to $100 per month. If he becomes a preacher he must accept $5 or $8 at first, aod if he ever receives $15, it will be in excess of the average pastor's salary. Add to these facts that the demand for English speaking young men in government and business offices at least equals the supply, and it will be senn at once that the church must look for the rank and file of its pastors and preachers, to young men who do not speak English.

It should be said to the glory of God and to the strengthening of our faith in the Chinese that there are a few young men possessed of all the advantages of the Western Learning, who refuse the financial advantages and accept a moderate support in Christian work out of sincere consecration to Christ and his work. At the same it must be kept in mind that even these young men do become preachers. They are teachers or missionaries' helpers.

How then shall this danger to the specific training of Chinese young men for the ministry be averted?

First, and emphatically, not by seeking to retard or restrict the progress of Western Learning. Rather by helping to direct this learning into Christian channels . In this line the Anglo-Chinese colleges are doing a work, the influence of which for good to the Empire and to the church would be difficult to estimate.

Secondly, this danger is to be averted by making the Theological Seminaries themselves more efficient as training schools for the leaders in the Chinese church. To this end (1) each institution should have at least the equivalent of

one missionary's time. IT would be better for the students if the teaching were done by two or more instead of one missionary. (2) Each institution should have the whole time and strength of one Chinese who has received every advantage that the missiin can give him, and who has already shown his ability to put into practice the lessons he has been taught. He should be a man of thoroughly consecrated education, and able to impart both his consecration and his education to those who

For Congregational Work,
A.B.C.F.M.

Morris

a Theological Seminary in ~~South~~ China.

By Rev. W.L. Beard, Principal of the Foochow Theological Seminary.

The theological seminary of the American Board in Foochow was organized in January, 1896. The principal in charge arrived in November, 1894. "Beside the care of the seminary

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(Pages 1 to 4)

specially provided for that purpose."

Strong

~~bring to the church success.~~

~~This institution was organized in Jan. 1896. The foreigner in charge arrivel in Foochow Nov. 1894. Beside the care of the Seminary~~ he had all the evangelistic and other educational work at one station, and much clerical work. In 1899 all the work of another station was added to his other work. This is the condition which exists at the present writing. The Board however fully realizes the gravity of the situation and there is help in sight.

For the Chinese assistant the Seminary was most fortunate in securing a young man, Mr. Ding Ming Uong, a son of our eldest pastor, who has had every advantage the missionary could give him ~~in whom was realized fully the ideal for the man in this position as set forth above.~~ Since accepting the position he has pursued under the missionary's direction studies in Theology, Church History, and N.T. Introduction. With great advantage he has spent four months in the U.S. as the delegate of the National Y.M.C.A. of China to the first Convention of the World's Student Christian Federation. During this period he visited many of the Theological Seminaries, Colleges, and Training Schools for Christian Workers of the country. On his return to China he made a complete tour of the missio Colleges of northern and central China. Educationally and Spiritually Mr. Ding's experiences during these months were of untold blessing to him. Thro him they will ever be of great benefit to those whom he teaches.

The second assistant, Mr. Kiu Ging Nieng, graduated from the Seminary with the first class in 1899. He has proved the right man in the right place. He has

one missionary's time. IT would be better for the students if the teaching were done by two or more instead of one missionary. (2) Each institution should have the whole time and strength of one Chinese who has received every advantage that the missiin can give him, and who has already shown his ability to put into practice the lessons he has been taught. He should be a man of thoroughly consecrated education, and able to impart both his consecration and his education to those who learn of him. He should be posessed with a love for his country and his countrymen overshadowed only by his love for Christ. (3) The Theological Seminary should have a building adapted to its needs. Without a suitable home it cannot do its best work, and the dangers pointed out above cannot be avetted. Without a proper building much of the time and strength of both foreign and Chinese teachers will be spent in vain. (4) The curriculum should be adapted to students who have graduated from all the other schools of the mission. (5) the location of this institution should be in a center that offers abundant opportunities for practical Christian work during the whole course of study.

The above is an expression of the ideal toward which the Foochow Theological Seminary is working. If it can realize this ideal there is more than a reasonable hope that it will attract to it young men who are able and worthy to become suitable leaders for the church in Foochow- such leaders as will be used of God to bring to ~~the church success~~.

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had about ten years of Christian training under the best influences, and has had much experience in Christian work. The other member of the Faculty is Mr. Gong Sieu Lieng, a graduate of the Chinese First Degree. He fills acceptably the position of teacher in the Chinese Classics, writing etc.

The educational standard was at first indefinite. With each year it has been raised. The class which entered this year consists of four, not from a lack of candidates but because the standard was too high for many. Two of these four are graduates of the Foochow College, and the other two are men with a good Chinese education and a large experience in leading men to Christ. This is the first year that our ideal in the educational standard for admission has been realized.

The Seminary is located in Foochow Suburbs at Ponasang. This is the natural geographical center for the Foochow Mission. Here is ~~located~~ the oldest church of the mission, Geu Cio Dong. Within thirty minutes walk there are ten other churches and chapels of the mission, beside several day schools. The population of these Suburbs is estimated at about 200,000. Thus the location affords abundant opportunities for practical work by the students, This is made an important part of the training.

The Seminary has thus far been housed in a Chinese shed adjoining the Geu Cio Dong church. This property was purchased for the enlargement of the church, and fitted up temporarily for the use of the Seminary while the money was being raised for the church enlargement. That money is now promised and part of it is in hand. ~~And only~~ But for the disturbances of a year ago this temporary structure would have given place to the church enlargment, and the Seminary turned out of doors. The hope of the mission is that before the end of 1901 the church may be enlarged. ~~We shall endeavor to keep the present quarters for the Seminary till the end of this term, in June. Then they must be given up.~~

A building is the great need of the Foochow Theological Seminary at this time. Adjoining the residence of the missionary in charge is a property in every way suitable to the location of the Seminary. The owner is very anxious to sell. For $4000 gold this could be procured and a building erected that would supply the needs of the mission in this line for many decades.

Twenty three young men have completed the three years course offered in this institution and with one exception are now in the work. They are in all parts of the field, from the mountain tops of Ing Hok to the plains of Diong Loh and the crowded streets of Foochow City and Suburbs. They are all praying that God will in some way provide a building for this Seminary. Will you join them in this prayer?

In the picture the young men standing are the graduates of the Seminary in Jan. 1901. The teachers are sitting. Mr. Ding the first assistant sits on the right, Mr. Kiu on the left and Mr. Gong next to Mr. Kiu. Mrs. Beard has charge of the music, teaching three and four hours a week.

W. T. Beard

聖學書院 THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

W. L. BEARD.

American Board Mission.

Foochow, China,

Foochow, China

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The Seminary has thus far been housed in a Chinese shed adjoining the Gau Cio Dong church. This property was purchased for the enlargement of the church, and rented us temporarily for the use of the Seminary while the money was being raised for the church enlargement. That money is now promised and part of it is in hand. And if for the disturbances of a year ago this temporary structure would have given place to the church enlargement, and the Seminary turned out of doors. The hope of the mission is that before the end of 1901 the church may be enlarged. We shall endeavor to keep the present quarters for the Seminary till the end of this term, in June. Then they must be given up.

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In the picture the young men standing are the graduates of the Seminary in 1901. The teachers are sitting. Mr. Ding the first assistant sits on the right, Mr. Kiu on the left and Mr. Song next to Mr. Kiu. Mrs. Beard has charge of the music, teaching three and four hours a week.

W. L. Beard

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
W. L. BEARD.

Foochow Suburbs station report - 4.
+ Ingbok

American Board Mission.

Foochow, China, Feb. 19th. 1901.

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.,
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Smith:-

Yesterday marked the completion of another Chinese year- another year of work in the Foochow Mission. My report this year covers the same field as the report of a year ago, i.e. in the Foochow Suburbs station, the evangelistic work, the day schools, and the Theological Seminary; in the Ing Hok station all the work except the Woman's Hospital which was in the care of Dr. Woodhull. In addition to this I have acted as Recording Secretary for another year, and have overseen the erection of a new residence.

The visit of Pres. F.E.Clark and Mrs. Clark in connection with the National Christian Endeavor Convention in the spring, deepened the spiritual life of the churches in both these stations, and increased the enthusiasm for Christian work. The Ing Hok churches were well represented by both preachers and church members. From the most distant station, Diong Keng, one hundred miles from Foochow, the preacher, his wife, who teaches a station class for women, and a woman church member attended. From Puai Sioh, the highest point at which a church is organized a like representation came. The meetings were held in the churches of our own and the Methodist mission situated in Foochow Suburbs station and large contingents of all the churches in the Suburbs station were present at most of the sessions. As has been the case with all such union meetings for the past four or five years, the need of a suitable assembly hall was sorely felt. We hope before this year closes to see the new church at Geu Cio Dong well under way. Had it not been for the political disturbance we should have had the building completed before this, if our plans had been successful.

The influence of the political disturbances upon the work under review has depended on the character of the work, and the local conditions. The Theological Seminary has not felt the disturbances. The same number of students attended thro the year as began, and the same studies pursued and the same times followed as had been planned at the beginning of the year. The influence of the disturbances on the work in the churches has been more marked. In the Ing Hok field this alone is accountable for the great decrease in the number of admissions to the churches, especially in the farther part of the field. My last visit to this field however convinced me that this not a loss. The learners are only waiting for the disturbances in their immediate vicinity to be settled when there will be additions to these churches. In the Suburbs station there have three grave difficulties to combat.

(1) The most disasterous flood that has been known for thirty years swept down high walls, carried off houses, destroyed property of all kinds and caused the death of hundreds of people in this field the 29th. of last June. The water rose in seven of the churches and chapels of this station from three to eight feet deep, causing damage to the house and furniture. The flood also damaged the property of church members to the extent of hundreds of dollars. This disaster occurred just after the reports of the political troubles in the North reached Foochow and for a few days politics was a topic of secondary importance. (2) But very soon every evil-disposed person grew bold to utter the worst imaginable threats against foreigners and Christians. (3) Then came as a result of the political situation, almost a cessasion of business. Foochow carries on a large trade in various commodities with several ports in northern and cantral China. Cargoes already shipped were entirely lost , and stock on hand was a drug in the market. Business was at a standstill. Many of the church members in the Suburbs are either themselves engaged in this import and export business or they are so closely connected with it as to be largely dependent on it for a livelihood. This depression in business circles has produced harder times here than have been known for over three decades. This has all had its influence on the churches. Until the troubles began the work in all the churches of the Suburbs station was in all respects fully up to the mark of former years. In the care used in the reception of new members the churches were far in advance of former years. Until the troubles began the churches were all meeting their expenses promptly. But during the latter part of the year I have been asked to help in all the churches except the two oldest, Geu Cio Dong and Ha Puo Ga. The Au Iong Die, and Sang Bo churches asked for only ten dollars mexicans each , but this is enough to shut them out from the self-supporting ranks.

In the Ing Hok station the influence of the commercial situation has been very slight. The political disturbances have had little effect except in the farther part of the field, where a chapel was looted. The general effect of the year's disturbances in both fields has been to bring the church into more prominence, but to make people more careful and slower to unite with the church.

The number of admissions in the Suburbs station during the year was 61. This is less than last year. But these figures do not indicate necessarily that a less number of souls have been saved. The decrease is due to three causes;- (1) The extreme care and vigilance of the pastors, preachers, and church members to ascertain the character and fitness of the candidates. (2) The disturbances of the year. (3) The fact that all candidates now understand that it is the rule of these churches that each member shall conthibute toward the church's expenses.

The Chinese contributions for the Suburbs station tor the year amount to $1532.65. For the year 1899 the amount was $2143.67, a falling off of $611.02. With the exception of $75.57 this decrease is in the one item of church building and repairs. This was to be expected, for the expenses of building and extensive re-

~~[illegible] yearly expenses~~

pairs are not ordinary yearly expenses. All things considered the amount of the Chinese contribution for the year is much larger than I dared to hope last July and August. Financially these pastors and preachers have had a hard time. Not all the church members have paid all the money they promised at the beginning of the year. Many of those who have met their whole obligation have done so thro great sacrifice and true love to Christ. In Foochow Suburbs there are now seven organized churches and one chapel. Five years ago there were two organized churches and one chapel. Then times were good and the expense of living small. Rice could be bought for $2.50 a load. This last year times have been harder and living more expensive than at any time during a generation past. Rice was $5-$6 a load much of the time. Yet five years ago the two churches and one chapel received the same sum total of financial aid from foreign sources that the seven churches and one chapel received this last year. And yet after all this is said only a small proportion of the church members of this station are giving as they ought to give to God's work. The majority have only begun to learn their duty in this respect. Many who are now giving $5 a year ought to give $25 and others who are giving $20 will count it a privelege to give $100 when the love of Christ has reached the innermost recesses of their hearts.

A year ago the report of the work of this station mentioned problems connected with self-government as of vital importance to the welfare of these churches and as causing some anxiety to the missionary in charge. It is with much pleasure that I can now report great progress in this direction during the past year. Still the greatest need of the whole mission at this time, in the field of literature, is for a church polity which shall contain simple rules for the government of self-supporting churches. The churches of the whole field are too dependent on the methods of individual missionaries, so that we are in danger of having churches of Paul and churches of Apollos and churches of Caphas.

GEU CIO DONG:- The work here has moved smoothly and steadily during the year. We had plans well laid for the enlargement of the church edifice during the summer but the political condition put a stop to their realization. A fact of great encouragement is that most of the additions have been from the immidiate vicinity of the church. Some men and women of high standing in the community have united with the church. All the expenses of the church have been met by the Chinese in spite of business disaster and hard times and political turmoil. The additions have been twenty, the contributions $362.

HA PUO GA:- This church has scarcely felt the shock of the political storm. Even on the Sundays when the worst threats were in the air the audience room was filled with church members and learners. Fear of God drove out fear of man. One of the encouraging facts that came to me during the days of anxiety was the report that only three days after the date set for the massacre of all Christians, there were one hundred and thirty five (135) attentive listeners at the morning service in this church and ninety in attendance at the C.E. service in the evening. Some of the members [illegible] festivities in their shops where the Gospel was

of this church held Christmas festivities in their shops where the Gospel was preached with enthusiasm. In spite of the difficulties of the year this church has asked for no financial aid from foreign sources. The contribution was $257.60, six united with the church during the year.

AU IONG DIE:- The churches at Au Ciu, Sang Tung Gio and Sang Bo were offshoots of the Au Iong Die church. After each daughter had been duly established in her own home, the mother church had rallied bravely. At the beginning of 1900 they were again feeling strong and hopeful after having given letters to some twenty five or more of their earnest members to form the church at Sang Bo. An ordained pastor, Rev. Ling Go Chung was called on a salary of $12 per month. As $7 was the most they had ever given before , this was a large undertaking. The persecutions in the summer found some of the newer members weak. To make their case more serious, an insense shop near the church gave an entertainment in August at which the chief attraction was a shadow picture of a boxer chopping off a foreigner's head. One of the church members was unwise in his language and his actions on this occasion, and the affair assumed a very serious aspect. The prompt action of the officials averted an attack on the church. This disturbance has had a bad effect on the members who have more recently united with the church. It is much to the credit of the pillars of the ~~chu~~ church tha they have been able to meet all bills with the help of $10 mexicans from the missionary. The contributions were ~~$188.80, additions 3.~~ $287.65, additions, 15

SANG TUNG GIO:- In the Suburbs station this is the only church without a recently repaired building. At the beginning of the year the members took steps to purchase and repair a suitable house of worship. The disturbances killed the effort. But there are deeper causes that must be remedied before this church can be called prosperous. (1) the preacher is an uneducated man, with no executive ability. He is an indefatigable personal worker, but does not possess the ability to teach his converts beyond a certain stage. Hence altho the members, without exception, call him "loving" and "upright", they have little respect for him as their leader. (2) Of the forty eight members only one is a woman. She is the preacher's wife, an ignorant slave girl. No women come to the services, and the conditions are not such as to draw them in. Woman in all her degredation in China is the backbone of the spiritual life of the church, as in her superstition she is the more earnest and enthusiastic in her idolatry. This church has contributed $82.60 for all purposes. Seven have been added to the membership during the year.

AU CIU:- This church was started and has been controlled largely by one man who has seemed incapable of yielding to the Holy Spirit's influence in his administration of the temporal affairs of the church. He has often made the path of the preacher a hard one and has caused the missionary much anxiety. In the general scare in July and August he hid the emblems of his Christianity such as the Ten Commandments, Bible, and Hymn Book and even talked of going to Japan. Later he exhibited the true state of his heart by taking a concubine. This of course severed his conn-

W. F. BEARD
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

nection with the church. With him many of those whom he had personally influenced to unite with the church also left. But altho he, who was the human agency in starting the church, has proven unworthy the church's name, yet there are, after a careful revision of the church register, 41 names left. Among these there is a large body of faithful women who are the hope of the church. There are also among the men some who have stood firm in all the trials and are now ready to assume the responsibility of directing the temporal affairs of the church. And what shall we say of the work of this unworthy man? That God can use the base things of this world to glorify Him. It should be added that this man's son aged fifteen years regularly attends both the church services and the day school. He himself attends church occasionally, tho not a member. The contributions of this church were $105 for all purposes, the additions twelwe.

SANG BO:- This church has had a quiet year. The chief characteristic of the work is the extremely severe tests for church membership. The preacher is a very strict man. And his experience of the past few years has led him to apply the most trying tests not only ~~who~~ those who desire to enter the church, but also to those who are already members. This church is trying the experiment of owning property. Houses adjoining the church building have been given to the church, the rents of which amount to $40 or $50 . There is a more or less general desire on the part of the churches to acquire property to be used in helping to defray the expenses of the church. Much property could be accquired in this way if the missionary body sanctioned it. This case will be useful in helping to decide whether it is wise or not. The contributions at Sang Bo were $199.80, the additions three.

DUNG SONG:- This is the youngest organized church in the Suburbs station. The young preacher and his wife are getting a good hold on the people. The work among the women is specially encouraging. More than twenty are regular attendants on the church services. The contributions were $46, the additions eight.

There are two chapels in the station; one connected with the Geu Cio Dong church , at Hung Sang Gio (Upper Bridge) and one connected with the Ha Puo Ga church, at Sang Gaing Ciu. Both churches have received members from these chapels during the year. The chapel at Sang Gaing Ciu is owned by the church. It was repaired by the church members so as to make a neat and attractive building, at the beginning of the year. The Chinese contributions for repairs were $150. The chapel has a nice audience room for worship, a room for a woman's station class, and a room for a day school, beside a neat reception room, and preacher's dwelling. The people here have paid beside the money for repairs, $34 toward the preacher's salary , making $184 in all.

The chapel at Au Haeng within the city walls, which was started in connection with the Geu Cio Dong church in 1895, was, soon after the beginning of the year transferred to Mr. Hartwell's care.

American Bible Society Library

~~DAY SCHOOLS~~

M. F. DEVO
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

DAY SCHOOLS

There have been ten day schools in connection with the Suburbs station during the year. Each of these has as formerly been either in the same building with the church or chapel or in an adjoining house, except one. This one is in a quarter of the Suburbs somewhat isolated and where there should be a chapel in the future. The aim in helping these shcools is not to start new work, but to afford an opportunity for children of Christian parents to obtain an education amid Christian surroundings. The help given to the schools has been only nominal, $20 mexicans to each teacher for the year. These schools are the natural feeders to the Foochow College and to the Girl's College at Ponasang. Each year several boys and girls from these schools enter the higher institutions.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Faculty of this institution was the same during 1900 as in 1899, i.e.

W. L. Beard in charge.

Mrs. W. L. Beard teacher of Music.

Mr. Ding Ming Uong, First Assistant,

Mr. Kiu Ging Neng, Second Assistant.

Mr. Gong Sieu Lieng (First Deegree) Teacher of Chinese Classics.

At the beginning of the year no new class was received, owing to the already too heavy burdens on the time and strength of the missionary in charge, from the other work in his care. In the class which graduated at the end of the year there were nine young men, and in the second class seven. Each year has seen an advance in the amount of Bible study we have been able to accomplish. This year there were added Notes on the Life of Christ, given in a course of lectures by the missionary in charge, and requiring a little more than one term. ; a short course in Introduction to Paul's Epistles by Mr. Ding Ming Uong, extending over one term. Also studies in the Lives of Missionary Poineers, During the year each teacher has been in his place regularly except the missionary. The care of the work in the Ing Hok field has taken him away from Ponasang fifty eight days most of which days the Seminary was in session.

This is the first year that the First Assistant Mr. Ding Ming Uong has met his classes without interruption since the organization of the Seminary. He is in every way proving himself worthy of the trust and responsibility placed in him. It had been my intention to ask that he be ordained and commissioned to this special work before the end of the year in review, but owing to the political disturbances and to the great pressure of duties that could not be postponed , I have left this for a future day.

The work of the students in the class room has been better than any previous year. Mr. Ding and myself are more and more supplementing the Chinese text books by lectures on which the students are required to take notes. In this way

we find the students obtain a much more comprehensive grasp of the subject. These lectures have been given in connection with the Life of Christ; Theology; Church History; History of Modern Missions; Biblical Geography and Paul's Epistles. If God gives strength and wisdom each of these courses of lectures should in time grow into a printed book. Theological literature in China needs many additions before it becomes adaquate for use in the Theological Seminary.

During the first term I met the young men of both classes one hour a week in Homoletics. Each Tues. evening was devoted to a preaching service at which the men of the graduating class in turn preached to the crowds that came into the church from the street. The next morning the sermon was freely criticised by each of the teachers in turn.

A year ago the need for a new building was strongly set forth both in this report and subsequently in the list of estimates made by the mission for the work of 1901. The Board has thus far taken no notice in any way of this need. The situation has been stated many times and there is nothing new to be said. Briefly the case is thus:- The Seminary has since its establishment been housed in a native shed, which with the land on which it stood was purchased by the mission in 1895 for the purpose of enlarging the Geu Cio Dong church. As the money was not then in hand for the enlargement, as the Seminary had absolutely no home, and as this could with a nominal cost be repared so as to answer the purpose, the mission voted to temporarily fit it up for the Seminary, understanding that as soon as the money was in hand for the church enlargement the land on which this temporary structure stood should be used for that purpose. The gift of $5000 for the church enlargement from the N.Y. State Branch of the Woman's Board makes it necessary to give up the present site of the Seminary. This institution is then without a home. There is a valuable piece of property adjoining the new residence erected this year, which should be owned by the mission, and which is very desirable as a site for the Seminary. The one thing lacking is $4000 gold with which to purchase the property. The Board has not yet given this subject the attention that it demands, as a most important part of the mission's educational equipment.

Of the class of nine young men who have just completed the three years course two were refused diplomas. One on account of general lack of character and fitness. The other because of certain stories, which, tho not proven, yet made it seem best to the Faculty and Committee to wait until his character was more established. This latter man is in other ways very promising and we hope he may so live as to prove his fitness for the calling. The other seven men graduated with honor to the institution.

American Board Mission.

M. L. DEVEY
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

ING HOK STATION

For another year the work of the Ing Hok station has been in my care. In planning the work for the year I found that the appropriation from the Board would not cover one half the expense of the work as it was then organized. But the special gifts for the field had been sufficient to sustain the work previously, and with the hope that these would, at least in part, be continued and with the request for an additional grant of $200 from the Board, the work was planned and has been carried on during the year with no retrenchment.

The following advances were made in the work. (1) At Sung Kua a woman's station class was organized, and a colporter added to the force of workers. (2) At Diong Keng the number of women allowed to enter the station class was increased to ten. Six read in 1899. (3) At Uo Cia a woman's station class was organized. (4) At Gak Liang a woman's station class was organized. (5) At Dai Uong the preacher added a day school to his duties as preacher. (6)At Chong Ha a woman's station class was organized and a Bible Woman employed. (7) At Deng Chio a colporter was employed, and two day schools organized, one of which was supported by the church. (8) At Bo Hung a chapel was organized. The chapel at Sa Sang was given up, but the work there still receives attention. I visited the place once during the year and the Evangelist visited it several times.

During the year I have spent in the field fifty eight (58) days. If the half days and the hours that I have spent in conference with the evangelist and other workers at my home were added up they would amount to another month, This makes three months of the twelve that I have given to the Ing Hok work. I have made nine trips into the field on which I have walked 350 miles over the roughest mountain roads, amid scenery that rivals the Yosemite, and amid people simple, cordial, and hospitable.

In the number of admissions to the church the field is far behind its record for the past few years. Only eleven persons have been received. Had it not been for the political troubles more would have been admitted at Sung Kau and Diong Keng. The native contributions exceed those of 1899 by $16.04. The amount is $237.49. There have been thirteen preachers at work in the field during the year. They have preached in sixteen different places. Day schools have been taught in eight villages. There have been five station classes for women, and one boarding school for women. The work is in a healthful state in most of the field. There is a bright outlook for an advance movement in every place except Uo Cia, Nang Seu and Gak Liang.

Special mention should be made of the work in three places:-

SUNG KAU:- During the first half of the year there was great promise of growth. A station class for women had been opened. At first the people were suspicous, of the motives that led to the opening of this school for women. They accused

the young woman, a graduate of the Girl's College, at Ponasang, of being a foreigner, (her home was fifty miles from Sung Kau , nearer Foochow) and declared that is was a bad motive that led to the establishing of the class. The people reported that the foreigner took this method to cut out the women's breasts and take their pictures. But after the foreigner passed thro the place and the women were found to be safe and sound, the village woman of their own accord came to the chapel to hear the Gospel in such numbers that the health of the teacher was seriously threatened. All this good work was however suddenly stopped one night in September. The chapel was raided and everything in it worth taking stolen. There was much bad talk in the village against Christians, and on the advice of the local official of the village all the workers left. They did not return till just before the close of the year. The case has been settled and all the workers are back ready to begin work with the opening of the new year.

Diong Keng:- The outlook here was very bright during the year. There were five or six hopeful men attending service regularly and as many more women learning to pray. At the time of the Sung Kau trouble the preacher at Diong Keng , only six miles distant, was advised to take his family away. The neighbors hearing of this, entreated the preacher not to leave, themselves promising to pretect him from all harm, non-Christains and Christians alike joining in the promise.

Gak Liang:- A different story must be told with regard to Gak Liang. The pastor here has not for some years enjoyed the full confidence of either the missionaries or the Chinese pastors and preachers. In December he was accused by six of his fellow-workers in the Ing Hok district, of secretely making money out of the lawsuits in which he engaged for the church members. Nothing was proven with absolute certainty. But the missionaries and pastors were convinced that it would be wise to remove the pastor to another place outside the Ing Hok district. The reports which this pastor has given of the condition of the work at Gak Liang have been unsatisfactory. When he is away the true state of the work will appear.

Special mention ought also to made of the travelling evangelist Mr. Ling Nik Huak. He has done most faithful work during the year. His responsibility has been heavy. He has never spared himself. During the year he has walked over 1300 miles on the worst of roads. He has had the faculty of finding out the true condition of the work in each place. This has been of unfold advantage to me in the care of the field.

It is with greatest pleasure that we receive news that a young man has been appointed for the Ing Hok station. May God richly bless him and his wife and may He be able to use them to the salvation of the people of Ing Hok.

Very Respectfully,

W. L. Beard.

American Board Mission

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American Board Mission.

Yeochow, China, 190

W. L. Beard.

Report of Yeochow Station and Ing Hok Station for year 1904.

Yeochow Station
Ing Hok Station
W. L. Beard.

Rec'd Aug. 30. 1904.

The young woman, a graduate of the Girl's College, at Pomasang, of being a foreigner. (her home was fifty miles from Sung Kau, nearer Foochow) and declared that is was a bad motive that led to the establishing of the class. The people reported that the foreigner took this method to cut out the women's breasts and take their pictures. But after the foreigner passed thro the place and the women were found to be safe and sound, the village women of their own accord came to the chapel to hear the Gospel in such numbers that the health of the teacher was seriously threatened. All this good work was however suddenly stopped one night in September. The chapel was raided and everything in it worth taking stolen. There was much bad talk in the village against Christians, and on the advice of the local official of the village all the workers left. They did not return till just before the close of the year. The case has been settled and all the workers are back ready to begin work with the opening of the new year.

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W. L. Beard.

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W. L. BEARD.

5.

-1900-01

American Board Mission.

Foochow, China, Feb. 19th. 1901.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.,
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Smith:-

Below is the report of the Woman's Work in the Station Classes and among the Bible Women of the Ponasang Station, in my care during the past year.

STATION CLASSES.

As a whole the work in this department for the past year shows a marked growth; not so much in the numbers as in results attained and in the quantity of work done. This is largely due to the fact that all the classes have had faithful and competent teachers.

The political troubles during the year had little or no effect upon this work as the station classes are not in session during the summer months at which time the disturbance occurred. All the women were ready to come back to the classes when the work opened in the fall and none seemed to have lost their desire to learn the doctrine, through the persecution that had befallen the church. Neither did this persecution prevent new ones from asking admission tothe classes.

The six classes have been in session seven months divided into two terms, and the unual amount of thirty cash per day has been paid to each member to assist her in giving one half of each day to the study of Christian books. One or two women whose circumstances permitted refused this help.

The Ha Puo Ga class is the oldest one in the station and has six members who have read three and a half years. The whole number enrolled this year is twelve and of these eight are members of the church, two having united during the year. The teacher though young, is scholarly, and is an earnest, consecrated Christian; and under the wise guidance and help of the pastor's wife who has done much of the doctrinal teaching, she has done good wohk for the women under her instruction.

During the first term of this year the pastor's daughter who had for two years taught the class most successfully, died. She was a graduate of the Girl's College ,and was by far the the most competent teacher wa have ever had in any of our clesses. To the influence of her life and teaching is due much of the present prosperous condition of the class and her removal leaves a vacancy in our force of Christian teachers which we cannot hope soon to fill.

The Geu Cio Dong class opened the year with six of its former members and seven new ones. The teacher has taken up the work for the first time this year

and the class has made good progress under her instruction. Of the thirteen who have read six were already members of the church and two joined during the year. One of the members of the class is the wife of a Theological student who in another near willgraduate and go out to his work as a preacher. The training his wife is now receiving in the station class will greatly increase her usefulness as a preacher's wife , in instructing in the Truths of the Gospel the womeo who may come under her influence; for in the country villages it is often the preacher's wife who must teach the station class.

The Au Iong Die class enrolled four membersat the beginning of the year , two of whom read throughout the year, the other two losing a few weeks study on account of illness. Although this church has been established a number of years and is located io a thickly settled district, the social state of the community is suchas to make it difficult for Christianity to make rapid progress among the women. This in part accounts for the small number of women in the class. One member of the class joined the ~~class~~ church during the year.

The Au Ciu class received eight of its former members to begin the new year of work, but no new ones. Here too we had a new teacherwho was untried in this capacity. She has proved a very earnest, faithful and competent worker and an able successor to the Girl's College graduate who was our first teacher in this place and gave the station class such a propitious start. Under the influence of this first teacher four of the women now in the class had been led to join the church; and under the influence of the present teacher the remaining four have united with the church this year.

At the beginning of the year a new chapel was established at Dung Song and a woman's class was at once organized. The preacher's wife was a graduate of the Girl's College and had also had the experience of conducting a class at Au Ciu, so was admirably fitted to take up the work in this new place. She gathered a class of eight women who were interested in learing the Gospel, none of whom had ever read before. The second term of the year two others joined the class. They were all very faithful in attending the Sabbath services as well as the daily class sessions and are apparently making the most of their opportunity to learn the Truth. The teacher is doing a good work among the women at Dung Song. Of the ten women who have read during the yearthree were already church members and one has joined the church this year.

At Sang Gaing also a new chapel was opened this year which opportunity to begin another station class. The preacher's wife had been reading in the Ha Puo Ga class for two and a half years and was well fitted to take up this work. Eight women applied for admittance and were received. Some of these are girls and the others are all young women. They have made good progress considering that none of them had ever read before and the work was entirely new in this place. We feel sure they will do

W. L. BOND
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better another year. Of the eight who have read during the year none have joined the church, the pastor and church members considering rightly that they should have a longer ekperiance in the Christian life before uniting with the church.

BIBLE WOMEN.

A very important branch of the woman's work is the house to house visiting of the native Bible women. Four of these women have done this work in the Ponasang station during the past year and they have done faithful and successful work so far as we can judge. But figures cannot show the actual work done and results frequently do not appear till long after the seed sowing.

During the summer the Bible women's work was entirely stopped by the political troubles. The feeling which was aroused toward the Christians and the terrible threats which were daily made to them on the streets, effectually closed the doors of all heathen homes to them. For two months hardly a visit was made. But as soon as the troubles ceasedopportunities again appeared for teaching these heathen women in their homes and the Bible women fearlessly and unhesitatingly entered upon the work again. There are still some who refuse to admit them to their homesbut they never lack opportunity.

Mrs. Lau , one of the women who work in this station has long been connected with the mission work. She was educated in the Girl's Boarding School and was afterward a matron in the school. Later she was employed as a Bible Woman and has worked in this capacity continuously for several years. Training and experience have made her our most efficient worker in this line. Once each week she has met the other three Bible women to give them further instruction in the Bible, and the benefit of her experience in methods of work. Her influence in the woman's weekly prayer-meeting is of inestimable value to the Christian women.

Mrs. Ding's field is the Au Ciu parish. Although somewhat advanced in years and not having the educational and training desirable for thiswork, she is nevertheless a whole-souledand zealous worker. She has great faith in prayerand can tell to others in her plain simple way the spiritual truths she knows and has experienced. She takes a great interest in all branches of church workand is eager to help wherever she can be of service. Many women have heard of the Saviour from her recital of the "oldstory" and some have been led to believe by the influence of her cheerful Christian life.

Mrs. Huong and Mrs. Ho are associates in the Ha Puo Ga parish. Both have taken the three years course in the station class connected with that church, and have for the past year been taking advanced study in a small class under the instruction of the pastor. They go out together each day to visit heathen homes and teach the idol-worshipping women about the only true God and how they may find salvation through his Son.

How many have been led to believe through their influence we cannot tell but it is certain that many have heard from them ~~the way~~ the way of life and we trust that the seed sown will some time bear fruit in the lives of many women.

Respectfully
Ellen L. K. Beard

Read at Ann Arbor 1900.

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Respectfully
E. Ellen M. Brand

Report for 1900.
Rec'd Aug. 30.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
W. L. BEARD.

American Board Mission.

Peiping, China, 1900

(Copy for Mission Library)

Report of Mr. & Mrs. Hartwell for the year 1900.

During the year our home has been in Foochow City. At the last of June we went to the Sharp Peak Sanitarium for the summer. But owing to the troubles in North China, and accompanying excitement in this Province, Mrs. Hartwell left for Japan in the latter part of July, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Peet, and did not return till the beginning of January 1901. She was benefitted in health on her trip, and was of especial service to her associates in their double bereavement of children. Mr. Hartwell had a poor turn in August, but having the excellent attendance of Dr. Taylor of the C.M.S. mission he regained his usual health in due time.

The first half of the year, Mrs. Hartwell, besides her other duties, assisted in correcting compositions in the English Department of Foochow College, and on Sunday mornings taught the Sabbath School lesson to a class of advanced students in the College. Mr. Hartwell, during the year, had charge of the Evangelistic work at the ten outstations connected with the City station. Each one of these places was occupied by a native preacher or assistant. Three of these helpers spent five days in the week studying in the Theological School under Mr. Beard, having Saturdays and Sundays ~~to give their time and strength to the~~ for work at their outstations. Under such circumstances, it could not be expected that the work at their places of labor would advance as much as if they could give their

whole time to their own localities. But we hope their future labors will be much more efficient on account of their opportunities for improvement by study. One of the three however ~~had~~ developed a weakness in his vocal organs which rendered his continuance as a preacher inadvisable. He has now entered Foochow College, English Department, to fit himself for increasing usefulness in some other sphere. His place as preacher is to be occupied in 1901 by a graduate of the class of 1900 from the Theological Seminary.

The Boxer trouble, in the Summer, led to a good deal of excitement but to no outbreak at Foochow. While therefore the work at the station was interfered with, it was not stopped. The congregations at most of the chapels were seriously diminished for several sabbaths, and some of the inquirers fell away, but the really interested ones continued to attend, or returned to the services afterward.

The Aû-pa'ng chapel inside the City, which had previously been connected with the Suburbs Station, was transferred to the City Station in the early part of the year. One graduate of the Theological Seminary entered upon work at the Buongka chapel, and the former helper there opened new work in the mountains at East Ridge, a place about twelve miles distant to the North-East. The preacher at Imperial Loft chapel in

the city, the oldest son of our oldest pastor, Rev. Ding Longgo, died in the summer, and the preacher at Back Hill was transferred to take his place. The Back Hill chapel was supplied temporarily by one of the Medical students in Dr. Kinnear's absence. He is a graduate of the college, and a member of the church, and it was left for Dr. Kinnear to return from Japan before deciding whether he should remain at this post.

The additions to the churches during the year were, at Imperial Loft St., three; at Auhaeng twenty one; at Watergate four; at Back Hill one; at East Gate three; at Battle Slope four; at ~~Watergate~~ Beautiful Hill four; at ~~Back Hill~~ Buong ha three; and at Tong Muang three; making in all forty six adults at the outstations. At the Peace Street church there were additions, making for the whole station. The comparatively large number of additions at Au haeng in the city is partly the fruitage of the woman's class which has been held there for two years. At the time of the greatest excitement during the summer, the members of this year's class were said to come regularly to the church on Sunday. The same was said of most of the members of the four women's classes at other places. The women surpassed the men in this particular.

The number of inquirers or professed learners at the ten outstations, reported

at the end of the year, is 124, and at the Peace St. church making the total inquirers reported for the Station.

Total of Church members, 273.

The year on the whole has been a prosperous one, and a testing one of the character of the church members. Some have not borne the test as well as we could wish, but we are glad that so many have witnessed a good confession.

The contributions of the churches at the outstations as reported, not including the pay ~~payments~~ of pupils in the day schools, have been $22.45; adding those at Peace St. church makes a total of for the Station churches.

Rec'd Aug. 30, 1901.

Mr. Hartwell has usually, when at Foochow, kept up his round of preaching at one of the chapels and administering the communion each sabbath, going the round once in two months, except that there were not sabbaths enough in the time to complete his circuit, in which cases he has had the aid of Mr. Peet and Mr. Walker, but the new place twelve miles away he was unable to visit during the year. For the privilege of this labor, he would render grateful thanks to God for the strength vouchsafed him at his age, and to the home churches for their continued ~~aid~~ support.

He also prepared questions on the Sunday School Lessons for the year, aided in the treasurer's department in the absence of Dr. Kinnear in Japan, and was corresponding secretary of the Mission during the year. C. Hartwell.

Report of Miss E.S.Hartwell for 1900. 7.

The work of 1900 naturally divides itself under six heads, namely:- Teaching in Foochow College: Charge of Foochow City station day schools, women's station classes and Bible women:Romanized Bible work, and National Christian Endeavor Convention.

Teaching in Foochow College.

The first term six hours a day were spent in teaching, the branches covered being as follows:- Daily,-English moral science 1 hr.,Chinese moral science 1 half hr., Eng. History1 half hr., 3 language classes 1 half hr. each, Eng. Charts 1half hr. Alternate days,3 Geography classes 1 half hr. each, 2 History classes 1 half hr. each, language 1 half hr. Weekly, 2 classes in Eng. composition,1 class in Romanized colloquial, Fort-nightly, the entire college course in debate and current events on alternate weeks.

The coming of Miss Wiley at the beginning of the year was a great help as she began teaching two hours a day in English at once, beside taking composition work; Mrs. Hartwell also assisted in the composition work.

The second term, on account of the enforced absence of Pres. and Mrs. Peet in Japan, great assistance was rendered those remaining in the college by Mr. and Mrs. Hinman and Mr. Walker. A temporary faculty was formed and the work usually carried on by ~~them~~ Mr. and Mrs. Peet was divided between the different members, the extra share falling to me being that of excusing officer. Mr. and Mrs. Hinman kindly relieved me of part of my teaching, so I was confined to class work only four and a half hours a day, althó' in fact I spent more time with the college, especially at times of investigating special cases of discipline and also during the illness and death of Ling Cáik-hóng,,one of the student teachers, who,after finishing the Chinese course, staid to study English.His was the first death of a student within the college walls we can remember, and the sympathy aroused by his illness and the deep impressions made by the Christáan funeral had an important share in the deep religious interest which characterized the second term and led ten students to come out and openly confess Christ at the next communion.

As 1900 corresponded with an intercalary Chinese year, the Fall term was a lg long one. The political catastrophe of the summer had sobered the students and this serious spirit had brought a corresponding fidelity in class work, so the examinations in my departments at the close of the year were very satisfactory. The classes in current events and debate were especially sucessful the last term, giving opportunity for the study and discussion of the vital topics of the time and proving an important adjunct to the college work by giving practical application to routine instruction.

as is the same as Mrs.

Report of Miss E. S. Woodhull, 1900.

Foochow City Station Bible Women.

When the first station classes for women were opened by me in 1899, the call for more classes was so urgent that I sent home an earnest request for money for five classes in 1900. My faith however was so weak that I failed to ask for a corresponding amount for Bible women to furnish teachers for the station classes. Were they granted. Imagine how rebuked I felt therefore for my lack of faith, when the W.B.M. granted all I had asked and Miss Woodhull had a sufficient number of graduates from the Woman's School ready to take up the work and enter the open door of opportunity. To prove my repentance for my lack of faith, I determined to take the women on and ask God to forgive me by supplying the needed $100. for the five extra Bible women. I rejoice to say the W.B.M.T. ladies before the end of the year had adopted all five of the new workers, so again I could sing, "Better hath He been for years

Than thy fears."

Let me tell you about these eight Bible women and their work by showing you their pictures. In the group, Cing-hiong sö, the wife of the preacher at Cieng-muang (Battle Slope), sits beside me. She is one of the sweetest of spirits and is full of enthusiasm and joy in her work. The shyness of the field women she gathered in her class was painful when I first visited them; but her faithful courage, which stimulated ten of the women to continue studying two months without pay during the season of threats and dangers, found at the end of the year a group of quiet, dignified women, the crown of her strong but gentle influence. With a baby in arms she could not visit far from her own home, but women gladly walked from two to four miles to join her class.

Behind her stands Cang-king sö, who was formerly Bible woman for Mrs. Goddard at Ing-hok, but came to me to work at A-da-cang in 1899. Her home is near the school, but a faithless husband makes her life both hard and full of grief. Her trials have developed sterling traits of character, which, combined with untiring zeal, make her a most valuable worker. In spite of much remonstrance on my part, she seldom eats any dinner on Sunday to have more time to work with the women. As you see by her head dress, she belongs to the class of field women who never bind their feet. She is able to walk great distances as those who spent their childhood binding their feet cannot do. At the time of the C.E. convention she had a great task to pilot the thirty or more women from the station classes the mile and a half between the morn-

sö is the same as Mrs.

ing and afternoon sessions. One day some of the women were lost in the crowd but althó' she hunted long with no dinner to find them, she uttered no complaint.

Sitting and standing at her left are two sisters, Heng-chuang sö, the one sitting, also teaches at A-da-cang, while Sie-hak sö, tie one standing, teaches the station class at the Water gate church. These sisters came from a higher class family and had their feet bound while children, only unbinding them at the Woman's school, so they are rather diffident, and, being young women, it does not seem wise to urge them to go about too much. With the women they teach and among the families they know, they exert a good influence and do faithful work. Sie-hak só's husband is a Christian carpenter and Heng-chuang sö's husband is the successful book seller at Peace street church.

Long-giu sö, dressed in black and standing at the right of the group, has been associated with Sie-hak sö, in visiting homes connected with the Water gate church, but she has done no teaching as she has been completing her studies at the Woman's School where she graduated at the end of the year. She was Miss Chittenden's first Bible woman, working several years in the Water gate vacinity and her influence has been most helpful. One woman whom she has visited three years, this year joined the Water gate class and entered the church. Liong-giu so is an earnest, noble woman, with great responsibility to bear, as she is a widow with three children, little "Moses" being the youngest. Her husband was the Liong-giu Mr. Hubbard wrote of in one of the Spring numbers 1900 of the C.E.World.

In front of her sits Siong-soi sö, the wife of one of our ablest preachers. Althó' she has several small children, she has found time to do some visiting in the homes of Au-seu, the large town where her husband was stationed until called to the Kai-nguong-lau church in the city on the death of its preacher. It was but a few months later that our beloved and sainted pastor Ling was almost translated in his sudden call in the midst of his Sabbath service, and now her husband is called to fill the vacancy in Peace street church. While at Au-seu, Siong-soi sö taught a day school, but now as wife of the preacher in one of our leading churches she will not remain on our list of paid Bible women, althó' she will still have a share in woman's work.

two evenings a week were given to the college. Saturday evening to singing followed by the Y.M.C.A. meeting,which grew in interest and numbers cons tant ly during the last term. Tuesday evening was given to the Intermediate Endeavor society, which was active and prosperous all the year but especially so during the preparations for the National convention at which time they presented Dr. Clark with a beautiful banner which is to be used as a yearly gift to the town which organizes the largest number of new Intermediat societies during the year. The society numbered 22 active and 22 associate members.

The Evangilistic band also grew in numbers during the year, numbering thirty-five at the close. It suffered two great losse in the death of Li Gieng-gi of the Anglican mission in the summer, and Ling Caik-hong's release in the autumn, but the Spirit quickened several to come forward to fill the vacant places.

During the first term I started a children's service every Sunday morning at the college which was attended by the children of four day schoolsl and and the kindergarten and girls' ~~four~~ day schools in Miss Woodhull's care;as well as about forty women from my A-da-cang station class. Mr. Ding Kai-ceng, one of the teachers in the college and President of our Fukien C.E. Union,was always present to play t he organ and keep record of the attendance. The speakers or were seniors or other members of the evangelistic band. We were favored at times by speakers from abroad , and the Sunday morning after the conventhon, children from other day schools gathered,and about four hundren met in a Junior Rally to hear Dr. and Mrs. Clark in a never to be forgotten feast. The second term on account of the dangers,it did not seem wise to have the children comeso far away from their homes, so students held services regularly every Sunday morning in three day schools, while the entire year the students held Sunday schools and Endeavor meetings in ten day schools every Sunday afternoon,one going to the smaller schools while two or three would go together to the larger schools. On an average in the ten day schools visited there were 160 pupils in attendance and about thirty adult visitors. The work of the Evangilistic band was wholly spontaneous, the young men walking two and and three miles in several instances to reach the schools. Most of these workers went out only each alternate Sunday, giving the alternate Sunday to teaching in their own Sunday school,thus devoting one Sunday to their college mates and one to the day schools, beginning at dhome but not stopping till they had performed their duty to the heaten outside. Mr. Chang Do-seu,one of the college teachers, took charge of all the record books and accompanied some of the students every Sunday.

Thro' superintending the Evangelistic Band and the Intermediate Endeavor society, also thro' my Sunday morning Bible class with all the students in the the Chinese course except those in the Evangelistic band which Mr. Peet ~~taug~~ taught,, as well as thro' a Sunday afternoon Bible class, I came very closely in touch with the religious life of the college, and there seemed to be a steady development of a spirit of practical Christian living during the year. As true education is the leading of all the faculties, mental, moral and spiritual, an increasing spirit of accepting responsibility for the spiritual upbuilding of others seem the crowning glory of the year's work in Foochow college.

Work on the Romanized Bible.

During the entire year I have shared the Romanized proof reading of the New Testament, except for some weeks in the Spring at the time of the National C.E. convention, the special correspondence which fell to me as Secretary made it necessary for me to drop it and Mrs. Peet very kindly gave an extra reading in my place.

When Mrs. Peet was ordered by the physician to Japan, she left her Romanized Bible work to me. As the result of the action of the Zenana society ordering all its ladies out of China during the troubles, Miss Kingsmill, who had shared the work on the references with Mrs. Peet, was obliged to leave. This required another change, but Miss Kingsmill's place was admirably filled by Miss Newcombe who escaped the massacre of Kucheng. On account of the scattering of workers, MSS. copy of references went out of port so it was necessary that much of the manuscript should be again prepared. This would have been impossible except for the help of Mr. Ding Kai-ceng and Mr. Ling Cü-nguong, two of the teachers of English in the college, but by their assistance the work went forward at a rapid rate all Summer. After college opened it was impossible to push the work so vigorously, but in the six months of Mrs. Peet's absence, the books between the last of Roman's and II Epistles of John had been printed. It was a great relief when Mr. and Mrs. Peet returned, and the greatness of the task of putting the Romanized Testament thro' the press, especially when references are added for the first time, is something to be remembered.

Missionary work in no small degree consists in preparing books for use in the various departments of work, and as most of the Woman's work in all three missions of Foochow depend on this Romanized Testament, the pressing forward of this work has been most important.

Behind Siong-soi sö stands Sieu-ang so, the wife of the preacher at East gate church. Sieu-ang sö also comes from the large footed class and has worked admirably with Caik-seng sö who sits at her right. Both were new workers in 1900, had been warm friends in the Woman's School and supplemented each other perfectly in this most interesting new class. The women represented all classes, from small footed women from homes of petty officials to field women from adjoining villages. As the church is near the Tartar quarter, occasionally Tartar women visit the class and there is prospect that another year one or two of these Manchu women may join the class. Caik-seng sö, whose husband was one of my pupils in Foochow college in 1886-7, and graduated at the Theological School at the close of 1900, goes to the Pagoda Anchorage station and his wife will accompany him; but in this one year, she has won a warm place in the hearts of the women she has taught and visited and we are sure she will be a power for good wherever she goes.

Is not this band of earnest, consecrated women, helping to lead their sisters to Christ, a noble monument to the careful training of Miss Woodhull, and a crown of joy to every one who gives to their support? Are there not others who wish to speak thro" their own representative in China?

Report of Miss E. S. Hartwell, 1900.

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Reported by Miss E. S. Woodhull, 1900

Reported in Woman's Work for the Year, 1900-1901, p. 92

Report Of Pagoda Anchorage Girls' Boarding School—1900—1901

Miss Minnie M. Borts.

As new years creep in upon us so quietly yet so surely, so do new, untried duties and responsibilities come to the new missionary.

In the opening of the year nineteen hundred, Miss Garretson returned to the Ponasang Girls' Boarding College. This left the Pagoda Anchorage Girls' Boarding School with no lady in charge and although in China only one year, I was given this work.

As I think of my opening day of this school these Scripture words repeat themselves to me, "One soweth and another reapeth", for the harvest is ripening into large numbers. The number of girls that came far exceeded that which had been received the previous year. I, so unqualified for a judge, was still compelled to decide which ones to receive, as the chapel was so small for the number that applied. Instead of sending a number of the girls back to their homes, I did so wish they might have remained to get, not only what books contain, but a real good home training in cleanliness of person and neatness in dwelling and also to acquire appreciation of the value of time, and knowledge in Christian truth as lived.

I fear if some of our American sisters had seen how those thirty-two girls were crowded together in their sleeping apartments, there might have been disapproving voices. But nevertheless, I believe there never was a healthier group of girls. Considerable new furnishings were required with the increase in number, such as seats, desks, tables, beds and bedding. Slates and a baby organ are new additions.

Visiting the school day after day, I was not impressed with the fact that this is a school in China, the faces before me were so bright, revealing the knowledge of a risen Christ. Here the gospels and hymns are studied and explained an hour a day from the time the girl enters the school till she completes the four years course. This lesson is always preceded by a prayer by the teacher or one of the girls of the class, so all the girls of this school are accustomed to praying. Together with various books on Christian teaching, the girls study Arithmetic, Geography and Physiology besides their native classics. The Sunday School lesson is always carefully prepared. There is a most enthusiastic Endeavor Society. The older girls and Siù-Kìng Ciā, the young woman who is head teacher, were very diligent in making articles which were sent to America to be sold. The Society, thereby, cleared twelve dollars gold, and sent half this amount to the Vermont Branch of the Woman's Board which supports this school. The other half helps in the support of Ciŏ-Làng Ciā, the teacher at Hông-Uŏ (Phœnix Nest). Ten of the girls are church members, nine of whom confessed Christ before the world this year.

During the year I taught instrumental music to a class of six girls, and much improvement was made in this as in their various studies. I have been much impressed with the intense spirit of the girls which enters into all their work. They are told of their privileges and the sacrifices made in America to support the schools and work here, and they seem to appreciate what is being done.

In connection with the music, a class in Romanized Colloquial, a Sunday School class and the general oversight of the school, I have taken the second year of study which is recom-

mended for new missionaries and am now ready for the second examination. This study required several hours a day with my personal teacher.

On the opening of the Fall term, the girls again came together after a summer full of anxiety and fear. How often during the season of excitement, I thought of my girls, many of them in dismal homes surrounded by a doubting superstitious people! Sometimes it did seem that our work here too might be laid prostrate. Thanks to the Almighty God and Father for His protecting hand over us and the Christian followers!

In January we graduated our first class. They were seven bright attractive girls. The parents and friends of the class were invited to be present at the examinations and listen to several selections of vocal and instrumental music together with a class song written especially for the occasion. Many of those present spoke of the work of the class in words of high commendation. Mrs. Hubbard opened the school four years ago and had charge of it for two years. As she was about returning to America on her furlough, it was most fitting that she address the girls on graduating. We were both so encouraged and pleased with the results of our efforts that we united in saying, "He that soweth and he that reapeth rejoice together".

Gĭng-Hông, who was mentioned in Miss Garretson's report last year, was married at the close of the spring term. On going to the village school the day previous to her wedding, I found all the girls in tears. They told me she was going to leave them. I had known they all loved her but now I saw it more clearly. The teacher thought I didn't realize what Gĭng-Hông was meeting so she spoke of the girl's early betrothal and that she was marrying an idolatrous young man, who lived in a village where there was not a single Christian, and added, "Now we must all pray very earnestly for her to remain faithful." The Fall term she came back to graduate with the class, which was more than I had expected: also the husband's family had given her permission to unbind her feet—she had been the only member of the class with bound feet. Since her wedding she has told me that in the ceremony they expected her to worship the idols. This she refused to do. It greatly displeased his family and her husband told her she was not a true, good wife and consequently refused to go with her to her father's house to spend the second day after her wedding, according to the Chinese custom.

Another, the youngest of the class now returns to her home, the care of which will fall upon her as her mother died this year. She also, is betrothed to a man who trusts in gods of wood and stone. With so many such instances before us, can we refrain from asking, "What can be done?" In cases of early betrothal the missionary can do nothing. The other five have Christian parents. The outlook for them is very different. They will probably be the wives of Christian men. I am so happy to report that it has been made possible for four of these girls Suôi-Dĭng, Họ̣-Hiŏng, Dĭng-Giĕu, Siéu-Ngọ̀, to go to the Ponasang Girls' College at the opening of the new year, where they will continue their studies.

During the year the Woman's Board sent money for the purchase of land for the Girls' School. We receive this gift gratefully and return many heart-felt thanks. It is urgent that the girls have a home of their own. The money has been used in purchasing a beautiful large spot at a place which is thought, in every respect, will prove the choice place in the district for this branch of work. This situation for the school meets the hearty approval of the Chinese. I seldom meet one from any portion of the field who does not ask me when we can build our school at Diòng-lọ̣̈h City, with an expression of great interest. They, as well as I, long for the new building there, but I am always compelled to answer them, that I haven't the money to build and must wait the time when it will be sent. They respond, "We will pray God to send it soon."

In thinking and planning for our work here, there is ever a comfort and a stimulus in remembering we are not alone, but in our home-lands there are friends of the same great cause laboring in mind and heart with us.

"Our fears, our hopes, our aims are one. Our comforts and our prayers."

Hung-Buŏ

Report Of Branch Girls' School At Hông-Uŏ—1900.

Minnie M. Borts.

One day early in the year, about six o'clock in the morning, with three Chinese I took a boat for a station nine miles down the river. Two of these were the boatmen, the other the "preacher" of the village. This was my first experience in going to a distant station without any foreigner to accompany me. I therefore, planned to have the helper come and go down with me to take me to his home. The day proved to be rainy but the mountains lining both banks of the river, capped by the low fleecy clouds, furnished a beautiful continuous landscape. The preacher, Ŭ-Nê Sĭng-Săng, was very sociable and treated me with the greatest thoughtfulness and respect. The Chinese are very patient with the new-comer learning the language, [illegible] making themselves understood, and helping us to learn and they themselves are very quick in understanding our broken sentences. The rain came down patter, patter on the bamboo covering just as it does on the home roof thousands of miles away in America. All this tended to make my trip there pleasant although the morning seemed of the nature to breed home-sickness. About eleven o'clock, we came to the landing of the village of Hông-Uŏ. A stone walk leads over the low marshy land over which the high tide rises. A few minutes walk brought us to the little chapel where, under the same roof, is the school-room. This is the spot where one young Christian, educated, Chinese woman lives and works and prays. Here I found Ciŏ-Làng Ciā in the school-room with ten girls whose ages range from twelve to sixteen years. The room is dark with a ground floor, but more cheerful than the average Chinese home. The influence of this school and home must brighten the lives of these girls. The teacher tells me that many a morning they come to her home as early as seven o'clock.

The young teacher is a graduate of the Girls' College at Ponasang where she received the training of foreign teachers. With this, she has had several years of experience in teaching. In visiting the school during the year I have seen the results of this training in her methods and in the proficiency of the girls in their lessons.

The girls of this school are pursuing the same course of study as the girls of the Boarding Schools. The work of all the day schools has been so planned that these village schools can be feeders into the higher schools.

A few of the girls have studied in this school two years, and I hope that next year they can come to Pagoda Anchorage. Here in the higher school, they would see more of the reality of the Christian life as lived from the time of their early rising in the morning to the time of early retiring in the evening. I see a marked difference between the girls of these two schools. The teacher of the day school may influence the children to some degree, but she can exercise no authority over them after they leave her and go to their homes.

The lack of tidiness in the dress of the girls I saw in the day schools at Hông-Uŏ was very noticeable. Each girl of the Boarding School at Pagoda Anchorage has her special day every week for her bath and washing her garments. That which is the most pitiable on going to the Hông-Uŏ school is that there we see ten tiny pairs of crushed feet. "Golden lilies" the Chinese call them: crushed lilies I should say. The awfulness of footbinding appeals to me more and more. I do so long that these innocent little girls might be set free. These girls

are all from heathen homes, and their relatives thus far have been unwilling that they should be released to come again into the complete image of God.

Early in the summer season, reports of trouble in the north reached the Chinese here. A group of Chinese soldiers stationed at a fort near Hông-Uŏ, betook of the spirit of the "Boxer". They became very bold and disrespectful at the chapel until it became unendurable and it was deemed wise that Ŭ-Nê Şĭng-Săng and his family leave the village to return when more quiet. Thus the Bible woman's work for the summer, which had been planned for Ciŏ-Làng Ciā, was frustrated.

This young husband and wife do exert themselves toward a reformation in the girls and people of the village, but the power of Satan is still predominant. While, thus far, the gospel seems to have wrought little change in the people there, we still look forward with hope that by and by there will be proof that the Spirit of God has not striven in vain.

.....

For many a missionary in China, this year has been a checkered one of hope and disappointment. Those of us whose lives have been spared have much reason for rejoicing. Still we look at our field before us, and long for much [illegible] might be done. It rests with you at home to make this possible. It will require more sacrifice of self, more missionaries and more money for their support.

My time is quite occupied with the charge of the girls' schools. This leaves the woman's work entirely with Mrs. Hubbard, whose family and literary work need her time and attention. The woman's work in this field is much for one lady to carry. There is a Woman's Boarding School here in which a lady's undivided attention might be profitably spent. As it is, only a part of the time can be spent with these women from the fact that so much of the time the woman's work must be cared for in the villages miles away where it requires a whole day to reach some of them and these should be visited frequently. After a trip of a few days in the country a rest is needed, but, with so much work, the missionary is urged on from day to day. More schools might be opened if there were those here to carry on the work. The way for Miss Vance coming to take this branch of work has been closed for the present. We believe she will come sometime, but that does not relieve the immediate need. While it is seen there is work for two more ladies, is there not some young lady to come in answer to the present call?

PAGODA ANCHORAGE GIRL'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR 1901

by Miss Minnie M Borts.

Again we come to the close of another year. Although we have passed through varied experiences during this time , it gives us courage when we review the years work.

Early in the year before the girls came together again, it was planned that the school should be moved from the Iang Seng village chapel to the buildings at Pagoda Anchorage which were formerly occupied by the Woman's Bible Training School. This change necessitated the calling of two new teachers. The pastor of the village who is an efficient teacher in the Chinese Classics and his wife, who was both matron and teacher of the school, could not move. The pastor's place was supplied by one of our Christian young men. He is a graduate of the Foochow College and his work has been very satisfactory in the school here. He was one of my first teachers in the Chinese language. For two years and a half he has taught me carefully and has always expressed an interest in my progress. The matrons place was more difficult to fill.as there are very few educated Christian women of a matron's age who can devote their time to school work. Their families claim their attention. This is the fourth year that Siu King, the young woman teacher, has been in the school.

The seven girls who graduated last year were much missed at the opening of the school this year. In the daily routine of work and study, their influence in the observance of the rules was lacking. At the chapel services and prayer meetings there were discordant voices of sixteen new girls. I doubt if there was one who had formerly tried to sing, while those who were most familiar with the hymns were not with us to assist. Most of all we felt the loss of the earnest prayers of those

PACOIA ANCHORAGE GIRL'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR 1901

by Miss Minnie M Potts.

Again we come to the close of another year. Although we have passed through varied experiences during this time , it gives us courage.when we review the years work.

Early in the year before the girls came together again, it was planned that the school should be moved from the large Sung village chapel to the buildings at Pacoia Anchorage which were formerly occupied by the Women's Bible Training School. This change necessitated the calling of two new teachers. The pastor of the village who is an efficient teacher in the Chinese Classics and his wife, who was both matron and teacher of the school, could not move. The pastor's place was supplied by one of our Christian young men. He is a graduate of the Foochow College and his work has been very satisfactory in the school here. He was one of ym first teachers in the Chinese language. For two years and a half he has taught me carefully and has always expressed an interest in my progress. The matrons place was more difficult to fill.as there are very few educated Christian women of a matron's age who can devote their time to school work. Their families claim their attention. This is the fourth year that Siu King the young woman teacher has been in the school.

The seven girls who graduated last year were much missed at the opening of the school this year. In the daily routine of work and study,their influence in the observance of the rules was lacking. At the chapel services and prayer meetings there were discordant voices of the new girls. I doubt if there was one who had formerly tried to sing, while those who were most familiar with the hymns were not with us to assist. Most of all we felt the loss of the earnest prayers of those

Christian girls. This is true of all our schools, but it is in these things we find our privelage of training them.

There was fear that we could not do as much needle work as last year to raise missionary money: it seemed an impossibility, but we set out to do our best. Inexperienced girls came into our faithful little band and the result was we raised five dollars more than last year. In our missionary meetings that were held once a month, there was much interest manifested. On these days there was a general study of the work in Micronésia, especially of the Girl's Boarding School at Ruk. All the year the girls were doing their work with the thought that half the money they would thus raise should be used in the purchase of cloth to send to these girls, and this we did. At the close of the year we spent seven and a half dollars, gold, for cloth to send to these girls in that school.

Much was done this year for the unbinding of the feet of the girls in the school and the resultwas all we could wish. The first term nearly all the new girls and several of those who had studied here before had bound feet. By the close of the year all but two pair of feet were unbound. These two girls were of the oldest in school but shewed no disposition to unbind. The morning the girls were returning home at the end of the year I once again approached one of these girls on the subject. A kind smile lighted the face and gave us assurance with the desired promise. If this which we have accomplished with the unbinding of the feet were the only reward of the efforts of the year is there not great reason for thankfulness! Now that the Empress Dowager has issued a decree desiring that this custom should be given up and that there are girls of official families whose feet have been unbound it would seem that the time is not far distant when the custom will be givenup. IT is said that this evil originated with the wife of an early Emperor. Now may the throne right its wrong!" There is an evil which I have seen under the sun, an error which proceedith from the

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ruler: folly is set in great dignity"

There were six girls in the graduating class this year four of whom united with the church . The school is comparatively new, so changes are made from year to year for improvement, consequently this class has studied several more books than the graduating class last year and were also more advanced in music. Two of the girls are very apt in learning to play the organ.

In the latter part of the year there was much sickness in the district, death's hand came into the English and Methodist Girl's Boarding Schools. We had considerable sickness in the school and it is with thankful hearts we remember God's loving kindness in sparing all our little flock. They are all still with us, and may they here learn to do His good pleasure!

Minnie M. Borts.

One day near the close of the year Ging Hong Gia mentioned some of her trials in her school and home. I told her the power of prayer and that she should have faith that God hears her when she calls upon Him for help. She said that she understood this, that God this year had answered her prayers. Several of the girls have got permission from their parents to unbind their feet and her husband has become reconciled to let her continue in her Christian faith. Both of these great changes are in answer to her prayers.

At the annual meeting of the Bible women and station class teachers of the district there was such a beautiful spirit manifest through the five days that I was glad for every woman who attended. There was a blessing for every waiting soul and this young teacher was there to receive. I have strong faith in the young woman who is willing to walk the distance of three miles in order to attend the services in commemoration of the Lord's suffering and death.

Girls Sabbath
Aug. 22-1902

Murmur: folly is set in great dignity"

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Report of

GIRL S DAY SCHOOL AT MA-TÂU for 1901.

Minnie M. Borts

In the annuan[l] report of the Pagoda Anchorage Girls Boarding School for 1900 there was mention of Gĭng-hông, one of the graduates, who was married the same year. She was the oldest girl of the class and one of the faithful ones. Her first year from under the roof of the boarding school has been one of usefulness for the Master. Her family was willing that she should teach a day school , so, at the opening of the new year one room of her house was repaired, all school necessaries were purchased, and twelve girls of the village were brought together for study. The little teacher entered on her duties with zeal, and the progress made in the studies by the eight girls who have been regular in their attendance bears testimony of diligence.

One day near the close of the year Ging Hông cia mentioned some of her trials in her school and home. I told her the power of prayer and that she should have faith that God hears her when she calls upon Him for help. She said that she understood this, that God this year had answered her prayers. Several of the girls have got permission from their parents to unbind their feet and her husband has become reconciled to let her continue in her Christian faith. Both of these great changes are in answer to her prayers.

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Previous to this time there has never been any evangelistic work in this village but now we believe the way is open. On inquiry a few months ago the people of the village showed their willingness to have preaching services held there. When there was a delay, they wondered why no one came. Plans are made that next year someone will go there regularly, at least twice a month.

At Christmas time my personal teacher and I took a boat to go to Ma- tau The people heard that we were coming, and soon after our arrival, the little school house and front yard were crowded with people standing. The school girls had learned the Bible story of the Child Jesus which they all repeated in concert and their teacher gave an interesting talk on the subject. This with the distribution of presents made a Christmas service that I think they enjoyed. As I looked into these faces full of wonder and curiosity at what they had heard, a prayer went up to God that the life of Christ might become a reality in the life of this people whom He came to redeem.

GIRLS DAY SCHOOL AT UONG BUO (HONG UO) 1901,

Miss Minnie M Borts.

The school year at Uong buo has been one of steady progres. The girls of this school are paid a few cash for every day that they are present, so there has always been a regular attendance which keeps alive an interest in their studies and is very necessary for advancement. At this stage of work in this part of China, I do not believe in paying children for school attendance, but the circumstances are such that it seems the only course we can persue at Uong buo at present. When the school was opened there seven years ago, there were no Christians there but Cie-lang-cia an educated young woman ready to do Christian work. As the people of the

village are still very darkminded, knowing little of the doctrine, and very poor as a class, girls could not be got into school without paying them for their time in the schoolroom. By helping them to the amount the girls would earn outside, they were induced to come to school.

This village is down on the sea where fishing is the principle occupation The children when very young begin to make nets and tacklings. This year we increased the number of girls from ten to twelve. If the money paid to the girls were entirely withdrawn now it would prove disastrous to the school, but probably the amount can be gradually reduced.

Cio-lang-cia has been very closely confined to her home. She has not even gone to Foochow since she graduated, so one day of the fall term was set aside when she should bring her girls to the Pagoda Anchorage Girls School. The day was windy, consequently the river was rough and all the little company had the unpleasant experience of seasickness. But they soon recovered when on land again. They were here only a short time, when the ringing of the bell called both schools together into the dining room. Several photos were taken in the afternoon. Sitting for a picture was one of the new experiences for the girls of the day school. The little guests, while here, were very quiet but evidently they received new impressions. A few months later ,one of the girls was so disappointed that she cried when she learned that she could not come to Pagoda Anchorage School next year.She is not the only one who is sorry for she is a very nice,intelligent child.

There were prospects that several of the largest, most advanced girls would come to the Boarding School next year ,but all plans and expectations failed .It was because these girls hade bound feet and their parents feared that if their girls came to be with Christians they would be influenced to unbind their feet. This was a great disappointment to Cio-lang- cia. She has labored there these seven years

besides performing the duties of her family, and what is the result? There is at present, little reward apparent in proportion to the labor bestowed. The girls make rapid advancement in the school, but they usually study there only two or three years. This year two of the girls were married into neighboring heathen villages where there is no one to divide unto them the Bread of Life. BUT we will not despair of girls who have studied in our schools. In later years they are brought into the womans Bible Training School where they receive further instruction. It is the young women who go out into the villages, and are the most efficient, and successful helpers in saving their Chinese sisters for the Church Triumphant.

Minnie M. Betts

Girls House No 2 at Ningpo	1,900.	
Girls Chapel at Yangzeng to relieve Mr. Hubbard	660.	
Station Church at Changsha City	1,000.	$6,560.
Woman's Boards Institutions		
Girls Boarding School Building at Changsha City	$2500.	
Ladies Residence at " "	1,500.	$4000.
		$10,560.

Estimate of Expenses following the Capers headings.

Native Helpers: Traveling Evangelists annually $200.

For Ordinary Preachers 25, annually 800. 1,000.

Church 50 more Congregations & about 20000 people.

Education. Boys Preparatory School, annually $300.

School Teachers 60 & 2 Superintendents " 1000. 1300.

Making 50 more schools & reaching 1000 more pupils.

Buildings: Dispensary & Street Chapel at Changsha City $1000.

4 Chapels 1800.

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Mrs. Chas. Day

Mrs. Chas. Day school

Aug. 22-1902

a The Reply to Mrs. Capen's Request.

Pagoda Anchorage Station, China, June 30th 1901.

A List of the needs of this station prepared in Reply to Mrs. Capen's request in Dr. Judson Smith's letter of April 8th ult.

First, the Contingent List for this station just prepared for the 1902 Estimates & arranged in the order of importance, for the different Boards, under Institutions, Residences & Chapels.

A.B.C.F.M. Institutions.		
Hospital, including temporary residence, at Changloh City	$2,000.	
Boy's Boarding School Building	1,000.	
Residences. House No 2 at Pagoda Anchorage, to relieve Mr. Hartwell	1,900.	
Chapels. Chapel at Tangseng, to relieve Mr. Hubbard	660.	
Station Church at Changloh City	1,000.	$6,560.
Woman's Boards. Institutions.		
Girl's Boarding School Building, at Changloh City	$2,500.	
Residences. Ladies Residence at " "	1,500.	$4,000.
		$10,560.
Additional List, following Mr. Capen's headings.		
A.B.C.F.M. Native Helpers: Traveling Evangelists, annually	$200.	
For ordinary Preachers 25, annually 800.	1,000.	
To reach 50 more congregations & about 20000 people.		
Education. Boys Preparatory School, annually	$300.	
Day school teachers 50 & 2 Superintendents " 1000.	1,300.	
making 50 more schools & reaching 1000 more pupils.		
Buildings: Dispensary & Street Chapel at Changloh City	$1,000.	
4 Chapels	1,800.	

A Minister's Residence at Changloh City	$2,000.	
A Physician's " " " "	2,000.	$6,800.
Missionaries: Ordained family for " "		1,000.
New Stations: " " "		
Miscellaneous: Country Medical work, annually	200.	$10,300.
Woman's Boards Native Helpers:		
Bible Women, 30 additional, annually	600.	
Education: Station Classes 20 "	800.	
Missionaries: Single ladies, for Anchorage 2. Changloh 2	2,000.	
Miscellaneous: An Orphanage desirable.	5,000.	
Endowment	10,000.	$18,400.
		28,700.
Grand Total		$39,260.

Pagoda Anchorage, June 30, 1901
Filed Aug. 26.

Report of C. Hartwell and Mrs. Hartwell for the year 1901-02.

Mrs. Hartwell reached Foochow on her return from Japan on 9th January, and we lived in the City till we moved to Pagoda Anchorage on 16 February to take up the work of the station which had been in the charge of Mr. Hubbard. He with his family, left on furlough on the 24th of that month. On 25th June, we went to Sharp Peak sanitarium for the summer, where we remained till the 20th of September. Mrs. Hartwell's health was improved by her trip to Japan, and Mr. Hartwell's health on the whole has been better than in the previous year, though he has missed preaching five sabbaths during the year from poor health. Both are glad to report themselves as comfortably well, for persons of their age, at the end of the year. He is 76 and she 78 years old.

After the arrival of Dr. & Mrs. Whitney at the beginning of March, the outstations were divided for oversight between Dr. Whitney and Mr. Hartwell. Dr. Whitney took charge of the work at Diongloh City, and throughout the District of that name which was away from the river and the creeks emptying into it; Mr. Hartwell retaining the fifteen outstations which could be reached by boat, and those at Gangdong, in the southern part of the Diongloh District, which is about six miles from the river landing.

He thus has had sixteen preaching places under his charge with only one of them having an ordained pastor to minister to the church. This division left about an equal number of places under the oversight of Dr. Whitney. The outstation of Gangdong has not been visited by Mr. Hartwell during the year. But Mr. Walker and Pastor Lau of the Tangsang church have visited it in his place. The Muihua outstation has only been visited by Pastor Lau during the year. Of the fifteen outstations reached by boat, there are seven lying near the river and creeks above Pagoda Anchorage, and eight are by the river or the sea below the Anchorage. Thus it has been comparatively easy to reach these outstations, by going up or down the river on Sunday morning as the tide might favor, and returning after a stay of two to four hours. Mrs. Hartwell or Miss Hartwell has generally been able to accompany Mr. Hartwell on his Sunday trips. He has not felt satisfied with his mode of overseeing the work, as days and nights need to be spent at the chapels to judge of the true state of the work, stimulate the native helpers, and hold evening and other evangelistic services. Such efforts he is unable to undertake at his time of life.

Mr. Hartwell's native helpers have been one native pastor, six unordained native preachers, six teacher-preachers, who taught day schools and held Sunday services, and three colporter-preachers, — sixteen helpers in all. Besides these there have been several other teachers of day schools under Miss Hartwell's charge, who has had the care also of the day schools taught by the above teacher-preachers. One of her school teachers, at a place where there has been no administering of the communion, has had services in the building rented for his school, and has raised over two hundred dollars in subscriptions from the one church-member and some thirty to forty professed inquirers there, besides promises of some six hundred days work from the same persons, and is building a church in the village. The work is now going on with hope of success. This man has studied three years in the Chinese preparatory course at the Foochow College. He is ambitious to become a preacher and is zealous in the work, but will need more instruction, of course, to fit him for a permanent effective worker.

Miss Hartwell will report of her day schools for boys and girls and of her other work in this division of the field. Miss Botts also will report on her Girls Boarding School at the station, her girls day school at Nong pno, and a new one

started the ~~present~~ past year at the village of Matau. Our work has also been aided by the dispensing of medicine at several points by a native physician under Dr. Whitney's direction.

Mr. Hartwell received fourteen adults to the churches connected with the Foochow City station in January and February. The number received to the churches under his care in the Pagoda Anchorage field during the Chinese year under review has been twenty nine (29). The whole number of church members under his care at the end of the year is two hundred and seventy seven (277). The native contributions for church purposes have amounted to two hundred and seventy nine dollars and thirteen cents ($279.13), and for all purposes five hundred and eighteen dollars and ninety three cents ($518.93). The gradual rise in the cost of living, and the drought and poor crops the latter part of the year, have militated somewhat against any great advance in self-support, and the funds for the work have needed to be supplemented by special donations and private funds, but we are glad that the work has not suffered so much as it might without supplementary aid. One graduate of the Theological School enters upon work in this field in 1902,

and a former teacher of Mr. Hubbard's has undertaken preaching at the important outstation of Muihua, whose work ought to become self-supporting soon. Two of the helpers in 1901 now retire from the work. The place of one at Langpuo is left vacant, and that of the other is supplied by a more promising man. The lack of funds and of efficient native helpers prevent enlargement to any great extent, but we enter upon the year's work with hope for richer spiritual blessings.

Mr. Hartwell's literary work for the year has mainly consisted in preparing the Sabbath School Quarterlies and Sheets for use by the mission.

C. Hartwell.

Paid
Aug. 22-1902

Pagoda Anchorage Station.

H. T. Whitney (M.D.) Report of Work for 1901 in Dionglah City, East & South Villages, & the Eighteen Villages.

Mrs. Whitney and I returned from America starting Jan 7th 1901. We arrived in Shanghai the first week in February, and remained there nearly a month to work with the Nomenclature Committee on Medical Terms. We then came on to Pagoda Anchorage, arriving March 4th, and immediately took charge of our former field and its various branches of work, namely: the Evangelistic, Dayschool, Medical, and the retranslation of Gray's Anatomy into Chinese menli.

On our arrival, most of the preaching places and a part of the schools had already been arranged for.

Health. The average health of the station has been good, with the exception of Mr. Hartwell having a turn of ague, lasting several weeks; Miss Hartwell from overwork; poorly for a short time during the summer; and myself for a short time, from a severe summer cold and a slight attack of ague.

The year's work has been one of progress & encouragement in each department.

Several new places have been supplied with occasional preaching services; and two other places were supplied during the summer vacation by senior students from the Theological school, who gave good satisfaction. And at one of the places a regular preacher is to be located next year, & also, teach a day school. The other place will also be supplied on Sundays by this same helper.

One of the other new places regularly supplied, had a day school, and they have rented a large place for a chapel and preacher, and one of the older helpers is to be located there next year, and a woman's day school class is to be opened by Miss Hartwell. This is another instance of the rapid development from a day school to a fairly complete out-station.

There is another place where there was a day school in 1899, and this year (1901) they rented a chapel and helper's quarters, & put them in good repair. A preacher was sent there, one just graduated from the Theological school, and his wife has served as a Bible Woman. A church has been organized, a C. E. Soc started, 6 have been received to the church, 7 others have passed their first examination preparatory to being baptized, and 10 others are reckoned as real Enquirers.

and they are already making plans to obtain a site for a church.

Another place, where Mr. Hubbard's life was threatened about five years ago, has only been visited occasionally since. But a few have become Inquirers, and this year (1901) they rented a place for a preacher and chapel and a teacher-preacher was located there. During the year they secured the Ancestral temple, one of the best buildings in the town, and next year (1902) are to have a school in addition to the preaching. Thus far one only has been baptized but a number are Inquirers, and several of them will doubtless be received to the church the coming year.

Inquirers. There are inquirers in all the out-stations and in several villages adjacent to the out-stations, and from some of them are calls for schools to be opened, and others want a preacher sent. Only the lack of funds and suitable help prevented occupying several new places next year.

Dayschools. In this field dayschools cannot be made as satisfactory as those near Foochow city, owing partly to poverty and partly to a less appreciation of their value, which leads them to withdraw many of the pupils during the

periods of harvesting, & on other special occasions, which makes the attendance irregular, and also shortens the school year to an average of about nine months. Twelve day schools were opened and ten carried thru the year. Two were stopped for lack of attendance. The whole number of pupils was 218. (194 boys & 24 girls). It is very difficult to get the girls to come to school without pay, which is against our policy. We hope, however, that this condition will not always continue. In some few places they are beginning to appreciate the value of learning to girls, and we expect others will come to feel the same as they ~~may~~ observe the advantages of our Christian schools.

The total membership for this region is good. We open no school under 15 pupils. We prefer from 20 to 25 in a school. Our largest number was 29. In this latter case the teacher was a preacher-teacher & recent graduate from the Seminary.

Chapels & Preachers.

The 18 chapels are all dwellings, but one, fitted up for chapel use, with a part of the building, on one side, reserved for the preacher to live in. In this way one building answers for chapel and "parsonage", & sometimes for school-room as well. The one exception is the Ancestral temple at Changloh City, fitted over for church use.

These dwellings answer the purpose very well until the church is large enough to either provide its own building, or contribute largely toward one. The preaching force averages well. One of the pastors is aging, but he is a good preacher and has good judgment, from a Chinese standpoint. The other pastor is middle aged and still meets very acceptably the needs of the Changlok City church. Of the 9 preachers, 3 are graduates of the Seminary, 2 have taken two years each, 1 did not study theology but graduated from the Foochow College & after teaching there a year took up preaching and has served us well for seven years. Two of the others are properly school teachers, and the other a colporter, but they have acted also as preachers under stress of circumstances.

One of the last Seminary graduates, a bright man, but unfortunately proved himself unfit for his position and had to be suspended from the preacher's position.

Colporters. Five colporters have done good service and some of them have brought several to Christ during the year. They traverse the entire field and are a valuable auxiliary to the preaching and teaching forces.

[illegible] measure as a safeguard against admitting unworthy candidates. The difference in admissions, however,

Religious Services. Regular services were held in 21 different villages & occasionally at some other places not properly included in the "Statistical Table." This has afforded opportunity for a large number to hear the truth, and from the goodly number of inquirers and the large number of Adherents in the field we are sure that much good has been done.

Churches. Of the 13 organized churches three are reported as self-supporting, in the sense that the natives contributed enough to support the preacher & pay the running expenses of the church, i.e. all but the chapel rent. Such cases are usually called self-supporting in other places: but they are not so reported in the Statistical Table.

Baptisms. 23 were baptized. Many more might have been received, but we established a rule that no one should be admitted on a first examination. We discovered a growing tendency to let those into the church who had only a slight knowledge of Christianity, no accurate idea of prayer, and not wholly "separate from the world". So we adopted this measure as a safeguard against admitting unworthy candidates. The difference in admissions, however,

will soon be equalized and the quality of the church members will be enough better to pay for waiting.

Adherents. The 1140 adherents reported is not a fixed quantity and is quite as likely to be underestimated as overestimated.

The Average Attendance has been good at most of the chapels.

The Bible-schools at the various chapels have an average attendance of about two thirds of that at the preaching service.

Contributions Most of the churches have done well & a few exceptionally so, compared to their numbers and ability.

It is now quite well understood among the natives that they are expected to do as they can in furnishing places of worship and a place for the preacher to live in, and also, to help some at least toward the support of the preacher. This is especially true in the newer places, and it is the understood plan in opening new work.

This is not wholly an unmixed good, but it is advancing toward self-support, and the incidental evils may, perhaps, be largely controlled by close and careful supervision.

The exact amount given for "Education" i.e. Day-schools

cannot be easily ascertained, as the amounts subscribed are not always all paid; and what will be paid has not all been received when the Day school Reports are rendered.

Contributions to Home mission work are gradually increasing and other churches are being added as they get more light and become more interested for others.

Troubles. There have been many petty troubles that have taken much of the time of the two pastors and several of the preachers, but only a few have been of such a nature as to need taking to the officials or to the Consul.

The Roman Catholics have begun to develope work again in this field, and wherever they start in it usually makes trouble for the Protestants. The native Christians regard them as much worse than the heathen, which is usually the case, as they are not required to be converted and so are merely Romanized anti Protestant heathen.

Many adjacent villages still have their feuds, and often members of one village cannot go past the other without danger of being seized and held for ransom. Many have thus suffered in trying to attend worship on Sundays, and many have been kept away on this account.

The Outlook for 1902 is hopeful.
The preaching force proper, for next year, will be in a better position to do more effective work, the teaching force will be larger & better. & the medical work will be conducted to reach a larger number of patients and in more places than this year. The opportunities for preaching, teaching, & healing are ever widening and the people are growing more receptive and appreciative of these different forms of good.
It is a great check on our work to have the appropriations for General Work so much diminished, and we hope that this alone will not be interpreted that the work will go on about the same even if the appropriations are only half the amount thought needful. Putting on the brake does not necessarily stop the vehicle, but it lessens the speed in proportion to the amount of pressure used.

Respectfully Submitted
H. T. Whitney.

Recd Aug. 22-1902

The Bulletin for 1902 is helpful.

The Experiment Force Report, for next year, will be in a better position to do more effective work. The Experiment Force will be happy to be useful to any number of farmers who may have seen this year, the opportunity for harvesting, threshing, hauling or marketing and the trouble or growing more or better crops and effective use of their different farm products.

It is a good check on our work to have effective criticism for general work we have undertaken, and we hope that the citizens will not be satisfied that the work should go on or about the same lines of the experiment station are only ~~[illegible]~~ the general benefit received. Building on the foundation we already have the work will have the effect in proportion to the amount of force we have.

Respectfully submitted

H. C. Wheeler

MEDICAL WORK AT PAGODA ANCHORAGE. 1901-02

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During the past year most of the medical work had to be done by our native assistant. Regular daily dispensing was done at the station and once a week at some one of ten important centers of Christian work, treating in all 3540 patients 426 of whom were second visits, that is those who returned one or more times for treatment.

The people are much pleased with this form of medical work and many places ask to have dispensing done in their villages that we have not time to reach. Two native assistants could be employed at this work the entire year, if in village dispensing, if we had the means to employ them. One hundred dollars a year would enable us to reach ten thousand people at their homes in twenty or more villages, and it would be one of the most valuable auxiliaries we have for the advancement of Christian work. A large part of such patients also, would never come to a hospital or station dispensary. There is another large class however, to be reached thru the hospital and dispensary, which we are unable to reach for lack of these two institutions now at Chang-loh city, the important center of this station.

H. T. Whitney, M. D.

Copied by H. N. K.

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H. T. Whitney, M. D.

Copied by H. M. K.

H. T. Whitney
Medical Work
Paid Aug. 22-1902
Pacific Anchorage-1901

Pagoda Anchorage Station Classes for Women, 1901.

Diong-loh, (Lasting delight), the district city of the Diong-loh district county, contains about 20000 inhabitants. It has a flourishing church with most earnest, spiritual pastor, who is tireless in his labors for the city and adjacent country. He had a number of inquirers ready to form a station class for women at my first suggestion. These women live a mile distant from the church and are connected with families of church members in a locality where there is great need for a second church. Oh, for a Church Building society to help struggling churches in China! May the friends at home not forget we look to the American Board alone for all these needs.

Altho' it is very difficult for bound-footed women, with tiny feet only two or three inches long, to walk, these women entered the class with the distinct understanding that they regularly continue their practice of attending Sunday morning service which had previously been done occasionally. This means a two mile walk each Sunday. Only one of the eight women had been born in a Christian home and had natural feet, but three others unbound theirs later and the four remaining would have done so had their families been willing.

Diong-loh seems the very strong-hold of foot-binding, it being fostered by a custom not known in other districts. On the fifteenth of the first Chinese moon, all the brides of the previous year are on public exhibition. They are arrayed in elegant crimson silk and satin embroidered gowns, with most elaborate and expensive head dresses and beautifully embroidered, tiny shoes, and sit in the parlor of their home with open doors for the entire city to visit at pleasure. Watermelon seeds and tea are served each guest, and the brides, sometimes one, sometimes two and even three in one family where the household is large, are on exhibit, to be turned about to display their beautiful headdresses, their tiny feet a special object of interest as sign of gentility.

The mother-in-law expects tiniest feet as an important part of her bargain in buying the bride, and this custom magnifies the importance of adhering to the contract, for the headdress and garments can be hired but the feet cannot, they are the price of years of pain and suffering. There is no idolatry or special unkindness connected with the custom, but it is a social function very binding in that city, one observed by Christians as well as others, and it must require courage to be the only one to wear natural sized footed shoes.

The teacher of the Diong-loh station class is a younger relative of most of the women who attend, and hence at a disadvantage, as Chinese custom robs the juniors of all power, no matter how much talent they may have. She has however done well in spite of her disadvantage from youth. The mountains of custom are greater barriers than the actual rock mountains of the Diong-loh district, but is not this true of custom anywhere?

A charming sedan ride of two hours brings us to the U-nang station class. The path leads over the notch which is crowned by the beautiful site for the Girls' school Miss Lorts has hoped for money to build for so long and for which she is still waiting; then down over the water shed where the heads of two canals lead water into adjoining ~~fields~~ plains of rice fields, we skirt

high mountains on the right until we come to a range of low hills at our left which look as if the titans had played snow ball with boulders and a pile were left where each had stood. Toward the end we follow a mountain stream whose clear waters of robins egg blue gray hold the tint of the mountain skies from whence they came, like Moses of old who brought the glory down from the mount in his face when he descended from Sinai.

This was the second year of the U-nang class, and the women read the Bible picture book and the Romanized New Testaments that Mrs. Consul Gracey presented them after her visit. She promised one to each woman as soon as I pronounced her sufficiently advanced to read it, and during the year eleven women and girls received Testaments. The teacher comes into the Bible Woman's school another year to study further, and we feel that in this large station of three times the population of the Sandwich Islands, our paltry sum for station classes must be shifted often to give a little help to the many needy and waiting places.

How we realize the untilled stretches of human souls as we take our sedan for Ka-mui, for we pass the large cluster of villages known as Gū-gâing, formerly the district city, and know there is not even a Bible woman at work there, and then pass thro' Chang-chong, where the efficient pastor's wife is a host in good works altho' single handed. Then on to the village of Deuk-cheng (Bamboo field) where we call on a former pupil at U-nang, who is now married in this village. She begs to come to the Bible school, but her mother-in-law will not allow her to do so unless I will promise that she may return at the end of one year as a paid Bible woman, and we find that avarice of relatives is another monster difficulty to the education of the women. We are sad at heart for this great hindrance, but we are glad the young woman insists on time to review her books by herself on Sunday, for she is too far from church to walk with her small feet, and especially shut in as a young bride by Chinese custom.

The mountain we climb to Ka-mui is, on this eastern side, so steep we dare not trust ourselves to coolies, but make our way as best we can by the occasional steps cut in the solid rock. When we reach the top we are told we are almost there, but in fact we cross hills and valleys for almost an hour longer and find it four or five hours' travel from U-nang to the chapel at Ka-mui. It is not easy to begin examining the station class at once after so long a ride, but it must be done for all the women must be home by five o'clock to prepare the evening meal, bound by poverty to a ceaseless round of drudgery.

One would think mountain heights would exempt one from foot-binding, but not so, custom is as unlenient at Kä-mui as Diong-löh and most of the women are young and cannot unbind because of unwilling parents or relatives they must obey. Only the two widows of the class have unbound feet, one because she was a second wife, and hence not allowed to have bound feet by Chinese custom; the other because she is a Christian and the teacher, the preacher's wife, persuaded her to do so before she joined the class. I had hoped the one who always had natural feet and who had no children dependent upon her, as the other widow has, would come to the Bible school, but her mother-in-law, altho' she will not speak to her, having taken an unreasonable dislike to her, so has her cook her food and eat apart from the rest of the family, still will not allow her to leave to go to school, because she feels it would not be consistant with her idea of proper surveillance, and should she leave home all her living would be withheld in the future.

Is it not a comfort that these women can read and thus have the consolation of the Scriptures:? They travel a weary road under the rule of unsympathizing relatives. Let us pray that more of these weary ones in life's pilgrimage may be given the opportunity to learn to read, that they may say with the psalmist of old, " Thy statutes have been my songs in the house of my pilgrimage."

Emily S. Hartwell.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE STATION BIBLE WOMEN, 1906.

Under the brow of five precipitous mountains, called the five tigers by the Chinese, Beaconsfield's nose or maidens rock by English and American residents, on account of fancied resemblance, lies the large town of Ku-sëü, where the senior Bible woman of this district, Nik-io sö,* has labored for several years. She is a widow with one child, a boy of thirteen who attends the day school at the chapel where she lives in rooms near the apartments of the preacher's family. She has traversed the region about telling the Gospel story to villages miles away from her home, and has led a number of women to enter the church. She, as well as we, regrets that she does not know the Romanized colloquial so she can hold a station class to teach the women to read the Bible for themselves, so they might have the daily reading of the Bible to sustain them instead of her infrequent visits. The facility with which the Christians, young and old, in missions in Amoy and Ningpo can read the Romanized Bible shows the great advantages of that system and leads us to rejoice that a greater advance in Romanized has been made in our three Foochow missions this past year than ever before, and we are glad to see signs of deep interest throughout the Empire in introducing the Romanized system.

At Diong-löh city, the daughter of a colporteur of long standing, has continued to be Bible woman as before. Beside visiting in the vicinity of the church, she walks to adjacent villages to tell the truth. Just at the close of the year she lost almost all her earthly possessions thro' a large fire which started in the apartments of a "medium" who lived in an adjoining suite of rooms in their large ancestral home. This medium had saved the ends of the incense sticks burned at her shrine for years until a pile over six feet high had accumulated testifying to her large number of devotees. In this pile of tinder a smoldering ember, dropped by a midnight worshipper, ignited a blaze that left over a hundred souls unhoused in less than three hours. We regretted the loss of the few Christians in this large house of a previous official at Peking several generations back, but knew the fire had wiped out another Sodom, and the loss of the goods of the few righteous ones was nothing compared with wiping out the iniquitous resort of the medium. Ciu-ngong sö, the Bible woman, has an object lesson to emphasize her warnings against idolatry, for was not the worship of the very idols they trusted in to protect them the cause of the fire that destroyed so much. She also has a strong argument against footbinding, for the small footed women, who might otherwise have helped save their possessions, were utterly incapacitated with their tiny feet, and all loss by fire is total loss in China where insurance companies are unknown.

At To-kang the wife of the resident colporteur has continued to faithfully visit adjoining villages, and at Sai-gang, the largest of them, the loud call for a woman's station class will be met in 1902. To-kang is but a small village and the people are very poor so the small aid given the women as yet seems too little to help them overcome the obstacles to study.

* Sö is the equivalent of Mrs.

We hope as the women in the larger town of Sai-gang progress, enthusiasm in learning to read may spread and the women of To-kang may call for a class later. It seems specially true of China that the great problem is how to set the ball rolling. When latent inertia ~~seems~~ is overcome and redirected, its mighty force goes on the side of success in the new direction. It is always well to remember inertia is as difficult to stop as to start, and there are compensations in the struggle required for giving it a start in a new direction.

At Pu-gie, on the main river, a house has been repaired for a chapel and the doctor preacher has had his sister, Cui sö, to make a home for him during the first part of the year, while his wife, the daughter of the spiritual preacher at Ka-mui, studied at the Bible Woman's school at Pagoda Anchorage. No woman's work had been done in the village and great curiosity was manifested when I first visited it. On my second visit only two or three months later, I was delighted to have Cui sö take me to houses where the idols had been discarded, and I brought away more than one porcelain goddess of mercy which had been worshipped for more than one generation. The later part of the year, Bing-heng sö, the preacher's wife, has been home working with her sister-in-law, and on a visit late in the year, a company of attentive women ~~were~~ showed a good prospect for the station class Bing-heng sö hopes to ~~have~~ open another year. The satisfactory growth in the work in this fishing village shows what can be done when two women work together, one visiting outside while one remains at the chapel so every one is sure of a welcome whenever they have leisure to call or bring visitors ~~at their homes~~ with them. The conditions of relationship or friendship are not always found however which add so largely to efficiency when two try to work together.

Bing-heng so's mother, the preacher's wife at Ka-mui who taught the station class there, and also Sie-sing sö at Unang, beside their work teaching their station classes, have visited the homes of their villagers as well as their pupils during the six months the station classes were not in session.

At Lau-sang-ding, Caik-seng sö, who had been working with me as Bible woman for two years at Foochow city while her husband completed his studies at the Theological school, began work for women in this her husband's first parish. This was also a place where a chapel was just opened and every thing was new. Her pleasant manner and earnest words soon made the women feel they were expected to have a share in the gospel which seemed a new thought to them, as they seemed to have concluded from seeing the work left to colporteurs and occasional preaching in day schools that the women were not sought after. This impression has been overcome and Caik-seng sö hopes to have a station ~~cla~~ class another year. It seems like a real glimpse of home missions to visit this preacher's family, where we each pray in turn and all plan together for the progress of the Kingdom. It is evident the earnest home missionary's wife is as efficient a helper in China as in the homeland, and no church can be permanently established which does not include the mothers as well as the fathers of the community.

E. S. Hartwell.

Pagoda Anchorage Bible Woman's Training School. 1901./8.

This new name was adopted during the past year by our mission as expressing more truly the purpose and work of our Bible schools for women in the various districts. In this school the gentle, refining influence of the consecrated teacher, Mrs. Lau, has been a source of joy and blessing during the year. She is the wife of our Iang-seng pastor, and the Bible school has been held in the chapel building which has served also for parsonage and day school room.

Changes in assistant teachers during the year fill us with all the greater gratitude for the help Dr. Stryker has rendered the school by discovering the difficulty with the eye-sight of Mrs. Lau's daughter-in-law, whom we hope will fill this position another year. The valueable aid rendered by a thorough oculist, as Dr. Stryker is, can hardly be overestimated in its helpfulness in equipping these Bible workers, many of whom have been in great need of her professional aid.

One of the eighteen women who entered at the opening of the year, went home early in the year on account of delicate health, and before the Summer was over had gone to her long home. Two others left for health reasons. Of the fifteen who finished the first term, three came from Diong-loh city, while of the twelve others, each represented a different town or village, showing how representative the school really is.

As funds were very limited and it seemed best to use them only for those who gave promise of becoming permanent workers, as a large proportion seemed to do, a few were sent home to study in Station classes at the close of the first term. The value of Station classes to test the women before entering the Bible School is very great, but in so vast a district with so many places unsupplied with Station classes or Bible women, some must be tested at the Bible School itself.

Two very capable women went out as workers at the end of the first term. Each had studied previously at the Ponasang Girls' school, so took a shorter course at the Bible School. Chiu-ging ciā, a young widow, went to her home, Muòi-huà by the sea, and soon collected a delightful school of eighteen girls who came with no financial aid and did remarkably well in their studies. The other, Bing-hèng sing, is the wife of a preacher doctor in a place newly opened and went to her own home where she has worked as Bible woman and hopes to have a Station class of women later among those beginning to come to the chapel as learners.

Although the second term but eight of those most promising remained in the school, the term was shortened on account of the shortage of funds. It is however impossible for one missionary alone to carry on a Bible Woman's school satisfactorily and have oversight of Bible women and Station classes scattered over a district of five hundred square miles. It is imperative that more missionaries be sent to help in this great work.

I had planned that in case no financial aid came during the year, to close the school early so as to have the best season left for touring. Miss Borts and I had also arranged that the Woman's Annual Meeting for this station the first ever held at Pagoda Anchorage, should come at the close of the second term, so all the women in the school would be present.

Fourteen of the earnest workers came from other places and spent a week with us talking over the things of the Kingdom. Our friends from Foochow came down to help. Miss Newton came for the first session and read helpful papers on the "Quiet Hour" and " How to be strong Christians." Mrs. Ding of Ha-buo-g the tireless treasurer of our Chinese Woman's Home Missionary society, gave a half day of valuable information and stimulous in support of this work. Miss

Woodhull gave us a most helpful talk on "How to teach the life of Christ", full of practical experience in her own Bible School at Foochow. Dr. Whitney gave a comprehensive and spiritual address on the subject of Redemption, while Miss Chittenden gave a series of rich thoughts on the power of the Holy Spirit, which we turned in a practical channel by a half day given to foot-binding which was full of live discussion and testimony to the overcoming power of God in every day life, and one good old mother in Israel went home to unbind her feet and within three months had led six others to follow her aged example.

Father, Mr. Hartwell, gave a careful and convincing address on the evils of intemperance, which was ably supplemented by pastor Lau in a talk on the evils of opium and tobacco, dwelling upon the latter as an evil habit which Christian women in China must relinquish themselves and lead their husbands to do the same. Great interest was shown by the women, and all who had not previously bought pledge buttons did so and some have since persuaded their husbands to relinquish tobacco. We hope their good example will help others to do the same.

Following, Guang-bing sing, Miss Woodhull's helper and the Secretary of the Woman's Home Missionary society, read her report of that society and also a helpful paper on cleanliness and the care of children, which was the link to bring us to the delightful Kindergarten afternoon which Miss Brown gave us. All were invited to spend the afternoon at Miss Borts' Girls' school while Miss Brown talked, and with paper and scissors also taught the women and older girls how to fold simple forms to illustrate Bible stories. She also taught the women and girls some Kindergarten songs and games and with refreshments the Saturday afternoon variation brought all our hearts nearer together.

On Sunday father, Mr. Hartwell, preached on the position of women in the early church, Roman's sixteenth chapter, and followed with an impressive communion service. Sunday afternoon all were invited to Miss Borts' school again to a very interesting Sunday school service, and the week closed with a live Christian Endeavor meeting in the church Sunday night with good thoughts gathered from the meetings during the week. Supplementary papers and reports of work over the wide field had been given during the week, and ample time allowed for discussion and prayers, and all went home filled with strength and inspiration for practical work in their scattered and lonely fields of service. We ask your earnest prayers for these noble souls out on picket duty on the very outskirts of the army of the Lord.

Emily S. Hartwell.

A Glimpse of Pagoda Anchorage Day Schools, 1901.

"My scholars practice marching every day on a plat of ground in front of their school", was the grateful news brought by the day school teacher at Lau-gie one day. It was with bright anticipation therefore that I visited the school for examination at the end of the first three months, and I found greater progress had been made than in any other school I had known during its first three months work. The majority of the pupils could recite the golden texts perfectly, had finished committing to memory the Christian three character classic and made equally good progress in their Chinese classics. Each afternoon, when the sun had declined, the teacher marshalled the entire school, between twenty and thirty boys and girls, on a little open square and taught them simple gymnastics, and also by using familiar military terms taught them to march and shoulder imaginary arms. On Sunday as the pupils marched to church, two by two, they were the observed of all observers, and it was good to see how they preserved their dignity during the entire service by sitting quietly and taking the lead in the responsive recitations of the commandments and Apostle's creed. The school had also been greatly stimulated by the interest of the preacher, a young man who seems specially interested in the young. When harvest time came we dismissed the school for a month with the understanding all would return at the close of the busy season. This policy worked well as the children's parents recognized our interest in their work, and when their rush was over, tried to consider the requirements of the school for renewed attendance. The time must come ere long when instead of expecting to hire teachers for a year and unreasonably allowing no stated vacations so that the teachers feel justified in taking a few days at pleasure, the reasonable need of such days as free Saturdays and stated vacations will be carefully planned for. At present a vacation of a month or more near Chinese New Year is all that is formally agreed upon in the day school system of China.

At Deng-Gie, a smaller place on the same island as Lau-gie, a new man was stationed as preacher teacher. He did not succeed in securing many pupils at the beginning of the year. His wife is Miss Bort's teacher for her Girls' school at Pagoda Anchorage, so is at home only during the three months Summer vacation. As soon as she reached home the girls and women flocked to the chapel and she at once had a school of over twenty. She told them plainly she feared she was so accustomed to regular attendance at the boarding school that she would find it very hard for her to teach an irregular day school. This put them on their mettle to vie with boarding school pupils, and altho' every one of these girls and women had small feet, thro' rain and shine, during July and August, they came both morning and afternoon and made marvellous progress. Their teacher wished to teach them Romanized colloquial, but like all Chinese who are proverbially loath to take up anything new, they preferred the colloquial character. She took a few moments each morning to teach them the Romanized however showing them the great ease of acquiring it as compared with the colloquial character and soon they were studying it gladly, so before the two months were over several could write letters in Romanized, some thing it would take them years to learn to do in character. This shows how a little tact and enthusiasm in a teacher can overcome even the inertia of China. Twice during the Summer, I visited them from Sharp Peak to examine their progress, and I shall long remember that flock of girls and women that climbed a steep hill overlooking the sea, waving their handkerciefs as I clambered over the rocks and sand, mounted board and was borne by two boatmen over the surf to the gospel sampan. Cannot

No. 3 A Glimpse of Pagoda Anchorage Day Schools.

of the station, and I, who have care of the day schools in father's portion, introduced regular teacher's institutes by adding a day to the regular Quarterly meetings, for the teachers alone. Previously at these Quarterly meetings certain hours had been set apart for the Day school teachers, but in September of 1901 the first entire day was set aside for an institute. As Dr. Whitney was unfortunately debarred from taking part on account of "grippe", Miss Wile was fortunately visiting me from the city and gave some interesting lessons in Arithmetic, while Miss Bortts gave a writing lesson., while I taught Romanized and Geography. This we trust is the beginning of regular institutes in the future.

The great difficulty in introducing the Romanized, a step also taken up vigorously by missionaries in the other missions in Foochow, and being pushed largely in many parts of China, is the lack of text books. To begin to meet this need, my personal teacher this year has been working with me along this line. Dr. Ling is an enthusiast for Romanired himself, believing it to be the means of teaching the masses to read the Bible and that it also may be used to help scholars learn the classical character which must be for years to come at least the medium used to convey information thro' news papers and most literature.

With this latter thought in view, he has written out in Romanized the ~~tran~~ translation of the 2000 classical characters in Dr. W.A.P.Martin's Annalytical Reader, giving the classical pronunciation also in Romanized. There are three books in this series and they include the Classical characters in most frequent use and are sufficient for all ordinary reading.

By acquiring the Romanized colloquial, which can be done in a few weeks, pupils will gain a clue, thro' this series of books, to all the Chinese Characters needed for practical purposes. More than this it is my intention to add the Mandarin pronunciation of the characters to the Foochow local pronunciation of the characters and make the books practicable for the study of mandarin as well as classical. It seems to me that if each local dialect would follow this method and prepare books with their local pronunciation of the classical characters together with the Pekinese Romanized mandarin it would do much to facilitate the study of mandarin which is used as both the spoken and written language over a very large portion of the Empire, and is very similar in its written form to the Classical character throughout the empire. All realize that a united Kingdom must depend largely on a universal language both spoken and written and it seems to me much is to be hoped for by printing such parallel books linking all the dialects with the mandarin which, on account of its present prestige, practically demands the one leading place among the spoken dialects as well as being the best developed of all the colloquial written languages.

One very important step is first to familliarize the people with their own local Romanized colloquial, then the transition to the study of the mandarin colloquial will be easy. Toward this end during the past year, my teacher, Dr. Ling, has translated the first number of the mandarin "Gospel History of Jesus Christ" into the Foochow colloquial. This series of books is not only valuable as a Bible course, but in a peculiar manner meets all the demands of a practice book for the Romanized as the written answers required keep up constant practice in Romanized writing, which includes the ability to spell accurately. The only thing about Romanized which is specially difficult and the one thing in which scientific mental drill is continually found in the spelling. It is my firm conviction that the systematic practice of careful discrimination developed by Romanized spelling and writing will greatly aid the Chinese in careful, discriminating study of the truth in the Bible.

Emily S. Hartwell.

No.2 A glimpse of Pagoda Anchorage Day Schools, 1901.

you who are working so hard to raise this money for them, see that group, standing on their peg like feet, enthusiastically waving out over the broad Pacific to you? And does not their glad enthusiasm warm and thrill your heart with joy in this glad service?

One hot day in August while at Sharp Peak, I was delighted to receive a call from my former pupil in the Bible School, Chiū-gīng ciā. She had come to say she had sixteen or eighteen girls promised for a girls' day school at Muoi-hua, and knew of a pleasant room I could secure in a second story where there would be a cool breeze from the sea, if I would pay a small rent. It is an anomaly but nevertheless a fact that the towns where the fishermen's wives largely make up the community, no relaxation is found in this rigid system of foot binding, and the fishing towns and hamlets teem with girls with tiniest feet. The room to be rented was some distance from the chapel, but most of the girls would go to church Sunday mornings while the teacher would hold Sunday school at the school in the afternoon, as is done in most of the day schools. There were however a few girls whose their parents would not allow to go to church as their betrothed were boys living in that neighborhood, and these careful parents were afraid lest perchance these future husbands should catch a stray glance at their future wives! a very great indiscretion in the eyes of the Chinese, who fear some evil may befall the good luck of the ~~children~~ betrothals they have trusted the stars to decide. Muōi-huā is a walled town built on a height over-looking the ocean. Landing is dangerous in bad weather, which fact together with its distance from Pagoda Anchorage make visits necessarily infrequent, but the need of work there may better be appreciated when I tell you that constant contact with danger which accompanies a seafaring life, seems to make the people cruel. Thieves caught in the town have been known to be sentenced to be buried alive and even burned to death in specially aggravating cases by the town authorities. Such extreme measures are as much discountenanced by most of the Chinese as ourselves and goes to show the different attitude of a strong fishing town where the men must leave their homes months at a time and as a result they must adopt severe measures to protect them. An excellent growth in the church as well as this interest in the education of the girls shows the spirit is at work in the community. We give no financial inducements whatever to the girls to study, ~~and~~ With plenty of fresh air and the variety of sea food they make bright, promising pupils. In the autumn when I went to examine the school on my first visit to the place, the shyness of the little girls soon faded away, and when I left the third day they all accompanied me to the boat with strings of fire crackers popping all the way, and stood watching and waving as long as they could catch a glimpse of my white covered umbrella which I waved in return. I cannot take you to each of the fourteen dayschools which have been in my care, and they represent only half the number in the entire Pagoda Anchorage Station. Each has its own story of difficulty and victory. I will only mention one more. At Au-guang, the preacher teacher had collected only a few boys, but when told that the money was given largely for girls, immediately added nine girls to the roll, they came regularly and did good work. This was possible because his wife was with him so there were no questions of propriety.

In the fourteen schools there have been 226 boys and 69 girls. ~~More or less has been done in all of them to introduce the Romanized colloquial, but few of the teachers have been prepared to teach it.~~ To help the teachers therefore, Dr. Whitney, who has charge of the day schools in his half

Rec'd Aug. 22 1902

Report of The Foochow Girls' College - Cousang - for the year 1900-01

Lady in Charge — Miss E. M. Garretson,
Chinese teachers — Mr. Ling Muk To,
Mr. Ding Cieu Sing
Miss Ding Nguk Soi
Miss Uong Buo Ing 1st term
Mrs. Ling Seuk Gieu 2nd. term

No. of pupils 1st term 74. 2nd. term 60.
Total number under instruction during the year 75.

We have passed a very troublous year in China, but our blessings have in Foochow far outweighed our misfortunes. While we have been obliged to postpone the erection of our new school building we are very thankful that the old one still stands, and that, with the exception of only two weeks delay in opening the school in the Autumn, our work has gone on with no serious interruption. To be sure, our numbers have been fewer than last year, but not because of any falling of in the number of new applicants but because it seemed imperative that we reduce our numbers

and so get a better circulation of fresh air through our sleeping rooms and halls. Accordingly we received no new pupils at the New Year, and we also increased the tuition fifty cents on each pupil. As a result we have been freer from sickness, and the work has gone on with less friction and far more comfort to all. We trust affairs in China may soon be so far settled as to justify us in beginning to build. Then we can receive all who really ought to come, and can do more satisfactory work in all the departments.

Our class in English language study began with eighteen the same as last year, but sickness and the troubles in the summer prevented some from returning in the Autumn, so that only fourteen staid through the entire year. The girls studied faithfully and with a good degree of interest, but they began to realize that to get English enough to be of much practical value will require

more time than they have calculated on and already the tide of popular demand for English seems to be ebbing. If parents want better education for their girls the marriage day must be postponed. This is one good argument in favor of English, but there are other reasons why the knowledge of English will be of advantage to a carefully selected few who are willing to pay for it. It certainly brings them in closer sympathy with us; broadens their mental horizon, and gives them access to the best literature, all of which supported by a basis of true Christian Character will make them doubly useful as Christian workers.

Our graduating class numbered ten, This is the largest that has ever gone out from the School and it means very much to us. All these, except one have a good record both in their studies and in their deportment, and even for this one, we have hope that the discipline of after years will bring

to fruition the seeds of truth now seeming-ly lying dormant and that she may develop into a useful woman. We believe they are all Christian girls. Three has been married since graduating and three have returned to teach in school. One of them hopes to study Kindergarten with Miss Brown, and the Ing Hok field will claim one or two as teachers to the Woman and girls in that district. We hope they may all be used of God to advance His Kingdom in China.

The Christian Endeavor Evangelistic Band was interrupted in its work during the Autumn term, but it soon re-organized, and its members are now making their regular visits again. They have also been earnest Endeavors among their Schoolmates, and with the entertaining of the companies of women who come to see the school, and the regular lessons and sewing we have constituted a very busy but very happy household. There are

sometimes refractory pupils but the strong sentiment of the school has been on the side of right. The influence of dear Dr. and Mrs. Clark's visit remains with us and more than twenty girls were led to observe the "Quiet hour" by hearing Dr. Clark's talk on the subject. There are some, not yet professing Christians who are very much interested in our Christian Endeavor meetings whom we hope may soon decide for Christ. We are greatly indebted to Miss Bement for assisting one hour each day in teaching English, and to Mrs. Kinnear and Dr. Bement for teaching our most advanced music pupils.

In behalf of the Girls' College,
Elsie M. Garretson

- Bible Women -

Two women, Mrs. Ngiu and Mrs. Ling have been employed as both Bible Women and School Assistants. Their work as Bible Women has been largely to families whose daughters have

been, or are connected with our school. These homes of our Schoolgirls afford good opportunities for work and in this way we keep hold on girls who have gone out from us but are not connected with Christian homes. Mrs. Ngù has given her time during the last two summer vacations to work for the Mountain Women of Ngulianq.

Girls' Day Schools.

Three Girls' Day Schools have also been under the care of Miss Garretson; one for all the year, and two during the summer vacation only. All were taught by the Bonasang School girls. These schools are vehicles of truth to very many heathen homes.

Elsie M. Garretson

Foochow — for 1900

Rec'd Aug. 30, 1901.

Report of J. E. Walker for 1900-01

Shaowu, Foochow, China March 1901.

Rev. Judson Smith, D. D.
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith;-

The beginning of 1900 found me at Shaowu with varied and pressing duties. The long absence of missionaries from the field had left many snarls to be untangled; and mingled with these were many calls to visit outstations and also villages where there were as yet no outstations.

In January there was a curious case in the Er-shi Du region where two villages in which were a number of Christians had become involved in a quarrel and lawsuit. The Magistrate Wu requested me to see what I could do to untangle the snarl; and, with the efficient help of Evangelist Chang, and the Er-Shi Du preacher, I succeeded in bringing about a settlement of the case. The people of these two villages who had been the aggressors, paid, through me, $315 to have the case settled out of court.

Several days were spent in February in preparing the statement of a case of persecution in the district of Kien-yang. This was sent to the Vice Consul at Foochow, the Consul being absent, and was presented by him to the Provincial authorities; but I have heard nothing from it since. Perhaps they thought that the time of the foreigner in China was short; and when they discovered their mistake, their hands were full of urgent and more important matters.

Some of my time in March and February was spent in assisting Mr. and Mrs. Hinman and the Misses Bement in securing teachers for them selves and for the schools, and in settling points pertaining to students &c.

Perplexing problems also arose in connection with the placing and the continued employment of teachers, preachers &c, some of whom did not have satisfactory records. It is sometimes difficult to get even missionaries to lay aside all personal attachments, schemes and preferences, and discuss each matter on its own merits in a spirit of simple loyalty to Christ and humanity; how much more then these Chinese helpers whose minds were warped and twisted by heathenism in their youth and early manhood.

One cheering matter of this period was the ordaining of a pastor over the Yang-chin K'ëng church. The church had been paying about one half of his salary when we decided to transfer him to Yang-k'eu, 80 miles below Shaowu. The church upon hearing of this decided promptly to raise his whole salary, and call him to become their pastor. The members were duly instructed as to the proper steps to be taken; and on March 14 a council met and ordained and installed Kan (Sweet) Sien-sen as pastor of the Yang-chin K'ëng church.

In connection with this we also had most of our helpers assemble at Shaowu, and discuss with us the assignment of preachers for the year. It was decided to transfer Ch'en Fu-i from T'ieh-lo Hsiang to Yang-k'ou. The T'ieh-lo hsiang church was lothed to part with him, but had not yet reached a point where they would raise his whole salary, and make him their pastor. There also seemed to be some dissatisfaction on the part of a few.

But the preacher who had been in charge at Yang-k'ou for many years, refused to give place. He is a good man but has not the training and ability needed for the new condidtions at so important a point. Unbeknown to us there was also a division in the church at Yang-k'ou, the fault mainly of the preacher's wife and his immoral adopted son; and the preacher, in spite of all our assurances to the contrary, persisted in believing that this sending of a Shaowu man to Yang-k'ou was due to the misrepresentations of his enemies. He is very much under the thumb of his wife who is reputed to be a shrew.

Ch'en Fu-i did not move to Yang-k'ou till after we had gone down to Foochow; and then he experience such opposition from the preacher and the preacher's wife that he had to give up and return to Shaowu. We were considering what next to do about the matter when first, the troubles threatened trouble at Foochow, and next the destruction of our property at Shaowu rendered further action inexpedient for the time being.

It had not been my intention to attend the C.E. conventio at Foochow; but a request came for Evangelist Chang to attend it; and as as I had work along down the river two-fifths of the way to Foochow, and would be crippled for other work during his absence, I decided to go to the Convention. I felt the more free to do this because in 1877 I had not gone to the National Convention of Missionaries at Shang-hai, the state of the Shaowu work not permitting it; and again in 1890 I had stayed at Shaowu and let Dr.Whitney go, though my wife and daughter were then on their way to America. So now I thought it was about my turn to go.

But Dr.Bement decided that Mrs.Hinman must return to Foochow, and of course in the absence of other women at Shaowu she and her sister must go too. So I decided to stand aside once more; but there came such a protest and plea for the Bement sisters to remain two months longer or three, and care for the flourishing girl's school which had just been started, that they consented to so do. Thus, after all, I went to Foochow with the Hinamns, starting a week ahead and taking in work by the way, and attended the Chinese National C. E. Convention. After this was over with, Mr.Hinman and myself laid our plans to ascend the river once more, make a tour of the Shaowu field, press forward the building of the new house, &c; but Mrs.Hinman's health compelled us to give up this plan also.

As I have a better command of the Foochow dialect than the Shaowu, I did not lack for employment. First, two or three weeks were given to the translation into Chinese of the Adressed which D. Clark had delivered in English; and next I found a congenial task in translating hymns into the Foochow dialect, or in revising crude translations which had already been made. Many of our choice hymns have been translated into the Foochow, some of them in a manner that slanders the original; and young missionaries use them in blissful ignorance of this fact.

It had been my intention to spend the summer at Sharp Peak, but I exchanged for a time with the Beards; and then, later on, I found that I could not leave Ku-liang without alarming the Chinese servants and Christians about us. Also after Mr. Beard and his wife with three small children decided to remain on Kuliang, I felt it my duty to stay by them.

On July 30th came the news of the wrecking of our premises at Shaowu which took place on the 24th and 25th of July. The first threats of trouble at Shaowu began on the 7th or 8th of July, being, as I firmly believe, instigated by secret orders from Peking. The complicity of the Foochow Authorities is not proven, but is strongly suspected. The attack began on the evening of July 24; and had not the military commander been in collusion with the rioters, the District Magistrate might have quelled it. But at it was he only endangered his own life without accomplishing anything in our behalf.

After the wrecking and plundering of our premises there followed two or three weeks of severe persecution for the Christians, who had to pay dearly for exemption from violence. Later on the Magistrate began to arrest some of the ring leaders, but was himself mobbed, and narrowly escaped being killed.

Shortly after this the Prefect, Magistrate, and Brigadier General were all removed; but when the new men came into office, they set viciously at work to find pretexts for throwing all the blame off on the Christians, thus strongly confirming in my mind the suspicion that the Foochow Authorities were implicated in the affair at the start. Probably they had intended to join in, or make a show of joining in the anti-foreign movement, till the taking of the native city of Tientsin, and the compact with the Yang-tsi Viceroys compelled them to face about. But for Shaowu their repentance came too late.

In December the Shaowu Prefect came down to Foochow to try to exact a heavy reduction in the indemnity claimed by us for the Mission, ourselve and the Chinese Christians. Mr. Hinman and myself met him at the U.S. Consulate where he persistently reiterated the barefaced lie that the Christians had provoked the attack, and hence that we ought to bare one half of the losses. After this Consul Gracey met the Foochow Foreign Board of Trade, and after

" four hours of hard work secured the promise of $23,000 indemnity. Of this sum $11,000 was paid down in February, and the remainder is due according to agreement in May.

During the summer of 1900 and on, I gave much time to translating the letters received from Shaowu in order that both the Consul and my associates might be kept posted.

I helped in proof reading for the New Romanized Foochow Colloquial N. T.; and moving to the City, Sept.25, I took two classes, Astronomy and International Law, in the College, and had a share in the discipline of the students &c. I also filled various appointments from Sabbath to Sabbath. Once, at Mr.Hubbard's request, I went to Chang-loh (Diong-loh), where I presided at the trial of a helper. Thrice I went to the Yung-fuh (Ing-hok) field, first to help about charges against pastor Chiong, second to assist Mr. Beard at his quarterly meeting, and third to attend the wedding of one of our college alumni and one of the alumnae of the girl's college. On both these latter occasions Pastor Chiong's matter claimed more or less attention. I also, with the help of Pastor Nik-sing, got out the Annual Meeting program; and I regularly took a share in the perplexing deliberations of the Pastor's Association.

I bore a hand in every troublesome thing that came up, and, in fact, being a man of leisure(?) wherever there was trouble, I had a hand in it. I have slept poorly, and digested badly; and now I am on the way to Shaowu to take the brunt of things there; and I sometimes feel tempted to say that I will never leave there again so long as God gives me strength to move a muscle or to speak a word. "

Respectfully yours,

J. E. Walker.

Dear Dr.Smith;-

I mailed to you the original of the above report from Shaowu about April 2nd; but I judge from what you write to Mr. Hinman that it did not reach you. Hence I forward another copy.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Walker.

Bonasang, Foochow, Sept 21. 1901.

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Sincerely yours,

J. E. Walker

Hoochow Fooking, Feb. 21 1901.

Rev. J. E. Walker
Shaowu, March
Rec'd Nov. 4
1901

Foochow Mission, Shaowu Station, Additional Needs.

Native Helpers.

6 Preachers $800, Evangelists, $100, Bible Readers $200. ($1100)

20 Preachers, 2 Evangelists, 8 Bible Women; (30 Workers).

30- Congregations; 4000 frequent, 20,000 occasional Hearers,

Educational.

5 Day Schools, $200; Boy's Boarding, $250; Theologs $450. ($900.)

25 New Day Schools; 28 New Teachers:

400 Additional Pupils, Yearly attendance.

Buildings.

20 New Churches & Chapels, at cost of $4000. ($4000.)

1 2 Boarding School Buildings, at cost of $4000. ($4000.)

4 3 New Missionary Residences, at cost of $9000. ($9000.)

$250 for General Literature; i.e. Books Tracts &c. ($250.)

Missionaries.

2 3 New Families:

3 3 Single Ladies, One of them a Physician:

$4500 Additional for Salaries. ($4500.)

Stations.

One (perhaps Two) New Stations:

$6000 at once to open the Station: ($6000.)

100,000, (perhaps 200,000, or 300,000) Additional.

Miscellaneous.

Men's Hospital $500: Woman's Hospital $400. ($900.)

2000 (perhaps 3000 or 4000) yearly additional.

Boat to ply btween Foochow & Shaowu, YearlyCost, $150. ($150.)

$30800.

All these things are so linked together that 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 represent not a great relative difference.

Foochow Mission
Rec'd Aug. 27/1901
Ans'd

REPORT OF FOOCHOW COLLEGE---April, 1902.

The following Report is for the year ending March 31st, 1902. Toward the close of 1901 Miss Chittenden intimated to the President her desire to resign from the work to which she had been assigned, year by year, for the last seven years, by the Mission and at the beginning of 1902 she presented her resignation in a formal manner, to the Board of Managers. After due consideration of the matter it was voted to accept the resignation and at her own request she was transferred to distinctively Woman's Board work for women and children in the Ing-hok station. Miss Chittenden was originally sent out for work in connection with the Girls' College at Ponasang but after only a short connection with that institution she was transferred, in 1893, to work in Foochow College. The President desires to put on record his appreciation of Miss Chittenden's interest and success in her College work--more marked in the earlier years of her connection with the institution than afterwards when outside duties laid strong claims to her time and attention, and to express for himself and the Faculty the earnest wish that she may have even greater success in her newly chosen field of missionary activity than she has ever had before.

Toward the close of 1901 a truly urgent appeal for help came from the Shaowu station--an appeal which moved the hearts of two of our valuable instructors, Mr. and Mrs. Hinman. It was felt by all that the need of Shaowu was imperative, and in consequence, when Mr. Hinman approached the President with the suggestion of offering himself for a temporary service in that distant station, the latter could not find it in his mind to offer any protest whatever. The Mission gladly accepted a resignation which was to supply a need which all felt to be most urgent. Mr. and Mrs. Hinman, tho' they could give but a portion of their time to College work, were a most valuable addition to the College Faculty and the President wishes to record his hearty appreciation of, and thanks for, the help received by the College from them. We need but to mention the dismissal from the native corp of teachers, of Mr. Ling Ging-ngek. By the withdrawals above referred to, and the addition of Mr. Gardner, a mandarin teacher, and a monitor, the rôle of the College Faculty has been changed from six foreigners and ten chinese in 1901, to four foreigners and eleven chinese in 2902, four being graduates of the College. Beside these there have been student teachers numbering nine. Miss Wiley has taken on most of the work left by Miss Chittenden; but it is a far greater burden than anyone should be

called upon to carry. We would emphasize the desirability of adding at least one new name to the list of teachers at the earliest date possible-- a person specially designated for the College and one whose mind can be free from the responsibilities of any other department of work. Experience has shown that woman's work, such as the management of schools for women and station classes, cannot be undertaken in connection with the work of the College, which requires regularity and punctuality, without great danger of harm t o the College. There is a kind of woman's work which might very naturally be taken up in connection with the College work, and that is the work for the mothers, sisters and wives of our students, and the President has more than once urged that the ladies of our College force who wish to do some outside work for women should gratify their desire along this line in this manner. During the past year the Faculty and the mission have united in an urgent call for a young man to take charge of the Science Department of the College. A favorable response has already been received and we trust that the young man sought for may arrive in the early fall.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT-----There has been little, if any, change in these. In the report of last year, attention was called to the fact that calisthenics, music and drawing had for some years been unavoidably neglected. No great change for the better can yet be recorded. The need and desirability of some definite action looking towards instituting instruction along these various lines, is again strongly emphasized. A beginning has been made in music. The good exhibition given by the College choir at the last commencement, as well as at the exercises of Easter Monday, will give some idea of what might be done as a result of regular, systematic training in music. At the same time it is recognized that with the present force of workers, all of whom are already overburdened with work, it is useless to expect any very great change for the better. Such a change can only be looked for from a larger and more fixed body of workers. Mention should be made of an advance in the method of instruction. Especially is this true in Bible study. The plan outlined and gradually being put in practice is to teach the student during the four years of the Preparatory Course to translate the greater part of the Bible from the classical into the colloquial language under competent instructors, while during the four years of the College Course every student comes under the instruction of some foreigner, the lessons following closely in outline the Blakesley Course. The Chinese method of teaching which involves, on the part of the teacher, the going over beforehand of the entire lesson with the class, and even the working out of mathematical problems, and encourages the memoriter system of recitation on the part of the student, is still in vogue, and will be until the foreign teaching force is sufficiently large to permit the

placing of each department of instruction under the special supervision of some one foreigner. This chinese method of teaching, tho' in vogue in all parts of the empire, cannot be too severely condemned. In the last report the importance of holding a Teachers' Convention two or three times a year was urged. There is no doubt but that this could be made a potent factor in bringing about the change in methods of teaching so much needed. As year after year rolls by the Chinese Classics seem to be taking a more and more subordinate position in the estimation of the people, while the desire to become acquainted with the laws governing the universe in which we live, so far as it may be possible to know and understand these laws, appears to be growing. It remains for the people to appreciate not only the difficulties of acquiring such knowledge, but also the importance of adopting proper methods in its acquisition. They need to be taught that a full course in Mathematics is not to be secured after six months of effort, neither has anyone necessarily a knowledge of Physics and Chemistry who can read or even repeat every character in a translated work on these subjects. And yet in the face of this on-coming wave of reaction, care must be taken not to discount the Chinese Classics to too great an extent. They have their place and so long as literary China remains as it is, in its regard for the "eyes of the sages", no man can be considered educated who cannot read and write readily the classical language.

STUDENTS----The largest number enrolled during the year under review was 153. The growing willingness of officials and expectants to send their sons or relatives to us for instruction, is a matter worthy of note. And the more so, because it is only within recent years that the officials and gentry have shown any interest whatever in our work. The bringing together of young men who have been reared "in the lap of luxury" and those from the more humble walks of life, presents problems in College management and administration, the solution of which time alone can make possible. We rejoice to note, however, an absence of any exhibition of pride or arrogance in view of superior estate or condition.

Considering the prevalence of sickness all about us during some months of the year, the health of the students may be said to have been fairly good. No deaths from illness occurred during the sessions of the school. And in this connection the President would express his appreciation of the faithful services of Dr. Woodhull, and her prompt attention to all cases of illness brought to her notice. The College greatly needs a sick room where students who are ill may be temporarily isolated and thus given such care and atten-

tion as cannot be given in their own rooms. While the general health of the students was thus good during the regular sessions of the College, the Plague which worked such fearful ravages all about us, did not leave us entirely untouched. During the summer vacation three of our students were attacked with this dreaded disease and all succumbed within a few days after the onset of the disease.

The spiritual life of the College has been quite up to that of former years. Six publicly acknowledged their allegiance to Jesus Christ. The inconsistent lives of some who formerly made profession of faith, has emphasized most strongly the importance of carein the matter of church admissions. This subject was spoken of in the last report and time has only served to strengthen a conviction which was then presented for the first time. The College Y. M. C. A. with its Constitution and By-Laws, its officers and Committees, held its regular meeting each Saturday evening. There was a membership of 58 active and 15 associate members. The amount of actual personal work done by these christian young men among their fellows, may never be known but the statement of one young man , the son of an official, "Don't think that I care nothing for these things, for I do", is only an indication that something has been done by somebody to turn the thoughts of the unconverted to their own condition. The Evangelistic Band of 30 under the care and superintendence of Mrs. Peet, did good Sunday School work in the eleven various Day Schools in and about the city. A better understanding of what could and what could not be done, derived from a larger experience in the work, resulted in a better organized work and more conscientious and faithful performance of the duties involved. An overflow meeting for women and children under the management of Miss Woodhull, continued to be held each Sabbath morning in Cowan Hall, and the preacher for each week was selected from among the christian students of the College. In these ways practical experience in christian work has been obtained and this should fit those thus engaged for better work in the future when they have finished their course here. The students also assisted in the Sunday School of the Peace Street Church and in the meeting for enquirers which followed immediately after.

The last Commencement was unique in this respect, that four students, who had been pursuing a medical course under Dr. Kinnear, graduated at the same time and in the same place. Of these four students, three were graduates of Foochow College, the other a graduate of the Tientsin government College and formerly a tutor here. The graduating class of Foochow College numbered eight. Of these special mention should perhaps be made of one, Mr.

Lau Cu-huang. This young man, because of stress of circumstances, left College some three years ago and entered the postal service. But the love of knowledge was strong within him, and led him to spend his leisure hours in making up, by himself, the different subjects still necessary to complete the College Course. Along this line perseverance and faithfulness brought the desired success, while uprightness of character and a steady advance in ability to perform responsible duties opened the way to a promotion to a headship in the Customs service only a short time before graduation. His act in raising a tablet in Cowan Hall, citing his experiences and commemorating the encouragement he received from the instructors in this College to press on in his attempts to secure more knowledge, should be commended for its motive, which was to encourage other students, placed in like circumstances, to courage and perseverance. Mrs. McKinley will not soon forget the letter of condolence which went to her from this young man, at a time when she and the whole American nation were bowed in grief because of the foul act of an assassin, and he will always prize the letter of acknowledgment received in return. Of the other graduates, two have been called by non-christian people to take charge of schools of western learning, and it is a matter of profound thanksgiving that these graduates made an observance of the christian Sabbath and the teaching of the Bible in these schools a condition of their acceptance. One graduate has commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Kinnear, another will act as teacher to Miss Borts, while a third has a position as clerk in the shipping firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co. Of the remaining two, one will help Mrs. Peet as teacher and proof reader, while the other will probably be appointed by the Commissioner of Customs in charge of a native Customs Station at Nantai. It is a matter of regret that while the majority of the class have thus gone, or are going into christian work, which, in most cases will include regular preaching of the Gospel, not one has entered the Seminary for a more thorough preparation for the work of the christian ministry. That they should do this the President considers most desirable, and in his report some two years ago, urged that in order to attain this end, steps be at once taken to grade the educational work of the Mission, so that students graduating from the College might feel that they were taking an upward step to enter the Seminary. Until this is done there will be little reason to hope that the students of the Seminary will include graduates of the College.

BUILDINGS----It is a pleasure to report some progress along this line. During the summer of 1901 some additions and changes were made in the

President's residence, thus putting it in much better shape to meet the natural needs and requirements of the head of an institution like this. The "Administration Building", to which reference was made in the last report, has been erected and has already fully proved its worth. It furnishes an office and private office for the President, in a position where he can keep an oversight on all that is going on; also a light, airy, book depository, temporarily used as a recitation room for Miss Wiley. The West Wing of Lincoln Hall, tho but just completed, is already partially occupied and will be wholly so by next term. The work of College enlargement has not progressed as rapidly as we had hoped it would. We are still without an Assembly Hall, Laboratory, Recitation Hall and Library--all of them most needed buildings. It is to be noted that the College Enlargement Committee has already taken the first steps for the erection of the Assembly Hall, in the selection of a site, and it is to be hoped that 'ere the next report is written this much needed building will be a ~~thing of~~ reality. It is planned to add to the site of the present Peace Street Church, the site of the present Woman's School, and on the land thus acquired to place the Assembly Hall. Steps have already been taken for an exchange with the Woman's Board of the Woman's School property, giving the latter a piece of property adjacent to the Kindergarten and Girls' School. This change must reccommend itself to everyone as most sensible and advantageous to all parties concerned. The resignation of Miss Chittenden and the transfer of Miss Hartwell to work for women at the Pagoda Anchorage Station, has made the need of a house specially built for the ladies of the College, appear less urgent than it did a year ago. The Mission has, however, voted a new Mission house for the City Station, and as soon as this is built the Board of Managers will be able to furnish the lady, or ladies, who may teach in the College, a home better adapted to their uses and the needs of their work.

FINANCES----The report of the Treasurer of the College is for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1901. It is a matter of profound gratification that the debt of $421.09 reported last year was entirely wiped out before the end of 1901, and the College was thus enabled to start its work of 1902 free from debt. The total receipts for the year $4146.83 exceeded the expenses $4028.99 by $117.84. The Treasurer further reports having in hand a Certificate of Deposit for $549.48 from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, being a gift from Dr. C. C. Baldwin toward the erection of a Library Building, reported last year and deposited on interest. In this connection we would also acknowledge, with many thanks, the gift of The Missionary Library" from Dr. E. W. Peet of New York City. During the past year 42 students have received Mission help toward their board. Money thus spent, year after year, may be considered a good investment whenever students thus helped improve

opportunities of spreading abroad a knowledge of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus. The results of Christian benevolence, even in enlightened lands, are not in every case entirely satisfactory. How much less may we expect such results in darkened lands.

THE PRESS -----This department of the College makes a fine record of work done the past year. It has enlarged its scope, giving the work of folding the different forms as they come from the presses to the women connected with the Woman's School. These have thus had a large share in preparing our edition of the Colloquial Hymns for the binder, besides folding the Psalms and other matter. The usual variety of material has been issued, while the amount has exceeded any previous record. This is largely due to the various reports through which the work is brought home to the friends of the Board in a more vivid manner than can be done by a meagre presentation athan annual meeting or by individual letters. The press has issued 1000 copies of the Shaowu Hymn Book in Mandarin, and 3000 copies of the Foochow Colloquial Hymn Books, also an edition of over 4000 Romanized Primers. These were exhausted in a short time, as also the edition of 1000 Romanized New Testaments reported last year. The cause for this great demand is a wide spread desire to make a knowledge of the Romanized more general among the people. It is to be noted that only a comparatively small portion of the printing done during the past year was for general use, our own mission coming in for the larger share. The total number of pages printed is 1,845,304. Of this total 60332pp were of the Romanized N Newspaper issued monthly; 22,992pp of S.S. Sheets, Tracts, etc.; while Reports, Books, etc., numbered 1,761,980pp. There is now in press an edition of 2000 copies each of Genesis and Exodus, over 1300 copies of the Psalms, 600 copies of the Anglican Mission Prayer Book, another edition of their Hymn Book and a new edition of the New Testament to be stereotyped. The Mission, realizing the importance of this work has voted to ask for a special gift to erect a building for a permanant home for the press to include a Depository for the Mission. May this need be supplied in the near future!

In closing the record of the College and Press for the year ending Mar. 31st, 1902, the President desires to express his hearty appreciation of the max aid received from these associated with him in this work. We are on the eve of great changes along educational lines in China, and, although the present attitude of the government seems to be such as to preclude the possibility of our having any great share in the educational development of the country, as it has been initiated by the government, still faithfulness and perseverance will always commend themselves to all people. Let us press forward in our work with these two elements of power, and success is sure.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
W. L. Bonn

THE PEACE STREET CHURCH----has an enrolled membership of 184. Of these 34 were received on profession of faith during the past year. Thirteen were removed by death. Eleven children were baptized . The treasurer reports receipts amounting to $179.29 Mexicans and expenditures exceeding this amount by but a few cents. The services of Mr. Guoh have been on the whole very satisfactory. Toward the close of the year the church desired his ordination as pastor but for a number of reasons it was thought best to defer, for a little, this most important step. The church activities were carried on about as usual. The class for enquirers met every Sunday afternoon immediately after the Sunday School. Regular weekly prayer meetings have been held in different places in the city on the successive evenings of the week which the preacher has attended so far as possible. A very healthy spirit prevails and we look forward wih hope to the future.

Lyman P. Peet

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Thomas C. Pelt

L. P. Pelt
Tai-bing-gu Chinese

Conf. str. Canton
1901
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THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
W. L. BEARD.

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American Board Mission.

Foochow, China, April, 2nd. 1902.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.,
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Smith:-

Another Chinese year closed Feb. 7th. 1902, and with it ended another year of work here in Foochow. God has been very gracious to us as a family during the year. On Feb. 26th. 1901 He honored us by placing in our care another strong healthy little girl whom we call Dorothy. During the late Spring and part of the Summer Mrs. Beard was not at all well. But during the latter part of the Summer she entirely recovered. Otherwise we have enjoyed good health.

In the latter part of September we moved into the new residence which was built in 1900. We have found the house quiet, convenient and healthful. Just at the close of the year the deeds were given us for a piece of property adjoining the new residence on the West. Negotiations are in progress for another piece adjoining this. Both pieces will make land enough for the Theological Seminary and a missionary's residence.

The funds for the Dudley Memorial Church i.e. the enlargement of Geu Cio Dong, came during the year. But with the erection of the new wing to complete Lincoln Hall in the City, and the erection of the new Girl's College at Ponasang already planned for, the church will take its turn and wait till Spring. We shall hope to hold our Annual Meeting in the new church this Fall. The property just purchased for the Seminary will accommodate that school until a new building can be erected, and it will also supply a meeting place for the church while the new church is being built.

The greatest blessing which the year has brought to the work in the fields which this report covers is the coming of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hodous, Mr. and Mrs. E.H.Smith and Dr. Emily D.Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Hodous have been appointed to prepare for work in the Theological Seminary, and the others for work in the Ing Hok field. It means much for the work in the Ing Hok field that it has a resident missionary. The whole field will also feel the help of a resident woman physician. The mission has appointed Miss Chittenden to reside at Ing Hok and take charge of the woman's work. This will relieve me of all the woman's work in that station which will be greatly appreciated. It is the hope of Mrs. Beard and myself that we may be able to remain and care for the work in the Ponasang and Ing Hok fields and the Theological Seminary during 1902, in order that these re-

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cruits may have one year free to study the language. We shall hope for a furlough to begin early in 1903.

The work which the mission has appointed us to during the past year is the same as we have had for two years previous i.e. The Theological Seminary, Evangelistic Work and Day Schools and Women's Classes in the Ponasang station, and the Evangelistic Work, Women's Classes and Day Schools in the Ing Hok Station.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This institution has just completed its sixth year of work, and graduated its fourth class. Only two classes have studied during the year as no class was recieved in 1900. In the graduating class seven men finished the course. But just before the diplomas were given, charges were made against one of these for which his diploma was withheld. The other six graduated honorably. In this connection it should be said that the two men who were refused diplomas one year ago on account of charges made against them, were given work, one as a teacher-preacher and one as a day school teacher. Both have received honorable mention for the manner in which they have performed their duties. They are in a fair way to prove the uselessness of the charges preferred against them.

Only four men were received for the entering class at the beginning of the year. Two of these were graduates of Foochow College, and as they were the first graduates to enter the Seminary their development will be of special interest to both institutions. The new class to enter in 1902 promises to contain five men.

The recent graduates have all been given work for the ensuing year. Three will be supported entirely by Chinese funds. Of these the Foochow Men's Missionary Society will support one, the Au Iong Die Church in the Ponasang Station one, and a church in the Diong Loh Station one.

Mr. Gong the teacher of Chinese Classics died in December 1901. It will be very difficult to fill this vacancy, for Mr. Gong's ability to translate the Classics into pure colloquial was very exceptional. He has also given evidence of great growth spiritually during the three years he has been with us. Mr. Kiu Ging Nieng, the Second Assistant, has filled his place well and proves himself worthy to bear responsibility. Mr. Ding Ming Uong, the First Assistant, was recommended by the missionaries and Chinese pastors for ordination. He will be ordained as a pastor, with the understanding that his work will be in the Theological Seminary.

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As this recommendation came without a dissenting word from any one, it is the best proof of the esteem and confidence which Mr. Ding enjoys from both Foreigners and Chinese. As a member of the Executive Committee of the National Y.M.C.A. of China Mr. Ding attended the National Convention of the Association in October last, held at Nanking. He was appointed Vice-chairman of the Convention.

On Mr. Gardner's return from the United States in September 1901, he was appointed to be associated with me in the work of this Station. His help in the Seminary was greatly appreciated.

The studies pursued by the two classes have been the same as in former classes. The direct study of the Bible receives first attention, then Church History and Theology. In addition to these three main studies, Natural Theology, Introduction to the Bible, The Life of Christ, Lives of Missionary Pioneers, Pilgrim's Progress and Commentaries, all in Chinese have been studied.

I have spent my time in a course of lectures on the Life of Christ, and on the first part of Acts, and in teaching Old Testament History. Mr. Ding has worked in Theology and Church History and in the Epistles. Mr. Kiu has taken the classes in Chinese Commentaries on the Bible, and other Christian books.

The young men have conducted services on Sunday regularly in five places during the year. The personal religous life of the Seminary is aided by the daily morning prayers conducted by the teachers in turn; by the Morning Watch; and by the weekly Y.M.C.A. prayer meeting.

EVANGELISTIC WORK

FOOCHOW SUBURBS.

This is the eighth yearly report of the evangelistic work in this station that it has been my privelege to write. It is the most satisfactory report of the eight. Not because the statistics make a better showing, but because the life and growth of the churches is more healthy and normal, and because the members with the pastors and preachers are more efficient in conducting the business of the churches. The latter is of great moment for two reasons; (1) as the churches grow it is impossible for the foreigner to bear all the responsibility of admitting members. This responsibility must be taken by Chinese pastors, preachers and church members. The care which has been exercised by each of the churches in this station in this particular has been very pleasing to me during the past year. (2)

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Self-support can never be permanently established until the churches can themselves, without the assistance of the foreigner, transact all the business connected with the church's finances. The younger churches, especially Dung Song and Au Ciu have made gratifying progress in this respect during the year.

The number of admissions on confession was forty seven. This is fourteen less than last year. It is not due to a lack of interest, nor is it a sign that there has been no growth. It is due to greater care in admitting to church membership. The number who profess to be learners was never as large as now. Nearly 500 persons are connected with these churches as learners. During 1900 the number of learners was of course diminished. But with the beginning of 1901 the attitude of the people toward things foreign was greatly changed, and the chuhches have felt this change of attitude in greatly incheased audiences and numbers of adherents. The pastors, preachers and church members are however, wisely holding back these large numbers from uniting with the churches until they have more clearly demonstrated their fitness and their firmness.

The contributions for the year as reported were $1125.05. This is $407. 60 less than was reported in 1900. Of this decrease $150 was under the head of "building" which is not a regular expense. The remainder was under "Church and Congregational Expenses". The year 1900 was a very hard one for all the churches. Notwithstanding the hard times, they met all their expenses as formerly with very little help from me- amounting in all to less than $100 additional out of a total expense of $2000. of which they met 2/3 Under these conditions I considered it wise to increase the help from foreign sources in 1901, lest the Chinese should become discouraged. Accordingly Geu Cio Dong and Ha Puo Ga were relieved of paying the janitors and the younger churches were given more help on the preacher's salary. Sang Bo alone was refused any foreign aid. Definite arrangements were made with each church at the beginning of the year and all promises have been fulfilled. It was thoroughly understood that this arrangement was only temporary, and each church has already agreed to resume its former contribution, some to increase it.

GEU CIO DONG.

The work of this church has gone much as usual, 23 have been admitted on confession. The total contribution $272.60. The audience-s continue to fill the church and all look forward with anticipation to the time when the new building shall be ready for use. The church has met all its financial obligations during the year. The janitor's salary which came largely from foreign sources in 1901 has been resumed by the church again. It has been very pleasing to see more of the people

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who live near the church asking admission than in former years. In October and November the pastor enjoyed the rare privelege of attending the National N.M.C.A. Convention held at Nanking.

HA PUO GA.

For two years this has been the model church of the station. The audiences are the most constant and the members are most regular in attendance at the prayer-meeting and the Endeavor meeting. The capacity of the church is taxed every Sunday. The people have of their own accord refitted the interior and part of the exterior and they have replaced the old board on which were inscribed the Ten Commandments, with a beautiful new tablet , and have hung on either side this a smaller tablet, one containing the Lord's Prayer and the other the Apostles' Creed.

The admissions have been 10, the contributions $290.50. The janitor was supported by foreign money, in 1901 but his support will be assumed by the church again in 1902.

AU IONG DIE.

God has tried this church in many ways and with great severity during the year. (1) The plague took away about ten of the members and two of the pastor's family. (2) The pastor felt called to move into the Diong Loh field after the pestilence. This left the church with no head. (3). Shortly after the pastor left, a fire swept away the church and all the furniture. This was specially discouraging because the members had expended over $300 in repairs and furniture only three years ago. (4) The same fire burned out about ten of the church members who were in business on the same street. These men were the pillars of the church and in Foochow no Insurance Companies exist. (5) Just as these men were again starting in business after the fire a flood compelled them to pack all their belongings in boats and await dry land to start again.

In the midst of these celamities it is not surprising that there have been no admissions to the church during the year. The contributions were $100.

The church is rallying bravely and steps are already taken to erect a new church building, the land to be bought with foreign money, the building to be erected with Chinese funds. The church will support its own preacher for the ensuing year.

AU CIU.

The opening of the year found this church in a weak condition. The man who had wielded the greatest influence from ~~the~~ its beginning was dismissed in 1900

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and he drew away with him many of his friends. The consequence was that at the beginning of 1901 the church was organized on a new basis and a new start made. The members agreed that the preacher ought to receive $8 per month and they agreed to give of this amount $3 per month. They have kept this pladge and have met all their incidental expenses. Five have been admitted on confession during the year. $89.20 have been contributed by the people for all expenses. The church will bear one half the preacher's salary for the ensuing year.

SANG TUNG GIO.

The work here presents the same problem as it did one year ago, except that a solution seems nearer. The problems are:- (1) situation,- all agree that the church cannot enjoy a healthful growth in the present situation. (2) government,- in the ability to administer its own affairs this church easily brings up the rear in this station. I had hoped that this church and the Au Iong Die church might unite and form a strong organization. This cannot be accomplished. The members have found a suitable place for a church and they have promised to repair, move and meet all expenses for rent etc. for the ensuin-g year. I am to help the preacher $6 per month. None have united with the church during the year . Contributions were $50.

SANG BO.

This church is not growing. Just where the difficulty is I am not prepared to state. But one or two facts point in the direction of the trouble. The members are mostly business men and they have their faults. The preacher is a very strict man and often speaks fearlessly and severely rather than wisely. His nature is to compel rather than to persuade. He is a man of marked ability and with clear conceptions of the Truth. But we need to pray that he may have more patience in winning men thro love to obey Christ.

DUNG SONG.

This is the youngest and one of the healthiest churches in the station. The preacher, Ling Seng Gang has passed thro a storm of false accusations and he has come out with the respect and confidence of all. The membership is only twenty. For all purposes they have contributed $75.50. Six persons have been received on confession during the year.

Just as the preacher is attaining success in this work he has been asked to leave and become the First Assistant in the new Girl's College at Ponasang. It will be hard for the church to give him up, and harder to find a suitable man to

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fill his place.

CHAPELS.

Connected with the Geu Cio Dong church is a chapel five miles up the river at the Upper Bridge, where the work is growing slowly. Connected with the Ha Puo Ga church is a chapel on an island a mile above Foochow bridge, where the building is owned by the church. The work here is in a healthy condition.

DAY SCHOOLS.

There have been eleven day schools connected with this station during the year. 203 boys and 32 girls, a total of 235 pupils have received instruction in Christian books and under Christian auspices. Toward the expenses of these schools the Chinese have paid $178.45. This is not far from one half of the whole expense. As in former year these schools have , with two exceptions, been held in or near the churches and chapels, and the object of each has been to enable the constituency of the churches to educate their children under Christian influences. One new school was established at Chong Ha Ciu, a ward in the Suburbs in which there are several Christians. The school provides for the children of these families a Christian atmosphere in which they may study.

While the education of the children of church members is the primary object for the existence of these schiols, they are a mighty force for good in the community. More than half the pupils are from heathen homes. In this way many Christian books find their way into homes that are shut to all Christian influences.

The school at Au Cin deserves special mention. It has been taught by a young man who completed three years of study in the Theological Seminary in 1901. On account of developments that arose just before he finished it was thought not wise to place him at once in charge of a church. So he was given this school as a test. His work has been in every way satisfactory. Over forty pupils, which is ten more than I deem it wise to receive insisted on attending, the daily average of attendance was about twenty five, which is very high. The work done by the pupils has been good. At Easter and At Christmas the pupils were taught to sing and to recite and several dialogues were given, to teach the people the real object in the observance of these two days. In all this the teacher was the prime mover. The church members are unanimous and insistant that he shall remain with them in this capacity another year.

To help oversee the work done in the day schools of the station , the two young men, graduates of the College, and now in the Seminary were appointed. They

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have made stated visits to each school and have met the teachers once a month to help them in the study of Western books and in the Bible.

Regular Sunday services have been held in the schools at Chong Ha Ciu and at Ngie Ciu by the Students of the Seminary.

ING HOK STATION.

EVANGELISTIC WORK.

God has blessed the churches in the Ing Hok field with a peaceful and encouraging year. Among the others blessings, one stands out with great prominence. This is the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Smith and Miss Emily Smith. At the Quarterly Meeting held in May at Ing Hok City, where all the Chinese workers were gathered, for spiritual conference, these men and women spent a quarter of an hour on their knees before God asking His blessing to rest on the new foreign teachers and all their plans. Again in January 1902 just at the close of the Chinese year these new workers from afar were given the warmest welcome that the Chinese workers and Christians could devise. As Mr. Smith visited the churches in different parts of the field shortly after his arrival, the members and learners from each chapel met him one and two miles before he reached the church and escorted him amid the din of firecrackers and a brass band. Nothing possible to be done was left undone to show the joy of these simple country folks in welcoming their own missionary to his home and work.

The year 1900 left the Ing Hok churches rather depleted in membership and in the number of learners especially. Only eleven united with the church in the field during that year. In 1901 the number was thirty six, while the number of learners reached nearly three hundred. The Chinese contributions in 1900 were $237.49. In 1901 they amounted to $217.07, a decrease of $20.42. This is accounted for by the readjustment at Gak Liang. As was indicated in last year's report the pastor who had been at Gak Liang for several years was asked to go elsewhere. In his absence the true state of the church at Gak Liang could be known. The amount reported as contributed in 1900 by the church was $91. The amount reported by the new preacher for 1901 is $27.17. There is every reason to believe this latter sum to be the correct amount contributed by the people. The figures reported for 1900 was doubtless inflated in some way. In nearly every other church the contribution is larger than in 1900.

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Fifteen places where regular services have been held were maintinned during the year. One ordained and eleven unordained preachers have been at work. One new chapel was opened, and one bookseller added to the force of workers. One preacher was dismissed just at the close of the year as unworthy to fill his position. As far as can be seen perfect harmony and trust has existed during the year among the workers. They have planned, prayed and worked unitedly for one end,- the best good of the church in the Ing Hok field. The esprit de corps among them has been very gratifying and encouraging.

I have been absent from Foochow fifty seven days touring and for other work in the Ing Hok field. This does not include much more time spent in consultation with the workers and the travelling evangelist at my home in Foochow.

COLPORTERS

Four men have worked in the field as colporters,- one at Sung Kau, one at Ing Hok City, and two at Deng Chio. Each of these, while residing and attending church at the center named, has covered a large area in his work ,so that much of the whole district has been covered. It has been my aim to take a colperter with me on the tours of the field. In May 1901 the Ing Hok City colporter accompanied me from that place over Sa Sang to Diong Keng. This is a distance of neary fifty miles and we must spend one night in a Chinese Inn. On this journey of only two days over two hundred Christian books and sheet tracts were sold. During the evening at the Inn over twenty Gospels were sold among the other books. God instructed Isaiah to write that His Word should not return unto Him void. These Gospels were sold in a lonely farming region, a full day's journey from any chapel. But they are sure to bear fruit for the Kingdom.

THE EVANGELIST

The employment of a trusted Chinese as a travelling evangelist to visit the different churches both with me and alone when I could not go, I have found not only very benificial to the work, but a necessity. Ling Nik Huak Filled this position well for two years immediately after graduating from the Seminary. At his own request he was released at the end 1900, to take a church. In his place the station appointed Ding I Chiu, the men who had preached at Nang Seu for several years. He is 58 years of age but still well able to walk 25 miles a day. He was in business as a silversmith until a few years ago. This business experience is worth much to him in his present work. He is man of strict integrety. His age damands for him respect from all. He has been very helpful to me during the year, taking large

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responsibility not only in disbursing money, but in arranging nicely serious problems in connection with the work. His influence in the district has helped much to make the workers of one mind and heart.

DAY SCHOOLS

There have been in session during the year eight day schools in this field with eighty six pupils. As in the Ponasang station these have been in or near the chapels. Four were taught by the preacher in addition to his other duties. Great difficulty has been experienced in securing the right men for teachers in these schools. This is the chief reason for not opening more schools. In proportion to the expense and the labor and time of the missionary, this is one of the most profitable means of teaching the Truth in any place, and this is specially true of the Ing Hok field where a larger proportion of the people are illiterate than in Foochow.

WOMAN'S WORK.

For another year I have been in charge of the Woman's work of the station, except the Medical Work. Three station classes and one boarding school have been in session during the school year. Thirty three women have been in attendance. Of these eight were admitted to the church during the year, and more are fitted to enter in 1902. No work in the station has shown better results than this work for women. Each woman is helped the same amount as in the classes at Foochow i.e. one and one half cents a day when she attends the class and studies.

NANG SEU.

A new chapel was rented and repaired at the beginning of the year. The old chapel was too secluded and only a few of the residents of the village knew of its existence. The new chapel is on the main street of the village leading into the surrounding country.

The former preacher Ding ‡ Chiu accepted the position of travelling evangelist for the Ing Hok field. A graduate of the Seminary Li U Sing was appointed as preacher at Nang Seu. The work has had no visible growth during the year. Yet it is an encouragement to know that several men are showing an interest in the Truth by coming more or less regularly to the preacher to talk with him and receive instruction. There are also some who attend service on Sunday, and on special occasions the chapel is crowded.

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CHONG HA

At the beginning of the year Rev. Ciong Ging Beng, so long pastor at Gak Liang, was induced to move to Chong Ha. This place used to be one of the encouraging fields of the mission. But for the past eight or more years the work here has not developed as one would wish. The older members have died and few have come in to fill their places. For more than two years several men whose homes are at Chong Ha, and who are in mission work as preachers, teachers etc., have been much exercised over the spiritual condition of the village where their boyhood days were spent and where many of their relatives still live. It was due to the heaty cooperation of Pastor Ciong these men that pastor Ciong was led to accept this position. On his arrival they helped in every way to make his work there successful. God seems richly to have blessed their efforts.

The interior of the church has been painted and three lacquer tablets, on which are engraved in gold the Ten Commandments, Lord's Prayer and Apostles' Creed, grace the wall behind the pulpit. All this has been accomplished with Chinese money. Eleven persons have united with the church on confession. The chapel is crowded every Sunday at the preaching service.

DENG CHIO.

Three men have united with the church during the year. One day school has been held in the chapel and another about half a mile away. The latter has done excellent work. The former has fallen below the mark. The chapel has been full at the Sunday preaching service. A lively Endeavor Meeting is held each Sunday afternoon. The work is very encouraging. On the approval of the pastors and missionaries the preacher, Diong Sieu Tuang, will enter the Seminary in 1902, as a regular student. He came direct from business to Deng Chio, and his success has been such that he was advised to fit himself for greater efficiency in his calling.

GAK LIANG.

On the removal of Pastor Ciong to go to Chong Ha, the church here asked that Ling Nik Huak be appointed to preach for them. This he has done during the year with marked success. Following an ordained man who was possesed of great influence and much power in the community, and whose character and methods of work had been seriously questioned, Mr. Ling's position was not an easy one. But he has worked humbly and quietly and seems to have won the confidence and respect of the members and of the villagers.

One year ago the number of communicants was reported as 89. Mr. Ling re-

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ports 66. This latter number can be found. Four have united with the church on confession. This is a good showing for the year.

A day school was started in the third moon of the Chinese year. But this was too late and only five pupils studied.

LUNG CHONG & LIK IONG.

Uong Seng Hing has lived at Lung Chong again during the year and gone to Lik Iong to preach on Sunday, alternating with Lung Chong. At Lik Iong the services were held in a church member's house. The station have decided to move the chapel and the preacher to Lik Iong for 1902. One man has united with the church.

PUAI SIOH & U NGIANG.

Ngooi Seng Kuang has had charge again with residence at Puai Sioh. The church is in a healthy spiritual condition at Puai Sioh. This is a very small country village near the top of a valley between two mountains. The members are spiritually minded, and show it in their faces and in their prayer-meetings.

At U Ngiang the members are more worldly-minded. This is not strange for they are far away from opportunities to hear the Truth and the mountain paths leading to the village are impassible in wet weather. The station has voted to send a Christian man there to teach a day school next year. There are twenty men who profess to be learners at U Ngiang.

DAI KAU.

A house was rented here and Mr. Ding Seng Cing from Ngu Deng Muoi has lived in it and acted as preacher. The work has not developed and the Chapel work will be discontinued in 1902.

GAH TAU.

The mission owns a chapel in this place in which services have been held with more or less reularity. There are about fifteen church members here and it is the home of many mission workers. The station has appointed Diong Nga Neng who has just graduated from the Seminary to preach and to teach a day school here in 1902.

UO CIA.

Su Tieng Uong has taught a day school and conducted preaching here. His wife a graduate of the Girl's College has taught the station class for women. One person has united with the church.

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Ling Caik Nok has done excellent work again this year in this the central out.station of the district. In addition to his duties as preacher , and in addition to acting as advisor for all the other workers of the field, he has taught a day school in the church. Four persons have united with the church. At each Sunday morning service the new Woodin Memorial Church is full. People are coming from the better classes and from the business community to attend church, and many are attending from villages four or five miles in the country. The work in this church is flourishing and it is healthy. By unanimous vote the missionaries and pastors reccommended this preacher for ordination.

W. L. Beard

NGU DENG MUOI.

Kong Ung Cai was transferred from Gak Liang, where he had taught a school and acted as assistant to the pastor , to take charge of the work here. He has succeeded in filling the church record book with names of men. But there are grave fears lest these are not real earnest learners. Mr. Kong was asked to resign his position at the end of the year, because he has not conformed to the regulations of the station. in his work as preacher and because his methods are not in conformity with the principles of Christianity.

SUNG KAU.

One hundred and forty persons are reported as learners at this place. They come from a large region of country - probably twelve miles in diameter. They cannot come regularly from these great distances. But that they are willing to come and listen to the Truth and buy Christian books is the opportunity of the preacher Loi Cung Po and of the colporter Ciong Ga Huak to put forth every effort to teach them the Gospel. The station has confidence in the preahcer that he will use discretion in dealing with this large body of inquirers, and they have also arranged to have the evangelist spend more time than usual in that part of the field, in order to help in teaching these learners.

The woman's station class here is doing excellent work. Two years ago no wome-n attended church and there were no women members. Now there are six women membees and about ten who attend church as a result of the station class.

DIONG KENG.

Six have united with the church during the year . These had been connected with the church as learners for three or four years. It took courage for them to come out and stand before their deriding friends and neighbors and acknowledge

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Christ to be their Saviour.

The church is doing good work. It has the respect of the community. Audiences of one hundred greet me each time I visit the place. The woman's station class is of equal benefit to the work here that the one at Sung Kau is there. A day school has helped in the progress of the work during the year. This is one of the few places where I have been able to carry out my ideal of the three dapartments of work in each center, i.e. the chapel, the day school and the station class for women.

Very Respectfully Yours,

W. L. Beard.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
W. L. Sims.

American Board Mission.

Station, China.

Christ to be their Saviour.

The church is doing good work. It has the respect of the community. Audiences of one hundred greet me each time I visit the place. The woman's station class is of equal benefit to the work here that the one at Sung Kan is there. A day school has helped in the progress of the work during the year. This is one of the few places where I have been able to carry out my ideal of the three departments of work in each center, i.e. the chapel, the day school and the station class for women.

Very Respectfully Yours,

W. J. Sears

Rec'd Aug. 22-1902

Report of Mrs. Beard's work

Foochow, China,
Feb. 8th. 1902.

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.,
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Smith:-

Altho the work in the Station Classes under my care during the past year has been much the same as the year before, there is yet something more than a table of statistics to report.

While the women in all these classes still receive the small pecuniary assistance to enable them to give their time to study, yet they are coming to regard the class more in the light of its true object and less as an institution for the support of indigent women.

The Christian men are coming to appreciate more the advantages offered to uneducated women in these station classes and are glad to have their wives and mothers learn to read the Bible.

The class at Ha Puo Ga was taught by the daughter-inLaw of the pastor while his wife gave Bible instruction and kept general daily oversight of the class work.

Of the thirteen who read during the year three were new pupils, the other ten having read one or two terms previously. One died during the year; two have joined the church and three have not yet joined. One very promising girl was admitted to the class the second term of the year because she could not be admitted at the Girl's College till the opening of next year and did not want to waste the time while she was waiting.

The Geu Cio Dong class, with its former teacher still in charge had thirteen members during the year. Of this number four joined the church during the year and five had previously joined.

One woman in this class gives promise of being a very efficient Bible woman, when she has studied sufficiently to fit her for that work. The object of these classes is primarily to give the women who are learning in the church, sufficient instruction to make them intelligent Christians; but it is always with the hope that there will be some whose natural adaptation to this work will be developed by the Christian instruction so as to enable them to work effectively among their heathen sisters.

The classes at Au Ciu and Dung Song were under the care of Miss Newton during the last term of the year.

The former under the excellent teacher who was in charge last year, had eight pipils six of whom were church members , and another joined during the winter vacation. The remaining one died about the close of the term. She had not read long but the teacher thought she believed. Five of the six church

members have read for a number of terms and have become quite proficient.

The class at Dung Song taught by the preacher's wife, had nine pupils, two of them church members.

The work for women is comparatively new here, and it is not surprising that so few have become intelligent believers and united with the church. But there is a perceptable growth in the work aside from numbers.

At Sang Gaing the Station Class work is almost in its infancy. In this its second year the work done has been good altho numerical results are not apparent.

Seven pupils have read throught the year. Of these two were young girls of school age and were admitted to the women's class because it seemed improbable that they would ever have opportunity to receive Christian instruction in any other way.

The preacher's wife, a former pupit in the class at Ha Puo, taught the class.

When Miss Newton took over a part of the woman's work of this station at the opening of the second term, she made every possible effort to find a teacher at Au Iong Die but none could be found.

The opportunities there were good and the Christians were desirous of having a class and were willing to assist in ist support. We trust that another year there may be a teacher found to take up this work.

The Girl's day school is a new branch of the work which has grown up this year. Without our solicitation, the opening for such a school and the teacher presented themselves and we gladly took advantage of this opportunity to plant the seeds oftruth. Although primarily a girl's school, a few small boys were admitted. Seventeen pupils were enrolled two thirds of whom were girls. Their study has been almost entirely from Christian books. It has one peculiarity in that while it is strictly a Christian school, its scholars without exception come from heathen families. We trust it may be the means of leading many older minds to seek the truth.

Respectfully Submitted,

Ellen L. K. Beard.

Mrs. Beard's

Recd Aug. 27-1902

Report 1901 - Kindergarten

With the opening of the spring term of 1901 I took charge of the kindergarten. This with the preparation for my second examination in May, and my music classes in the girls day school occupied my time quite fully.

We have had a daily attendance of 32 children besides 6 larger children not properly kindergarten age, who come in from the day school.

During the plague of the summer we lost two of our little girls from our circle.

One of these little ones was a peculiarly interesting child although when she first came to kindergarten she would be considered quite the contrary. The dark and dreary surroundings of the home had early cast its shadow upon this young life. But a week or two in the sunny atmosphere of the kindergarten wrought a wondrous change. She became quite another child. Radiant smiles and shouts of laughter soon took the place of the former dull sullen expression. Indeed she became one of the merriest of the group and we even felt obliged sometimes to restrain her enthusiasm so boisterous did she become.

We should like to have watched this bud unfold still more but God knew what was best for his little one and called her to himself.

Her father told me that during her illness she talked constantly of the kindergarten. "I must go to kindergarten" she would say "teacher is calling me".

The other little one "Little Gold sister" also found comfort in the remembrance of the happy days in the kindergarten and played and sang the finger plays over and over.

One of the new features of the year has been the two swings in what we dignify by the name of playground. It was a gala day, in truth, when the ropes were finally hung in place and loud were the expressions of approval. That all sizes might be accommodated we had one large swing for the day school and a box swing for the younger children. But no such distinction exists now. The older children find the baby swing attractive and the kindergarten tots all but the tiny babies are as much at home on the big swing as their older sisters.

Our yard is not nearly large enough for both the kindergarten and day school children but believing that play is an essential feature in all true education we have tried to make the most of it. We hope however that we may have a larger yard before long where our children may have a

chance to grow in the true sense of the word.

At present we are grateful for an ~~access~~ opportunity to romp for an hour every evening on the vacant lot which will soon be used for a residence. Here the day school and kindergarten children have a chance to stretch themselves at London bridge, drop the handkerchief, and various other games the delight of children the world over. We feel sure that the lessons of self control, of unselfishness and of mutual helpfulness learned on the play ground will have last effect upon the lives and characters of these children and that they will be stronger, truer, better men and women for having tasted some of the pure joys of childish play.

We have had four assistant teachers during the year, young women whom we believe will become efficient workers in the kindergarten. These make up the first class in the training department.

Jean A Brown.

Recd Aug. 22-1902

By Miss Brown

Miss Riley

REPORT OF YEAR 1901.

The year 1901 was the second year of my work in China and a busy hopeful one it has been. Though there has been nothing of especially marked importance the days have gone by in quick succession, each filled with its own details.

My work has been along three quite distinct lines, the first being the study of the language, the second teaching in the College, the third women's work.

First in importance was the study of the language. The second year's studies were completed and the required examinations passed at the end of the year. Two and one half hours were held sacred to the study of the language each day and when opportunity offered more time was given. Being connected with the College I have been especially fortunate in my personal teachers, which has been added much to the pleasure of the study of the language.

Teaching in the College required four hours daily besides extra time which was given to the College rhetoricals on Wednesday of each week. As the recitations are given a half hour each this meant eight classes daily. One hour each day was given to Bible study with the College classes where many opportunities for helpfulness were found.

Each Sunday morning the Chinese preparatory course met for study of the Sunday-school lesson. As the students in this department receive less foreign instruction than the others much thought and prayer was given to this class that it might be an encouragement to their Christian living and week by week add to their limited stock of Bible knowledge.

Sunday afternoon I met an advanced class of non-Christian students for the study of the Sunday-school lessons. This class was in some ways the most discouraging and unresponsive of all but it is hoped that in God's own way and time the hearts of these young men will be reached.

In the evening a Junior C.E. Society was held for the entering class and interested many of the small boys in reading their Bibles. It is a source of regret that so little time could be given to visiting in the

homes of the students. Occasionally something was done along this line during the year, and at the close of the year some visiting was done in the homes of those at a distance, but it was only enough to show what might be done among the mothers and sisters of our students if our force of teachers was sufficient to enable us to secure the time.

The work among women was both a rest and a pleasure. At the beginning of the year there were many adjustments to be made as Miss Hartwell's temporary transfer to Pagoda Anchorage caused her to lay down a part of the women's work which she had carried the previous year, and some of us whose residence in China numbered but months must share it. Thus it came that four Bible women and one station class fell to me.

The station class is at Au-haengchapel, inside the city wall, and perhaps a mile and a half from the City compound. It is a poor and squalid portion of the city, if such distinctions can be made, and one cannot pass through the narrow alleys and see the dull apathetic faces at the doors without an aching heart and a longing to give them some of the joy which comes into life of women in Christian lands. I had visited many of the classes in company with Miss Hartwell in order to observe the methods of work, so it was with mingling of joy and hesitancy that I began the year with this work--joy that I might be of service, and hesitancy on account of the short period I had studied the language. But as ever the Lord was better than my fears and a graduate of Miss Woodhull's training school was secured as teacher.

This teacher, Daik-chiu So, bears a reputation for Christian living best described by Miss Woodhull in her report: "Daik-chiu So has been a great comfort and encouragement to us during the three years she has been in school. While the rest of the school had their little pets and disagreements we have never known Daik-chiu So to get into trouble and she has never given us teachers any anxiety either in regard to study or discipline. Her leisure time in the mornings was given to visiting among the neighbors, as her feet were not strong enough for long walks, having been unbound while in Miss Woodhull's school. Though much good has been done in this way her main strength has been spent in teaching the station class.

The class opened with fifteen members, and as is the custom, the women studied from 1 to 6 P.M. A little room at one side of the chapel served as class room. Of all the women only two could read a little character, though a number had studied in a class where character was taught.

The predjudice in favor of character is so firmly fixed in the Chinese mind that it is often hard to create a just appreciation of the advantages of the Romanized, but these women had seen the futility of trying to learn character in their limited time and the avidity with which they began the Romanized was an encouragement to the little teacher.

Many degrees of intelligence was represented, and some of the women at the end of three months could read quite intelligibly, others were struggling along more slowly but with signs of progress. Surely God's hand can be seen in the developement of the Romanized system, and what a blessing it has been and will be can be known only by those who try to teach the women. The effect of learning to read is marvellous, and their faces assume a different expression, for they have begun to think a few thoughts of their own. Now that we have the New Testament with references much more is hoped for the women. But whatever the progress in reading all alike were eager for the truth. A half hour each day was spent in Bible reading and prayer and learning the Commandments. This half hour has been a helpful time to all, and here some have made their first stammering prayers.

The teacher was almost in despair over the progress of an old woman with defective eyes when one day she discovered that her backward pupil

had almost learned the Commandments and was passing them on to younger members of the family. Hers was the true missionary spirit even though the ability to learn was small.

One member of the class died shortly after the class closed for the summer, who like the majority of the women would have had no opportunity to learn the "Truth" had it not been for the class.

Just before passing away she raised her hands as though to go to some one waiting and said to the heathen relatives who pressed about that she saw Jesus beckoning her to enter beautiful clean gates where angels were waiting to welcome her. What a beautiful entrance into the City for one whose life had scarcely known a single joy! At her request she was given a Christian burial. Another a widow has brought her only son into the Christian Endeavor, and two others, those who read the best, have lead Christian Endeavor meetings in the chapel.

Daik-chiu So's influence is happily felt among the women. As they are all mothers it is necessary to bring the babies and, if possible, older children to care for them. This arrangement is by no means conducive to quiet and the noises in the courtyard often have sounds which cannot be classed as voice culture, and exercises too vigorous for gymnastics. The mothers then think it their duty to add to the confusion by screaming angrily at the young offenders. Amid the clamor moves the quiet little teacher hushing the children and helping the mothers back to their interrupted study.

The class closed rather suddenly at the end of the spring term for the plague rendered it unsafe to continue. For this reason it was thought best that DAIK-CHIU SO should do no visiting among the homes until the danger was less. But at this time she was invited to a wedding in the suburbs and, to use her own words, "Had many opportunities while there to tell of the doctrine".

When the class opened in the fall three of the original number were missing besides two girls who had been permitted to come. As has been said, one woman had died, and two others had been kept at home to make paper flowers but continued to attend church regularly.

Of the girls one had died and as the widowed and childless mother took up her book she sobbed: "Now I-muoi is in heaven my thoughts will not stay on the book. When she was here she would teach me the lesson when we went home".

No less sad was the fate of the other who had been married to a weaver who had heard that she was amiable. Evidently his family was lacking in that quality for as soon as the wedding festivities were ended she was forbidden to attend church and even to see her own mother. Truly the Chinese mother-in-law is not a subject for jests. Once I remarked that I would like to see the sorrowful little bride, and the next time that I passed that way a neighbor ran after me to request me not to go to her house as it would but cause the bride a beating when I left. But she is more fortunate than many of her sisters for she has learned of the "God of all comfort" and they bear perhaps the same trial without that sustaining power.

The class had present at the close Miss Woodhull, who examined them in the Romanised and the "doctrine".

Perhaps this is the "day of small things", yet is it small when hopeless souls find here a Saviour's love and when they learn in this dingy little room of a dirty alley, in a reeking city, to follow the path that leads to the Eternal City, and when two members have already entered in?

Mi-nguong So, who takes the place of Siong-soi So, has been engaged in Christian work for some time, but when the opportunity came to devote her whole time to Bible woman's work she begged the privilege of studying with Miss Woodhull for a few months that she might be able to read the Romanised Bible instead of painfully drudging over the character. She entered the women's training school at the beginning of the year and so faithfully did she study that at the middle of the term when Daik-chiu So was suffering from a fall down the dark stairway of her home, she walked to the station class daily to teach the women.

Each Sunday she trudged her way through the crowded streets to the chapel and taught the women the lesson. The Christian Endeavor meeting followed the Sunday-school and Mi-nguong So hovered about, nudging the diffident to rise and speak a word, whispering sentences to others, and acting as usher for the women who crowded to the door but were too timid to come in without urging, and in every way proving an active endeaveror. With all her own trials(and what Chinese woman has but few?) she found time and grace to lighten the hearts of many and bring sunshine into the hearts of those less fortunate than herself.

Besides Daik-chiu So and Mi-nguong So two other Bible women have been in my care. They have been stationed at Kai-muong-lau, another of the city chapels, and have done effective work in house-to-house visiting.

They are elderly pleasant faced women and easily gain admittance to the homes near the chapel. They have succeded in largely increasing the number of women regularly attending the services and have interesting the women to such an extent that a station would prove very beneficial and would be much appreciated. These women are almost wholly supported by the women's missionary society of the native churches.

They have patiently gone on their daily duties bearing the precious seed, trusting that it might be watered by the prayers of His followers and confident that God will give the increase.

Report of 1901
by Martha Willey

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Rec'd Aug. 22-1902

d there shall be no night there; and they need no candle, neither light of sun: for the Lord God giveth them light." E. S. Hartwell - 28.

Â-dā-cāng Station Class, 1901. (Foochow City.) 1901-02

by might nor by power but by my spirit" has in a peculiar manner character-
ed the leadings in this station class from its opening in 1899, and its ~~3rd~~
ird year has still felt the abiding presence of the Lord. This we believe is
rgely due to the fact that the class is held in the house of a family whose
mbers are consecrated to the Lord. Mrs. Ling, the saintly grandmother whose
ristian life dated but a few weeks before the class first opened, and whose request
have it meet in her house was the direct cause of its location at Â-dā-cāng
s been a daily inspiration by her earnest, happy life, and, altho' not
rectly connected with the class, as, we feel, its guardian angel of inspira-
ion and zeal thro' her weekly testimonies in the Christian Endeavor meetings
eld each Sunday afternoon at the class.

As a child some in her father's family were Roman Catholics, but she was
arried into a heathen family and felt no leading toward Christianity until
alled to the death bed of a sister late in 1898. This sister had long been
catholic and charged her with her dying lips to become a Christian. With
his resolve she returned home, and naturally thought of becoming a Roman cath-
lic. Just at that time however one of her sons who was the Chinese physician
one of the Imperial men of war, was converted thro' the instrumentality of
Danish Lutheran missionary at Port Arthur, and when he returned home at Chi-
se New Year, told his mother it was much better for her to become a protest-
nt, and advised her to come to us. This she did at once, and not only embra-
raced Christianity with her whole heart herself, but sought without ceasing
o have her entire family converted. By securing the station class in her
ouse her two daughters-in-law could attend, and her two daughters who had been
arried in Foochow could also do so, and since then they all have united with
ur Peace street church. It is thro' their acquaintance with neighbors and the
aithful visits made by my beloved Bible woman and helper, Cāng-gĭng sō, that
ost of the new scholars have been added to this class.

The past year has shown development in Christian life in the former pupils
f whom there have been twelve, and a thoughtful spirit among the five new
earners who were accepted at the beginning of 1901. All these five had unbou
ound their feet previous to joining the class, showing that they realize foot
inding was not in accord with the new "Way". One of these dropped out on ac-
ount of long illness, but the others attended regularly and one of them enter
iss Woodhull's Bible Woman's School in 1902.

Altho' there has been great poverty and suffering during the past Spring
nd Summer of 1901 on account of the plague, the lives of all the members of
he class were spared. There were however many deaths among the family connec-
ions of the women. In this house itself, a baby daughter given Dr. and Mrs.
ing lingered but a short month, then winged her flight to grow up with the
ngels, and heaven came near to the household and all of us connected with
he class. It showed how truly Jesus had come to abide with them by the spirit
hey manifested at that time.

But in God's providence, heaven was to come still nearer them. Just after
he class closed, Mrs. Ling's youngest son, whose wife has always remained th
~~ost promising member of the class, was taken ill with fever. He had joined~~
he church soon after his wife and they had together consecrated their little
~~on to God in baptism.~~

there shall be no night there; and they need no candle, neither light of sun; for the Lord God giveth them light."

Â-dâ-cang Station Class, 1901. (Twelve Gifts) 1901-02

By might nor by power but by my spirit" has in a peculiar manner characterized the landings in this station class from its opening in 1902, and throughout year has still felt the abiding presence of the Lord. This we believe is largely due to the fact that the class is meeting in the house of a family where are consecrated to the Lord. Mrs. Ling, the family grandmother whose Christian life dated out a few weeks before the class opened and whose memory still lives in her house was the direct cause of its location at Â-dâ-cang. It was meet in her house where a daily inspiration by her earnest, happy life, and, alas! now tenderly connected with the class, as we feel, its guardian angel of inspiration and read there her weekly testimonies in the Christian Endeavor meetings each Sunday afternoon at the class.

A child none in her father's family were Roman Catholics, but she was married into a heathen family and felt no leaning toward Christianity until after the death bed of a sister late in 1898. This sister had long been a Catholic and charged her with her dying lips to become a Christian. This revive she returned home, and naturally thought of becoming a Roman Catholic. Just at that time however one of her sons who was the Chinese physician to the Imperial men of war, was converted thro' the instrumentality of a German Lutheran missionary at Port Arthur, and when he returned home at the New Year, told his mother it was much better for her to become a protestant and advised her to come to us. This she did at once, and not only embraced Christianity with her whole heart herself, but sought without ceasing to have her entire family converted. By securing the station class in her house two daughters-in-law could attend, and her two daughters who had been married in Moukden could also do so, and since then they all have united with the church soon after his wife and they had together consecrated their little ~~son to God in baptism.~~

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n to God in baptism and were always very happy in their mutual affection fo
eir promising child. When first taken ill Mr. Lìng Kŏ-biŭ became unconsciou
s and remained so half an hour. On awaking he exclaimed, "Why is it so bright
re, close the door and shut out the sun." His brother, Dr. Ling, answered,
here is no sunshine here, it must be the light of heaven you saw". "If so,"
replied, "why did I not see Jesus?"

A day or two later he again became unconscious, remaining so two hours, an
on his return said, "Yes, it was the light of heaven, and I saw Jesus coming
me and His face was brighter than the sun". From that time on he knew he h
d received his call home, and, al^tho' he told his family he would be glad
stay with them a few years longer he was very happy, praying and singing
st of the time. When his wife expressed her fear lest singing so much would
ary him, he answered, 'No, it doesn't tire me" and every one who visited
im he urged to be earnest Christians, testifying that he had seen Jesus, and
knew there was a beautiful heaven where he was soon to go.

Thus he lingered, praising God and testifying for twenty days, his wife an
other caring for him. About five o'clock, Sunday morning, his mother came in
d his wife lay down at his feet to rest, remarking, "You will be quiet now so
can rest won't you?" And he replied as if anticipating his call might come
oon, "Yes, I will be quiet unless something happens," ~~as if anticipating his
all might come soon~~. His mother brought him a bowl of congee which he ate w
ith thanksgiving then sang, "Jesus bids us shine with a clear, pure light".
t the close, he sat up and reached over to awaken his wife altho' he could
ot speak, then fell back and in perfect peace entered for the third time w
ithin the portals, this time not to return. Previously when he had become unconscious
e had suffered, and afterwards had asked his friends to pray he might have a peaceful
elease. His family therefore rejoice that their prayer for him was granted.

Sometimes we are asked, "Do missions pay?" Oh, that the triumphs of His
race in the hearts of His chosen out of every clime may help each of us to
e worthy to hear the echo of the last words of this exultant saint as he
assed the gates into the eternal city!

"Jesus bids us shine
With a clear, pure light."

Emily S. Hartwell

Annual Report - 1901 -
E. S. Hartwell
City Station
Rec'd Aug. 22 - 1902

Report for 1901---C.E. Chittenden.

RETURN FROM FURLOUGH

The call to return to China made the Thanksgiving of 1900 a doubly glad day, and by the middle of February I was again in Foochow. The deepest impression of those first days was how little Foocohw seemed changed, then, as one Chinese friend after another told the story of those months when day and night they faced what came upon the Christians in the North, I realized how deep that experience had gone into their lives, and thanked God for the blessing it had been to them.

The mission appointed me to the same lines of work as before furlough, taeching in Foochow College, charge of the city station day-schools, and of Bible Women.

TEACHING IN FOOCHOW COLLEGE

In the College I taught three classes in History, three in Geogra--phy, one in reading (Elementary Geology) and one in Arithmetic, all in English. In three of the classes I alternated with an assistant teacher, a graduate of the College. The work of the graduate assistants in the English ~~Dep~~ Course was to me a new and most encouraging feature of the College work, as the first English Course class graduated just as I was leaving on furlough. On the morning set apart for General Exercises I taught the students of the Chinese Course the Romanized Colloquial the Preparatory students of the same course Gospel History (Blakeslee serie the English Freshmen and Sophomores in Composition, and met with the College students of the Chinese Course in their Debating Club and Current Events Class. It was encouraging to see that Geography and History, subjects so specially needed by Chinese students have an important place in the requirements for Government examinations.

In the directly evangelistic work of the school I shared by having charge of the Intermediate Society of Christian Endeavor, and of the Workers Training Class. The C.E. Society included the younger Preparatory students of both courses, many of them from heathen homes and entirely ignorant of the Truth. The Training Class included the members of the Evangelistic Band who under Mrs Peet's direction went on Sunday afternoons to help in Sunday School and Junior Endeavor work at eight centers, five chapels and three day-schools, in the city. Two or more schools often gathered at one chapel, and in bringing the children through the crowded streets these workers were of great help to the school-teachers, and well as in the direct Bible teaching. Before the College year opened requests for their help from both teachers and pdeachers showed how much the Band's work the previous year had been valued.

DAY SCHOOLS

TWENTY four schools were opened, two in new places, with a total enrollment of 450 of whom 78 were girls and 130 came from Christian families. The pupils paid tuition directly to their teachers, amounting to $374.50 Each pupil also furnished his own table and stool, as is customary in both Christian and native day-schools. Both enrollment and tuition were affected by the hard times, which forced many parents to take their children from school sooner than they had planned, and made every dime of tuition much harder to pay than it would have been five years ago. The pupils varied in age from seven to fifteen, the average being about ten. The required age for entering the boarding schools is eleben for girls and fourteen for boys. At the end of the year ten boys and one girl entered the Preparatory Schools at Foochow City and Ponasang. and we hope for a much larger class next year.

In reaching the mothers of the day-school children the progress has been made. The Bible Women find in the children's homes a warm welcome, and a good number of the mothers who live within reach are enrolled in station classes. In the Spring an advance step was taken by holding simple receptions for the mothers of the school-children, when the pupils gave a simple program selected from their daily work, with their Bible lessons most prominent, and I had rare opportunities to lead the thoughts of our guests from the love of Christians friends in America who had provided this opportunity for their children, to the love of the Heavenly Father, greater than even a mother's. As it was so near These Mothers' Days came at the time when in all native schools teacher and pupils join in a feast in honor of Confucius' birthday, the usual entertainment being gambling. As it was so near Easter we made that the key-note of our programs. Later, when the plague raged, it was a relief to know the message of hope had touched many new hearts through these school-festivals Some of the guests said, "People say the Christians don't care for their parents, but that can't be true, for the parents are not invited to native schools, and yet you Christians teach the children to give their mothers a pleasant time instead of just stuffing themselves with goodies!" What you tell us certainly is reasonable.!"

The plague entered every neighborhood where our schools are, many of the children lost one or both parents, and in three of the chapels there were deaths. But of our own number only ten children and one teacher died, and but one school was broken up. This was a new school at the West Gate, in the chapel opened by the Mens' Missionary Society. When their urgent request for a school came we were very glad to send as teacher a College student who had become a Christian while in school and seemed well fitted for that difficult place. Just as his work was opening with great promise the preacher there was taken with the fatal plague, and in

Helping care for his friend this young worker gave his own life. We hoped many years of service for him,but though among them only three months,his quiet trust in God will not be withot fruit among his pupils and heathen neighbors. After one of the children in another school died his mother told th teacher." When the fever was worst my little boy kept saying Bible words." The native doctor did him no good ,so we called the Taoist priests. When h he heard their drums,and horns and bells he said,"Don't have them come,moth Teacher says we don't need to scare away evil spirits. Teacher says Jesus the Savior loves little children and will take them to the beautiful heaven." "The "Bible words" he repeated were the Golden Text of his last Sunday School Lesson "Ye know not the day or hour when the Son of Man cometh."

In the schools better attendance and daily work gave encouragement,and progress was noted in three ways. -1-Normal work with the teachers -2-Grading-3-New studies.

-1- Normal WorkIn this the inspiration given last year by the College graduate who assisted Miss Hartwell was very marked. The teacher met in twe divisions,one each week so far as it was possible for me to attend to them without an assiotant. The meetings brought better preperation fo teacing,deeper insight into what God means this work for their children and their parents to be,and fellowship in prayer for itp This Normal training is one of the most needed and most hopeful parts of the day-school work.

-2-Grading---The Quarterly examinations showed good daily work,and gave me an opportunity to carefully test each child of the 450 three times during the year,one examination(when the plague was at its height)being omitted. By the end of the year a gohd beginning had been made in grading the school something toward which we have long been worknig. In native schools each pupil is taught by himself,and class work in our schools has been most difficult. But both teachers and parents are coming to understand that grading the schools means teaching by classes,and teaching by classes means the development of enthusiasm,regularity in attendance,and self-reliance i in the pupils,and that with the strong bias of Chinese methods there is little danger that individual pupirs will be neglected by the teacher. These results were proved in the most successful of the schools, notably the largest,which enrolled sixty pupi ls,gathered from the squalor of a Chinese shum. In another very successfule school children from every family in that neighborhood were sent to our teacher,though there were no professed Christians there. It was most encouraging to see how in the two years, out of the traditional chaos of a Chinese school, this teacher had evolved something like a real primary school,and best of all to see how much Christian truth the children grasped. At the end of the year this teacher was transferred to the Biong Loh field,to assist Dr Whitney in day-school work there, Two others,also among our best teachers,

were released to act as personal teachers to new missionaries, one in our own and one in the C.M.S. Mission.

3--New Subjects---Each school covers from three to six years' work, usually four. Often children come to us from native schools after four or five years study able to read the Four Books and Five Classics (the native curriculum) and to repeat the greater part of them, but not understanding the meaning of enough characters to translate the simplest paragraph into the spoken dialect. To meet this difficulty, still common in our own pupils, two new studies were added. One was the careful study and translation of the 2000 most important characters in the order of their frequency, using as text-book Dr W.A.P. Martin's Analytical Reader. The other was the Roman -letter form of this dialect, or "Romanized." Some thought the latter too hard for little children, others that it would hinder their learning the character, but at the end of the year fully 100 could read accurately at sight, and fluently what they had studied, and others had made a good beginning. In studying characters the child must learn an arbitrary sign for each new word, in reading "Romanized" an alphabet of twenty three letters gives him the key to the sound of any word in the classical or spoken language, the spelling being phonetic. Discovering new words by spelling them out was like a new game to little brains forced all their school-days to be mental Graphophone records. Teachers acknowledged that the gain in accuracy of ear was well worth the time spent because the children distinguished between the many characters of similar pronunciation and widely different meaning so much more readily. Parents too, were pleased with the care shown in teachng in contrast to the ordinary native schools.

Next year we hope for an edition of Dr Martin's reader prepared by Miss Hartwell, giving in Romanized bothe the classical sound and colloquial translation of these 2000 characters. This will make possible for the children more intelligent and systematic work in classical than they have ever done before. A working knowledge of the classical will put within their reach not only their own literature, but also the growing Christian and scientific literature published in the classical language. The population speaking Foochow is comparatively so small that we cannot hope to have these books in our own dialect. The need of such aid in learning to read the character has been so keenly felt by progressive Chinese that a prominent gentleman in Foochow City, has invented a system of short-hand for representing the pronunciation of classical characters, and has Imperial permission to use and teach it. His crowded school proves that the most conservative of Chinese will not refuse a new form of writing if convinced of its utility in learning the classical language. In doing this, as well as in printing colloquial books the Roman-letter form has proved a marked success in several dialects, especially at Amoy.

There is no greatest educational problem in China than to find methods of teaching their own language to the little children. To the solution of this problem the mission day schools scattered through the Empire must for years continue to contribute the most important part.

Bible Women

I had charge of two Bible Women, one working in the Cui-Buo or Water Gate Suburb of the city, the other six miles North of the city in the beautiful Cieng Muang Valley. Each taught a station class of women who came to her afternoons, six months of the year, to learn the principal truths of the Gospel, and to read. Both classes used the Romanized, and both rejoiced in the reference Testament published by the Bible Society, and are eager for the whole Bible, which is being printed in that form. The thought of being able to read at all was an unceasing wonder to many of them, but to realize that they could read independently at sight anything printed in Roman letters, was a mental emancipation. Both Bible women visit the members of their classes and as many other women as possible, meeting with much encouragement.

Station Classes

The Cui-Buo class enrolled ten women, five of them already church-members. None of the others joined the church during the year, but we hope they may do so later. The Bible Woman, Sie-hak So, was much hindered by illness, so that she did but little outside the class-work, but her trust in God was a precious testimony. One of the Senior Class in the Bible Womans' School was employed to help the preacher's wife in house-to- house visiting during the Summer, and reached many women. At the close of the year the class was closed, as it had been in session three years, and one opened at another city church, where the women had had no such opportunity. Sie-hak So, with a little baby to care for, was not able to continue her work, so the student who helped the preacher's wife will be the regular Bible Woman next year, giving all her time to visiting and teaching them in their homes or receiving them at her rooms in the church. The "church" is a large native house, finely adapted for audience-room, day-school, parsonage, and Bible Womans' rooms. It is just what has been needed for years, especially for the wamens' work. The first rent asked was exhorbitant and long bargaining made little improvement, so the Christians gave up hope of getting it. Then some slight repairs were made on the old chapel to accomodate the Station Class, and the preacher says that hearing that was what brought the landlord of the new place to a rent within their means.

Cieng-Muang Class.

Twenty-five women were enrolled here,also four large girls,too old for the day-school. The girls received no money,but the women,whose work is an important part of the f amily support,had 30 cash,11/2 cents gold,for every day they came promptly and did good work. That was much less than a usual day's wages. The Bible Women,wife of the preacher there,inspired all with her entusiasm and her beautiful daily life was the best lesson they had. As a result of Cing Hiong Ho's work three women from the class united with the church at ahe end of the year,others are waiting to be received,and I believe that in all their hearts God's light has begun to shine. Accustomed all their lives to the roughest of farm-labor,they come to believe themselves what they are called,"blind cows" ,but under the leadership of a loving ,prayerful teacher they prove responsive pupils. The changed,softened look in some of their faces is wonderful.
In connection with this class I made eight short tours of two or three days each, in addition to single-day trips. This was the first regular touring I had done,and the help it was to myself alone in understanding the womens' daily lives, was wort the time and strength it cost. The people were very cordialin their welcome,and as I went in and out of their hames it hardly seemed possible it could be the same place where I used to come on trips of a few hours each when the day-school were opened there in 1895,hrips that seemed so long and so lonely when there were no Christian women in all that beautiful valley, and no Christian woman there to work for them.

Respectfully submitted,

Caroline E. Chittenden

Annual Report
Dec 1901
Dec 23-1902

Cigar-Muzzle Class.

Twenty-five women were enrolled here, also four large girls, too old for the day-school. The girls received no money, but the women, whose work is an important part of the family support, had 30 cash, 11/2 cents gold, for every day they came promptly and did good work. That was much less than a usual day's wages. The Bible Woman, wife of the preacher there, inspired all with her enthusiasm and her beautiful daily life was the best lesson they had. As a result of Ching Hiong So's work three women from the class united with the church at the end of the year, others are waiting to be received, and I believe that in all their hearts God's light has begun to shine. Accustomed all their lives to the roughest of farm-labor, they come to believe themselves what they are called, "blind cows", but under the leadership of a loving, prayerful teacher they prove responsive pupils. The changed, softened look in some of their faces is wonderful.

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Caroline E. Chittenden

Report of

THE BIBLE WOMANS TRAINING SCHOOL,

1901.

The first term of this year we had, including day pupils, 44 women and 28 children, the last term 40 women and 32 children.

During the year 8 of the women have joined the church, making the whole number of church members 28. Děng-ngang-sọ one of the day pupils, asked to join the church, but tho' we had been pleased with the woman and felt that she was sincere in her faith, we thought best to wait until she had been in the school longer before taking her into the church. In the summer she fell a victim to the plague, and now we believe she has joined the church invisible.

This year there were 7 women who finished the school course. Dô-kong-sọ, the highest one of the class, is a very capable woman. Last summer, during vacation, she did good work as a bible woman at the Water Gate, and now she will give her whole time to that work.

We wish that the friends at home who are helping to support the Womans School could have been with us last week at the annual meeting of the Womans Missionary Society. If they could have seen the ease of manner, and businesslike way with which Dô-kong- sọ gave her report I am sure that they would have felt that their money had been wisely invested. Ing-guang-sọ is the one who has had to work the hardest, and deserves the most credit for keeping up with her classes When we mentioned this woman in Pagoda Bells and commended her for her strong faith we little knew how severely her faith was yet to be tried First the little adopted daughter, who was to be the future wife of her son, and for whom she had cared so tenderly, was taken. Then last summer, when the plague was raging, Ing-guang-so came to the hospital one morning carrying her

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We wish that the friends at home who are helping to supp port the Woman School could have been with us last week at the annual meeting of the Woman Missionary Society. If they could have seen the ease of manner, and businesslike way with wh which Do-kong- so gave her report I am sure that they would have felt that their money had been wisely invested. Ing-ngang-so is the one who has had to work the hardest, and deserves the most credit for keeping up with her classes. When we mention- ed this woman in Pagoda Hills and commended her for her strong faith we little knew how severely her faith was yet to be tried First the little adopted daughter, who was to be the future wife of her son, and for whom she had cared so tenderly, was taken. Then last summer, when the plague was raging, Ing-ngang-so came to the hospital one morning carrying her

guang-so came to the hospital one morning, carrying her oldest child, a boy of 7 on her back. His baby brother had died that morning and he begged his mother to bring him to our hospital. It was evident that the child had not long to live, but we took him in and did what we could to quiet him. At first, thinking he was excited over his brothers death, we gave him some pictures and tried to amuse him, hoping to get his mind off of himself. He was pleased with the pictures but after playing with them a little while he laid them one side. His brain was so excited that he would spring up from the bed and whirl round and round for a minute then lie down exhausted. Between the paroxysms he was his own polite little self, shaking his hands in Chinese fashion and thanking us for all that we did for him. No mother at home could have ministered to a dying child more tenderly and faithfully than did this mother. And when, about eleven oclock that night, Jesus came and took the little sufferer home, there was no loud wailing, and not one murmuring word came from the crushed and bleeding heart, but instead, complete submission to the Father's will. In great humility the poor mother thought it was because of her sins that this great affliction had come upon her. She had yet to learn "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth." This year Ing-guang-so is going up to Ing-hok to help teach a womans class and go on with her studies with Miss Chittenden.

Chung-maiu-so is one of those who joined the church this year. She is such an earnest, thoughtful woman that we allowed her to enter the church much sooner than we generally do, and when, last summer, her little eight year old daughter died with the plague we were rather anxious as to how her faith would stand the test. This child was all she had left, for her husband had died a few years before with the plague. We praised God when, in the Fall Chung-maiu-so came back to us with a sad heart

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Chung-mein-ng is one of those who joined the church this year. She is such an earnest, thoughtful woman that we allowed her to enter the church much sooner than we generally do, and when, last summer, her little eight year old daughter died with the plague we were rather anxious as to how her faith would stand the test. This child was all she had left, for her husband had died a few years before with the plague. We praised God when, in the Fall Chung-mein-so came back tears with a sad heart

but submissive heart. The child had been baptised at the same time with her mother and now this is a great comfort to the mot mother. Just before she died she asked her mother to change her clothes, for a tall man with a very bright face had come to take her.

When we see our native Christians sustained and comforted under such trials, and then think what their condition would have been had no one come to tell them of a Saviour and a life beyond, we thank God that it is our privilege to have a share in the good work.

Hannah G. Woodhull

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Mrs. Pitt Cheng

Mrs. Pitt Cheng
Nanyang Station
Aug. 21-1902

Report of Girl's Day School. 1901.

We are greatly encouraged with our girls day school. For this year there has been a regular attendance of 27 girls, besides a few smaller ones who also attend the Kindergarten and 7 boys whom we do not count.

At the beginning of the year 92 after sending 9 girls into the Boarding School we expected empty seats for a while, but we had to put in twelve new seats.

Our girls not only come every day, but all day, so we are able to keep them in classes.

These children are regular attendants on all the Sunday services.

At the children's meeting which is held in Cowan Hall of the Boy's College, we have an average attendance of 60 children, and at the Junior Endeavor we have an average attendance of 35 children.

For the S.S., the children all go to the church and remain through the opening exercises of the large school, then the smaller ones unite with the Kindergarten children for primary teaching, and the larger ones go back to their own school-room, where they can be taught to a better advantage.

We close this short report with a heart full of gratitude to Him who loves little children, for the blessings of the past year.

Hannah C. Woodhull.

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Hannah J. Woodhull

Girls Day-School

Aug. 23 - 1902

[To be Transmitted.]

92.

Report of Mr. & Mrs. Hinman, Foochow City

1901-02.

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.

Dear Dr. Smith:-

At the opening of the Chinese year Mrs Hinman and I were formally transferred to the post in the City Station so long held by Mr and Mrs Hartwell, but then made vacant on account of their removal to Pagoda Anchorage. This introduced us to a well-established and flourishing evangelistic work and and the maintenance and prosecution of it during the year was a constant pleasure. In addition we both carried on work in the College in co-operation with the regular teachers and assisted in the deliberations of the faculty. Eleven outstations were visited regularly, in general both by Mrs Hinman and myself, on the Sabbath for communion services, and occasionally during the week for examination of candidates and special services. Of these places five were fairly well-established churches in different villages on the Foochow plain to the North and East of the city, three were large enterprising congregations in the city itself, two were weak companies of learners on the mountain range to the north east, and one was a newly opened chapel in

the city, entirely supported by the Native Missionary Society of our Mission at Foochow. Communion services were held at each station once in two months during the first half of the year, later once in three months, and members were received at almost every communion. Most of the candidates examined showed good familiarity with the Scriptures, though a number were refused on the first examination, with a consequent great improvement on re-examination, and a general increase in the care taken by the preachers in their instruction. Much effort was made to secure growth of an individual sense of responsibility in each preacher and in the membership of each church, with appreciable results in several cases.

The total admissions to the church were 64, and the total native contributions $459.30 for church expenses and $42.20 for Home Missions. The total expense of the Missionary Society's chapel was $200, which was met by contributions from all parts of the field.

During the course of the year the preachers in charge of the various stations met together in monthly meetings at the several chapels in rotation and quarterly in Peace St. church

for some very helpful and stimulating conferences. The preacher at Peace St. church co-operated heartily in these meetings. I was ably assisted in these conferences as well as in the Sunday services and the routine work of the week by a graduate of Foochow College, Mr Lau Kung Pek, who showed a consecration to the work and a sympathetic grasp of its problems which was very helpful.

The week-days, aside from the time spent in college work, were occupied with the financial details of the work, the care of a flourishing book business, and the consideration and settlement of numerous cases arising between Christians and their heathen neighbors. These latter occupied a considerable amount of time, and were rather difficult to know what to do with, but in general were settled by personal mediation between the parties rather than by supporting the case of the Christian before the magistrate. One notable case was the rescue of a slave girl, who had been bought under false pretenses for a house of ill fame; in another case a visit to one who had secured the arrest and imprisonment of a Christian teacher resulted in an amicable settlement of the dispute, and the heathen aggressor at one

became an attendant on the services of one of our chapels and later sent his son to Foochow College.

Robberies or petty attacks upon his chapels necessitated visits to the magistrates, who secured full compensation for losses. Relations with all local officials were most cordial.

The progress in numbers and in a spirit of enterprise at the Imperial Loft Street Chapel, under the leadership of a new preacher, Mr Ling Caik Ua, during the year was quite noticeable. He evinced great zeal in both the spiritual training of the church members and in the administration of general church business. A number of improvements in the chapel building were made during the year, in the way of enlargement of seating capacity, and in spite of this fact, the services were always crowded. The members did very well in the way of contributions for repairs and general expenses, and at the close of the year at a special meeting called for the purpose of urging self-support, they pledged a sum sufficient to pay all the expenses except rent of church building.

The Water Gate Chapel under Mr Ngu Cieng De made a notable advance during the year, moving into a spacious building, providing accommodation for all the various lines of church work,

day-school, womens school, book-selling, and residence for the preacher, teacher, colporteur and Bible woman. This building was completely refitted at large expense, the major part of which was borne by the people themselves. The dedication service was one of real rejoicing. This church also received large accessions during the year. At the close of the year the members met and undertook the support of the work for the coming year with the exception of rent.

The Au Häëng church, in the south-west part of the city has an enterprising preacher-in-charge, Mr Ung Kuai in, and his people are ready to follow him in advance movements, but they are sadly hindered by the want of a suitable building. They made liberal pledges at the close of the year, but were evidently discouraged at the restrictions imposed on them by their cramped quarters. If the three above-mentioned churches could obtain good buildings, either purchased or erected for the purpose, they would undoubtedly become completely self-supporting, and maintain a very strong position in the religious life of the city. They are at an especial disadvantage in that the churches of the Anglican and Methodist missions in the city

have long been provided with large and comfortable edifices.

The country church at Ciang-muang is a large and growing one, and has been much helped by a women's class held there the past two years. Though the conditions there are different from those in the city, yet it is probable that the church might in a short time secure its own building and become self-supporting.

The work at An Lu has been interrupted by frequent changes, and is located in a village where the conditions are very difficult. Hitherto the members have been from some distance from the village, but during the year some of the townspeople themselves have become interested and joined the church.

At Song-muang and Sen-sang in the country, and at the East Gate of the city there has been no notable progress, but the conditions are by no means discouraging.

It has been possible to give more attention than heretofore to the work on the mountain range, northeast of Foochow. Several visits have been made there and a few members received. Regular services have been maintained at Buong-ka and Dieng-liang. In both cases there have been serious hindrances to the

work, but in spite of them it is very interesting and promising. Toward the close of the year arrangements were made for opening a chapel and stationing a preacher for the whole year at Kuliang, the summer resort of the missionaries on the mountain. Work has been carried on there irregularly for some time, with but little effect, but it is hoped that a permanent, well-directed work may be more successful. All expenses are borne by general contributions from members of the three missions at Foochow, but the work was placed in my charge, and a young man educated in Foochow College and Ponasang Hospital was stationed there to begin work January 1, 1902.

The noble effort of the Native Missionary Society to establish a chapel in the city met with a sad hindrance in the death by plague of the young and talented preacher Mr Ling Cengsui stationed there. However the work has not been given up and before his death the preacher had awakened a wide interest in the neighborhood and secured a number of adherents. Dispensing of medicine twice a week by Dr. Stryker during the latter half of the year helped to draw the attention of the people to the work.

In the college Mrs Hinman taught regularly

two hours a day in Rhetoric, Bible, Grammar, and Composition, and 1 one, the subjects being Moral Science and Debating, and we were enabled to a good deal in awakening thought among the students. Contact with the students in the religious exercises and in social relations were very pleasant and we trust helpful.

Mrs Hinman also had charge of two Bible women, one the wife of the preacher at the East Gate chapel, and of a station class of women there, which was very encouraging in its spirit and results. Of the twenty women enrolled at the beginning of the year, seventeen attended the daily sessions with good regularity, and made good progress in learning the Testament, hymns and books of Christian instruction.

At the close of the year the work was handed over to Mr Gardner in order that we might meet a very pressing call from Shaowu.

[Signed]

Geo. W. Hinman.

Mrs. Hinman

Rec'd Aug 22 1902

Ann. Report Foochow Conference 1901

G. W. Hinman.

Report of Woman's Hospital. Foochow city. 1901

As one thinks of writing the record of a year gone by, the wish arises --would that we could write the true record. Angel hands have already written the year's history, but it is not for us to read, until life work is done and in the light of the Great White Throne the seals are broken.

As we look back there are some regrets, some failures and defeats we would gladly forget. But we praise God for the successes, and the pleasant memories of the old year.

We are happy to remember the gratitude of many of our patients for the relief we have been able to give them. And in regard to those who have been unappreciative, we try to remember the Savior's injunction and /possess our souls in patience. A mother brought in her little boy with curvature of the spine. It required a few days to prepare the child and securing the materials for applying a Plaster of Paris jacket. The mother was very impatient and asked many times how long it would be before the child's back would be straight. Just as we were ready to put on the jacket the next day, she concluded that we were too slow, watched her chance when the door was not guarded, and carried the child away. We wondered if this was an occasion when we could obey the exhortation of Paul, "Be ye angry and sin not".

At the time of an eclipse of the sun, we read in one of the daily journals the following: "Old Sol, as is sometimes the case with individuals gets more notoriety for a few moments of eclipse than for years of patient shining." We who are working in China can in some slight degree sympathize with that great luminary. If a person wants to win undying fame among the Chinese, all he or she has to do is to lose their temper. It will be recorded in that wonderful book-The Chinese Memory-- and be commented upon decades of years afterwards. So it behoves us to remember Solomon's advice and "Fret not".

Sometimes our experiences are varied by something ludicrous. A lady came to the clinic one day bringing the following English letter written by her husband. He probably thought it would make things very clear both in regard to diagnosis and treatment. "The natural body of this sick women was attended with cold in her stomach and dry in her lungs. She affected with group was many years but if she has taken the warm and nutritious physics as soon as she felt a little better. And now she increased a month more was the disease of purging blood so that only the physics which neither warm nor cold could be taken."

The past year a greater number of patients than ever before have paid ent for their rooms. While it is a pleasure to relieve the suffering of the oor, it is also a satisfaction to have those whom we serve help in the finan ial part of the work.

Last Spring the Matron of the Bible Woman's Training School developed tumor in the right breast, which was very painful. After trying palliative easures for several weeks, we decided it must be removed. ~~The bore the ope-~~ e dreaded this for her as she had always been so delicate, and her life was o precious. She bore the operation fairly well, but was very sick after- ards. The medical students nursed her night and day until she was out ofdan- er. Her convalescence afterwards was slow but sure. Now for nearly a year he has not been sick a day, and so has been aboe ts fill her important posi- ion even better than before. And for this we are truly thankful to God.

An interesting patient was the wife of one of the students in the Boy's College. She had been suffering for several years with that troubleso isease Fistula in Ano. This had been neglected so m long that deep sinuses ad formed, ~~and~~ It was a difficult case to treat, but she very patiently remai d for several months. Fortunately she could read Chinese character, ~~and~~ was ersuaded to buy a new testament and became much interested in reading it. She gladly received the truth, and when one evening Sister asked her if she id not want to pray she said she would try. Every evening after that she oined in prayer. Two operations resulted in a complete cure of the ectal fistulae, but when she returned home one of the side sinuses was still ot healed. She did not lose her interest in the gospel and is glad to have s go to her house and read with her.

At one time we had three little boys in the Hospital with hipjoint di- ease. Fortunately they came in the early stages of the disease before ab- cesses had formed. They were unable to walk and were suffering a good deal of ain that kept them awake nights. They were all made comfortable by eing kept in bed with weight and extension. One of them came from quite distance in the country, making the journey on his Grandmother's back. e was the youngest son of a widow, had several younger brothers and sisters d had been very much indulged. He did nod take kindly to confinement ~~at~~ first and cried a great deal, and when he cried his Grandmother cried with im. But after a few days he submitted to the inevitable and lay on his bed jolly as possible, smiling at us every time we went into the ward. He was a eautiful child and had a very healthy appearance aside from his lameness. But his Grandmother was not happy. She could not understand why so much ime should be required to effect a cureand begged us every day to use

some very strong medicine to make him well quick. His older sister came one day to see him. She said in a very discouraged tone ,H"e has been here all this time and he cannot walk yet".

Atter a few weeks his Grandmother got so homesick she could stand it no longer. She cried all night,and the next morning said the child's father was to be burried,and as the child was one of the chief mourners to wear sack~~cloth~~ cloth in the funeral procession he must go home.But she would surely bring him back the next week. We knew she was not speaking the truth,but she cried so we released the child. She bound him on her back and they both looked supremely happy as they left us. It was a disappointment to have ~~the~~ the little patient taken away just as he was beginning to improve. We could only hope that the treatment ~~he~~ had ~~received~~ arrested the disease-ed process and the child be saved further suffering.

The other two boys were together in the same ward,one six years old the other fourteen. The older boy found time hung rather heavy on his hands. One day he amused himself by picking a large hole in the wall. Another day when we went in we found the two boys playing a game of ball with the sand bags placed beside them to keep them from moving about. The youngest boy said,"He taught me to do it."

The little son of an official was brought in for an operation. They took a rented room and his mother remained with him several months. When we went to the mountain we left him in charge of the Hospital Assistant who cared for him until he was entirely well.A few weeks after we returned in the Fall, the mother called with the little boy on his way to scho[illegible] She chatted with us ~~a while~~ very pleasantly for a while, and when she left handed us an envelope in which was ten dollars.

Our Hospital School has been an important feature of the work during the past year.It is a great labor to teach the patients to read as they have no taste for it at first. One of the graduates of the Bible Woman's Training School has assisted the Hospital Evangelist in this work and ,and the pa~~tien~~ tients ~~have~~ made gratifying progress in mastering the Romanized System. We feel that this is even of more importance than the Scripture texts and Hymns which they memorize. For if they learn to read ,the Fountain of Truth ~~i~~ is open to them for life. My Sister superintends this work encouraging and directing the evangelist, students,and other helpers,and conducting the evening worship.

At the early worship,after singing,repitition of the morning Scripture texts and prayer, we sometimes give them a short lecture on Hygiene--the

importance of Cleanliness,Fresh air &c.

e have been surprised to see the interest with which they listen,and grati-
ied to hear them repeating over some of the Health Maxims.

Many come to the Hospital who have never heard of the Sabbath,and we week-
y give them a little talk explaining the importance and blessing of a day
f rest. This last year a good proportion of the patients have remained a lo
ng time,and we feel sure that the good seed sown in their hearts will bear
ruit. Mrs. Ling the Hospital Assistent is still with us, making herself
ery useful in the surgical ward and in other ways. She seems to appreciate
he grand opportunity she has for assisting in a good work,and at the same
ime adding to her own experience. She and her husband live not far from the
ospital. She gives her afternoons to private practice.

The five medical students have pursued their studies as usual,and given
aluable assistance in Hospital and Dispensary.

Dr. Striker at the close of her first year passed with credit an examin-
ion in the first year's language course,and is now studying the second year's
course. In addition to the study of the language she has daily treated the
ye cases in the hospital and dispensary. She has also done considerable
ork in refraction among the pupils of the various schools,the missionaries,
nd has had outside patients who came expressly to have their eyes examined
or glasses.
er Work in this department fills a long felt need. Many of our students
ere unable to do good work on account of deficient eyesight, and it is a
reat satisfaction to have this department of the work so thorouglly attend-
d to. Very good terms have been made with a firm in Philadelphia
so that glasses can be afforded at a price that the students can afford.

In the middle of September Dr. Stryker opened a Clinic in one of
ur Chapels and soon after at another. The Clinics have steadily increased
nd some students have come to the Hospital from the outside Clinics.
n addition to that work Dr. Striker has also given valuable assistance at
perations,which has done much to relieve the burden of the work for me.

When I was away on a trip to Shaowu for six weeks it added greatly to the
leasure and rest of the trip to know some one was here to look after the
ork. This is one of the ways in which two physicians can help each other,
y giving an opportunity for needed change and rest,so the medical work will
ot become a burden too heavy to be borne. How to meet the demands of Foreign
edical missionary Work for a lifetime without breaking down,is a problem

ficult to solve. So far as i can see it is impossible for one physician to tend properly to all the departments of the medical work in addition to the training students.

Dr. Striker and I are both looking forward with pleasure to the time when e will not have to give so much time to the study of the language, and together we can do the medical work more thoroughly.

As our work increases, the need of a more commodious and conveniant spital is daily felt. We trust that this need will be appreciated, that arts will be touched and purses opened to supply the necessary funds, so may not have to wait losg for the new Hospital.

~~[illegible]~~ That every department of our Woman's Work has outgrown s present quarters, means that the Workers both at home and abroad will stimulated to new exertions. It is also a cause of profound gratitude God.

The number of patients during 1901 is as follows:

spensary Patients old and new 5144, Inpatients 147, Outside Visits 247 stetrical Cases 22, Total 5560.

Native income $239.87.

Kate C. Woodhull

Woman's Hospital Financial Statement
for Year ending Dec. 31. 1902

Students and Helpers	$ 300.50
Chair Bearers	135.50
Repairs	55.31
Native Supplies	39.51
Medicines & Instruments	237.70
Wood	20.80
Books	4.77
Teacher for Medical Students	16.00
Food for Patients	11.91
Vaccine	2.45
Sewing	2.50
Awnings	9.00
Kerosine Oil	5.80
Hospital Enlargement Fund	144.78
	989.53

Native Fees	$ 239.87
Appropriation	749.66
	989.53

Kate C. Woodhull.

Foochow City
Woman's Hospital Report
1901

Rec'd Aug. 22-1902

Copy for Boston.

REPORT OF THE FOOCHOW GIRLS' COLLEGE

FOR 1901. 02 Ponasang

As we recall the events of the past year, we find much for which to be thankful. The enrollment was 69. The entering class numbered 21. Four of these had finished the course of study in the Pagoda Anchorage Girls' Boarding School, and most of the others had studied in our Day Schools. For the pupils who come from our Day Schools we have instituted a review course of study, hoping thus to grade the classes more effectively, while we afford opportunity to supplement any studies in the Day School course which may have been omitted or not thoroughly mastered. So far, the plan works well. It not only makes the pupils more thorough, but it removes any just reason for parents to feel that their children are not promoted to as high a grade as they should be.

Our oldest class numbers six. We hope we may keep them two years more before graduation. It has taken some little persuasion to make them willing to remain so long, but their parents have finally agreed to the proposal. These added years will prove invaluable in broadening their minds and fitting them for their life work. There seems to be a growing appreciation of the value of a systematic education which is most encouraging. Some of the parents make real sacrifices in order that their children may be kept in school.

During the year twenty eight of the girls have decided for Christ, and of these eleven have united with the church, while a few, whom we trust are real Christians, have been kept back by the opposition of heathen relatives. Others are waiting for clearer light, while in the hearts of two or three the search-light of God's Holy Spirit has re-

vealed dispositions and tempers which must be given up,but which seem to involve too great a sacrifice. We would ask your prayers for these, that they may realize their mistake and be willing to give up whatever is keeping them from Christ.

Our two societies of Christian Endeavor have kept up their regular meetings and work. Eight of the older girls have taught in the Sabbath School,and two of the teachers have been our organists on Sundays and whenever their services were needed. Beside preparing their lessons,doing the required amount of domestic work,and repairing their own clothing,the older members have managed to do extra needle work to earn money for their missionary collection.

The one great event of the year,however,the one anticipated for long years,but never realized till now,has been the beginning of the erection of the new College building. By the Autumn term of 1902 the part designed for the girls will be ready for them,and though the end of the building especially intended for the home of the ladies in charge cannot be finished until an additional sum of money can be raised,yet we trust we may soon realize our hope and have a complete building,one well calculated to conserve the best interests of the Mission for all the years to come.

The work of the year has not been without its perplexing problems.One gentleman teacher was stricken with Plague and died at the close of the Spring term.Another has proved unworthy to hold any longer his connection with the school.He was a very capable teacher,and it will be very difficult to find another who,in point of competency,can fill his place.But our girl graduates have been the same patient,painstaking,companionable helpers. No naughty child can long resist their

vealed dispositions and tempers which must be given up,but which seem to involve too great a sacrifice. We would ask your prayers for these, that they may realize their mistake and be willing to give up whatever is keeping them from Christ.

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earnest persuasion. The great need of our school is for such teachers, and for more of them. By their simple and lucid explanations,patiently given and oft repeated,the difficult lesson becomes easy,and the book that was disliked because not understood,now becomes a delight to the learner.

When we remember our blessings,we forget the troubles and perplexities,and our hearts are full of praise. School work is much the same day after day,but the joy in watching the steady growth and development of our pupils is always fresh and new,and compensates a thousand fold.

We want still to be remembered in your prayers and plans. And just now,when our need for competent Chinese teachers is so great,will you not especially ask God to show us His plan,and bring to us those whom He would have us choose.

Respectfully submitted,

Elsie M. Garretson.

earnest persuasion. The great need of our school is for such teachers, and for more of them. By their simple and lucid explanations, patiently given and oft repeated, the difficult lesson becomes easy, and the book that was disliked because not understood, now becomes a delight to the learner.

When we remember our blessings, we forget the troubles and perplexities, and our hearts are full of praise. School work is much the same day after day, but the joy in watching the steady growth and development of our pupils is always fresh and new, and compensates a thousand fold.

We want still to be remembered in your prayers and plans. And that now, when our need for competent Chinese teachers is so great, will you not especially ask God to show us His plan, and bring to us those whom He would have us choose.

Respectfully submitted,

Alice M. Gamsteen.

Rec'd Oct 12-1902

Report

Shaowu, Fuchien, China, March 10, 1902.

Rev. Judson Smith D. D,
Secretary, A. B. C. F. M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith;-

I beg leave to submit my report for the past year extending from March of 1901 to February of 1902.

March of 1901 found us returning again to Shaowu after another of those long breaks which have so often fallen to the lot of Shaowu and the Shaowu missionaries. On our arrival we found the houses habitable enough for immediate purposes; also the various schools and the Theological class all running, while on the Sabbath an audience of 2oo or more assembled for worship. Our arrival was in a pouring rain; but when we came to the li-kin station 3 miles below Shaowu a long line of Christians stood on the bank, and sang lustily the happiest hymn in the hymn book.

But one of the first things to claim my attention was the various cases where, last year, contributions to idolatry had been extorted from Christians in the country about Shaowu. These were not included in our application for indemnity. There was much haggling about them; the authorities tried to have them treated as part of the indemnity already given; and then the Magisrtrate, who had gone to Foochow, told the Consul that these sums were special government taxes rightfully imposed, and equally imposed on all. We finally recovered about 3/4 or 4/5 of the rightful amount.

The Theological class was in the hands of the pastor of the East Gate church; and as I could not be here regularly, and he seemed sensitive about his position, I did not undertake regular work with the class during the first half of the year. There was one month in the summer when we gave the pastor a rest ~~while the~~ Evangelist gave the theologs a course of instruction in sermonizing and the like. Toward the end of the year the pastor went to Foochow to the annual meeting with our Chinese workers; and then I had the class daily with few interruptions, taking them partly through the book of Acts. Some of the men are very earnest, and receptive of ideas. Others are hard to get beyond a bald paraphrasing of the text.

The Boys' Boarding School, which could not be a boarding school for lack of a building, though better than Chinese schools as to regularity and punctuality was not up to Western standards. In the Spring, when not off on tours I had the boys an hour a day in James, as I found that their teacher had not been giving them any instruction in Scripture. After our ~~return~~ departure to Foochow in June he continued the Scripture lessons, taking up the book of Proverbs. After our arrival here in October I soon began giving the Theologs and the boys a lesson or drill in singing about 45 minutes a day; but in a few weeks a long tour broke ~~up~~ into this arrangement.

But even if I could spend all my time at Shaowu, the care of so wide a field would leave no strength for regular tasks.

During the year we have had a thousand copies of our Shaowu hymn book printed(with 17 new hymns added on) at the Foochow Romanizing Press. Owing to the lack of skill on my part as a proof reader and that of the student printers quite a little of the work had to be done over again. A somewhat larger addition was made to the Foochow hymn book at the same time; but I found it a rather brain twisting job to translate or revise hymns in two dialects at the same time. The student printers had the advantage of their training on the Shaowu book, in printing the Foochow book, and have, I trust, made a good job of it.

In May I visited the out stations of Chu-kou, T'ai-ning, Hsin-ch'iao, and Ku-shan.

At Chu-k'ou (In the new-fangled Foochow Romanized, Cio-kau, and in the Shaowu, Chü-k'eu) the preacher had just come there from an other field, and had not yet got things in hand. What with lack of oversight for two or three years, the unworthy lives of some of the leading professors, and the persecutions of the year before, things were at a low ebb. But the persecution did much apparent harm, but more real good; and I found three persons ready for admission to the church. The preacher reports growing audiences from Shaowu through out the year. This place is two days journey, with only one mountain about 1500 feet high to go over, at one of the lowest points in the watershed between the Shaowu and the Central branches of the Min River.

(Tai-ning, T'ai-nen)

T'ai-ning is a District city of about the same size as Yung-fu city (Ing-hok, Vin-fu) to which Dr. and Mrs. Smith and others have gone in the Foochow field, and is ten miles beyond Chu-k'ou Here I found a few believers under the leadership of a Mr. T'u (Du, T'u). He used to be a vegetarian, geomancer, necromancer &c, &c, but has become a sincere believer in Christ, given ~~this~~ these practices all up and taken to peddling for the support of himself and family (a wife and three small children). He peddles through the week and returns home for services with the other believers on the Sabbath. At the repeated request of Evangelist Chang, and others we have been paying him $2 per month. This is an important, but out of the way point, at present entirely dependent on us for the Gospel; but as yet we have not even a good Chinese preacher to locate there.

Hsin-ch'iao (Sing-gio, Sen-k'iau) forms a triangle with Chu-k'ou and T'ai-ning, about 15 miles distant from each. One of our specially promising theologs is from this place, and, as a student preacher, was in charge of it during 1898 and 1899. I found there 5 wide awake young men waiting to confess Christ in baptism; and some of them had been waiting at least two years. This place also is an important point dependent on us, and waiting alike for a good preacher, and suitable oversight.

From Hsin-ch'iao one hard day's travel by a road which with equal regularity crooked over and around mountains, brought me to Chiu-shou Chieh (Gô-siū gạ̍, K'eu-shiu Kie,) a sub district of Shaowu district, and about 25 miles from Shaowu. There are a few

believers, but neither chapel, school nor preacher. The next day I crossed a mountain, up about 1200 feet from Chiu-shou Chieh; and then 1800 feet down brought me to Ku-shan or rather Yen-shan about the middle of the after-noon. There are here two large villages about a mile apart, Kushan (Gu-sang, K'u-suon) a village of farmers, and Yen-shan,(Iòng-sǎng, Vien-suon), a village of traders &c. Our chapel is at the latter place; and the preacher who had been in charge at the beginning of year before last, becoming the father of an illegitimate child, was compelled to change from a preacher to a polygamist; and the present preacher there had only been in charge a short time. He found things there very much run down. At first the regular attendants on the Sabbath were fewer than the fingers on his hands; but there has been a steady growth through the year. This is the region where a few years ago a student preacher reported 500 learners. The Christians there had not been contributing any thing to the support of a preacher; but after a Sabbath spent with them in November, when the supreme importance of Christianity, and their duty as to its propagation and practice was pressed upon them, they made a fair beginning. These two villages are the center of a very fine farming region, and are distant about 13 and 14 miles from Shaowu, by a comparatively level road. The work is in charge of a very competent man.

This will I trust give you some clear impressions as to the work in one section of the Shaowu field; the section most isolated. And yet two days journey beyond T'ai-ning over mountain roads

lies the southern most city of the Shaowu Prefecture, Chien-ning Hsien (Giǒng-nìng Gâing, Kien-nen Vien,), and we have a few adherents there who have clung to the name of Jesus year after year, though neither preacher nor missionary has visited them. I had hope to do so last November; but the going of the Shaowu pastor to Foochow together with other things prevented this.

There still remains the city of Kuang-chai(Guǒng-dǎh, Kuong-ts'a) 25 miles in a northwesterly direction up the river from Shaowu. This place I have visited three times during the year, the last time being to investigate serious charges against the preacher in charge. He confessed himself guilty of what in fact was imbezzlement; but from his point of view he had merely helped himself to a very moderate remuneration for valuable legal services He rescued a woman, falsely accused of a capital crime, from the clutches of the law, and secured damages for her to the amount of 70 odd dollars, paid various fees &c out of this amount, and kept the balnce for his own private use. A heathen literary graduate in the same situation would have done all this and exacted as much more from the woman. At each visit to Kuang-chai I have found very attentive audiences, and the last better than the first; but we felt that the preacher must leave there, and must try some other calling for a time. But he is a man of more than ordinary ability, and we hope he is not lost to the work of the ministry.

Beyond Kuang-chai is situated a low pass through the mountains into the next province and the basin of a large tributary of the Yang-tsi river; and we have some steadfast adherents beyond the

border of this province. The son of one of these joined our boy's school toward the end of the year, and proved himself a very capable young man in all his studies,(and in basket ball also).

At T'ie-lo Hsiang, (Tiék-lò-Haéng, T'ie-lo Fung) 12 miles from Shaowu, and north-east therefrom, things have gone on fairly well. As in most other parts of the field the work was rather down at the beginning of the year; but the attendance and interest have steadily increased. It is the central point in a large farming district, and the natural door to many other large villages. But it is shocking to find in that region,as else where, villages in which the population is decreasing through the ravages of the opium habit. The young preacher in charge, began a course of study with Mr. Gardner; but after about a year and a half Mr. Gardner return on furlough to America. He is a very promising young man, and well-beloved by his people; but he wishes to return to Shaowu and finish his studies. The members have done something toward his support; and under the fear that he may not stay with them are disposed to do much more. We have had there also an assistant to help him look after remoter points; but at the beginning of the year he was found to be taking opium as a remedy for an ailment; and so he was suspended for a time. He gave up the opium for a more fitting remedy furnished by Dr. Bliss; but he has developed consumption, and is too weak to render further service. One church member at this place took to quarreling with and mistreating his wife, whose parent also were Christians. He wanted to put her away

a thing which deeply offended her parents. When I asked if there was not another woman involved in the case, the answer was evasive. But at last he had his way (by paying well for it) in spite of all our protests, put away his wife and married the other woman.

Na-k'ou is a Sub-district on the river 25 miles below Shaowu, and hence receives visits as we pass to and fro to other points beyond, and to and from Foochow. The preacher in charge is a gentle, kindly young man who like the Jielohsiang preacher was a student sent out to preach on Mr. Gardner's return to America. The chief lien-shou of that whole region is unfriendly; he once told a man "If you will refrain from embracing Christianity, I'll see that your taxes are not collected; but if you will persist in being a Christian, they'll be collected over and over again". A well-to-do learner living about 2 miles from Na-k'ou, a sub-lien-shou under this adversary was through his connivance charged with the murder of man who died of consumption. On the strength of this charge a mob ~~was~~ collected, and after his house ~~stript~~ of every thing of value in it; and then he was accused with the connivance of his chief who ought to have been his potent backer, and arrested, and declared guilty of the man's death. He is still in prison. The preacher is indeed like a sheep among wolves; but his prayers and tears will surely be remembered before God. For lo thine enemies, O Lord, for lo thine enemies shall perish; as the fat of rams into smoke shall they consume away. The present Magistrate admits the prisoner's innocence but say he can not reverse the action of his predecessor.

At Shui-k'ou Chai (Cūi-kāu Câi, Suei-k'eu Ts'ai) the work has gone smoothly along in the hands of a good man. The membership is not large, but includes a few well-to-do farmers. One very earnest young man from there is a medical student with Dr. Bliss; and two others of the same stamp are theologs. The preacher has urgent invitations to extend his work to important points more or less distant. The most important ~~point~~ of these is reached by a twenty mile tramp over a rather high mountain. Here are several steadfast learners, one of whom used to be an opium fiend and the keeper of an opium den; but he seems to be thoroughly converted and thoroughly reformed, and is the leader of the brethren there. At another important point a well-to-do learner had bought an empty house to use for a chapel; but some enemy set fire to it and it was burned to the ground. He believes that it was done at the instigation of the lien-shou, i.e. the local rulers of hundreds (See Ex. 18:25.) I have not been able to visit these two out-out stations, though repeatedly urged to do so.

The old outstation at Yang-k'ou (Iòng-kaū, Iong k'èu) has presented a difficult problem. The preacher in charge has been there a number of years, and stood faithfully at his post through storm and shine, a faithful, self-sacrificing man. But he was originally not a literary man, and has never been under instruction. He was first taken on to fill the place temporarily. Now he is handicapt by an ill tempered wife and a son of questionable reputation, while the less spiritual members do not duly appreciate his worth. The attendance

through the year has been meager with some improvement toward the last. The members have been ready to contribute to any thing except the preacher's salary. It seems almost wicked to compel him to leave there after so many years(a little over 20 years); but the way has opened for sending him to Hsia-yang ten miles below Yang-k'ou; and thither he is to go.

The work at Hsia-yang (Â-iòng, Ha-iong) has been prosperous; and the young preacher in charge has been very reserved about helping professed Christians in their difficulties with outsiders. He has in this matter turned over a new leaf. The man of whom we had mortgaged the chapel and premises has been in very poor health; and at his earnest and repeated solicitation the Christians with help from us have changed the mortgage to a full purchase. The preacher has come to Shaowu to study.

The whilome station of Huang-t'ai shows so little of life that we will drop it for the present. The chapel building is now practically an annex to the wine tax office. Col Huang through whom the work began there, and at other points in that region, is a partner in the wine tax"sydicate", and is in other ways a stumbling block; yet I hope that he is a real convert. A promising work at a village about 5 miles from Huang-t'ai has been adopted by the Methodists. ("I"ll take your part" said the dog to the cat). They seem in much better position to care for the work about there than we are.

I found a very interesting work at the mountain village of K'i-p'ing to reach which I went down river from Yang-k'ou 20 long miles,

then up the Sha river 6 miles, and then up into the mountains about ten miles. I found there 19 men and women who passed a good examination, and received them into the church. The work is in charge of a man from the Huang-t'ai region who is fairly well read in Chinese works, and seemed a diligent student of Christian books. He was converted through the instrumentality of our workers, but was taken in hand by Methodist workers, and pursuaded to receive baptism at their hands. The problem is a perplexing one. K'i-p'ing is one of three points where a work has sprung up as an off shoot from our work at Yang-k'eu; and yet K'i-p'ing and one other of these points are well within the bounds of a district which hitherto has been entirely in the hands of the Methodists. K'i-p'ing is the remotest and least accessible of the three, and yet just the one that they have not adopted. I have no wish to neglect work near at hand and entirely dependent on us in order to press work that is remote, and more within the reach of another mission. But human nature is human nature; and it is my private opinion that the other mission is doing more for that out-of-the-way part of their field because of our work having extended into it. Hence I see no better way than to follow on as the Lord seems to lead. The Methodist Mission has started a station at the prefectural city of Yenping, 130 miles above Foochow, and 120 miles below Shaowu; and this gives promise of better oversight over what has been one of the more inaccessibe parts of this Province.

Another problem confronts us at the district city of Chiang-lo (Ciong-lok, Tsiong-lo). There are a number of persons there who call themselves American Board Christians; their leader is a native of the city, a man of ability and of some standing among the gentry; but I hear much concerning him that is not favorable. I have been repeatedly importuned to make the place a visit; but all plans to do so during the past year have been frustrated. Near the close of the year. The leader, Yang Tao-ch'êng (Iòng Dô-sìng Iong T'au-shin) made me a visit, bringing a communication from about a dozen of the gentry of the place which commended him, and ask for a visit from me. He himself intreated me to send a communication to the Chiang-lo Magistrate in regard to some alleged cases of wrong done to Christians; but this, of course, I absolutely refused to do. The place is nearly four days journey across the mountains from Shaowu, and is two days journey from Chu-k'ou.

A few days after Yang Tao-ch'êng's visit I had a visit from the Chu-k'ou preacher who informed me that Yang Tao-ch'êng had recently induced him to visit them at Chiang-lo, but that he had found that they had deceived him as to the state of things there. Yang Tao-ch'êng also informed me during his visit that a part of Christians had split off under the leadership of a very bad man, opened another chapel, and invited the Methodists to take them up. Whether this is a case of the better element splitting off from the worse, or the worse from the better, or a quarrel between two

equally unenlightened men and their followers, I have not sufficient data for judging. If a man who had been well instructed had attempted to mislead me as I have detected Yang Tao-ch'êng doing, I should set him down as a pretender; but it is not fair to thus judge a man who has just been left to fumble around in the dark year after year.. If he is only a pretender why has he held on, alone there in the dark, through these troublous times? Toward the close of the year I conferred with one of our best theologs as to going to Chiang-lo this year; and he was willing except that he dreaded the trouble that he might have with this Yang Tao-ch'êng. So do I.

One remarkable thing toward the close of the year was the strong and spotaneous move of the Shaowu Christians for the erection of a"College Building". In this they are actuated by three motives, the religious, the patriotic and the secular; i.e. the opening up of careers to Christian youth, the raising up of enlightened and upright men to hold office, the spread of Christianity as the foundation of the rest, and the promise of the life to come.

Such is a glimpse of the year and of the work. It is overwhelming; but I am sleeping and digesting better than I did the year before last; the good seed grows day and night, and my feeble strokes seem to produce results which show the working together of Divine power. Never before have I found faithful words so productive of good results.

Sincerely yours.

J.C. Walker.

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Sincerely yours
J. Fitch

Rec'd Aug. 22, 1902

What the Up River Work has done for Foochow.

J. E. Walker - 1901

In 1870 in pursuance of a plan to open a new station in the Interior of this Province Dr. & Mrs. Osgood were sent to Foochow; and there they studied Mandarin one year. But the Interior was closed, and they became a fixture at Foochow.

In 1872 Mr. Walker and Miss Claghorn were sent to Foochow, she to help Miss Payson; he to prepare for work in the Interior. Miss Payson would not accept of an assistant; but Miss Claghorn was retained at Foochow by Mr. Walker instead of being changed to North China, as she had proposed. Owing to various hinderances from time to time to residence in the Interior much of their time and strength ~~have gone~~ went into the Foochow work.

In 1877 Dr. & Mrs. Whitney were sent to Shaowu; but her health was poor, and on the death of Dr. Osgood in 1880 Dr. Whitney took up his work at Foochow. He has however done much good work at Shaowu.

In 1889 Rev. & Mrs. Gardner were sent to Shaowu, and after several hard years of valuable service are transferred to Foochow.

In 1898 the Prudential Committee, though instructed not to enlarge the work, made a special exception in favor of Shaowu, ("We are stultifying ourselves" one member said to me.), and sent the Hinmans to Shaowu. They also have been transferred to Foochow.

So now the City has the Hinmans; Nantai has the Gardners, Pagoda Anchorage has the Whitneys; Ing-hok;- poor slighted Ing-hok. Shaowu? Shaowu is reminded of Pandora's Box.

J. E. Walker.

Report of Josephine Walker for the Year 1901 -1902.

This first year on the field has been spent in various kinds of work as well as study; a large part of the study has been in recalling what had been forgotten. Owing to the lack of workers much of the time, studying was impossible.

Within a few weeks after arriving I came up to Shaowu together with Dr. and Miss Bement, my father and Dr. Bliss. We made only a short stay of a couple of months before returning to Foochow for the summer. During that time I taught an hour and half in the Boy's School during the morning besides studying the language. In the afternoon I had a class of women for four days of the week. These classes were all held in a Christian druggist's house as our own buildings were not yet repaired sufficiently.

After a summer's rest at Kuliang, Foochow, we again returned to our work. We came up earlier than has been the custom, and so have had a longer year for work. This time I spent the entire forenoon with the Boy's School, and much of the afternoon with a very interesting class of women. There have been eleven women who have attended it; and all have been bright and eager students. With one exception no help has been given them in money. The one exception was a widow with four children to support. The little aid she received was given her before she came to the school, so that was not what made her so eager to learn. She learned so rap-

idly that it was thought best for her to move into the city, and help with the work for women and girls in there. She seems a very valuable worker, and one of those few people not injured by being aided, as she was for so many years without doing anything in return for it.

During the end of the year a movement started among the Christians to raise $2000, silver, toward the much needed building for a boys school. We have great hopes to believe that the sum will be raised, and the building begun before another year passes. We sincerely hope that our friends at home will help on this work, so that we may have a building which will answer our needs for a while.

Aside from the places visited coming up river, only one tour was made during the year. That was a short trip up among the Ni-shi Tu mountains. The need for woman's work in our outstations is very great; and I sincerely hope to make an advance in this direction next year.

Very Sincerely,

Josephine Walker.

Athabasca - 1901

Recd Aug. 22 1902

SHAOWU MEDICAL WORK FOR MEN.

Mar. 1901 to Mar. 1902.

In the beginning of the year, when the country became settled after the disturbances of 1900 the physician in company with the other members of the station, returned to Shaowu to find houses, hospital, churches and schools plundered and wrecked by the mob. The physician was also mission treasurer and as such had charge of the repairs. The workmen, both carpenters and masons, are untrained in foreign work and careless, so requiring constant oversight.

In addition, land was purchased from a large number of owners and several new buildings erected. These matters left little time for medical work, even if there had been facilities for doing it. Still, patients came in numbers and were treated as well as ~~khm~~ possible with our meagre equipment.

In November the Dispensary was opened, though our list of medicines and instruments was very limited until new supplies arrived in ~~November~~ December.

In spite of this patients came in greater numbers than ever before, though efforts were made to ~~limi~~ limit the number to those really requiring our care. Those who merely needed to buy medicines were sent to the drug store kept by a former studebt. We charged from two to ten cents for medicines, from all except students in mission schools and the poor. The students were excepted because we feel a special responsibility for their health and it might happen that if the fee were charged they might let matters, simple at first, run on until they became serious before seeking treatment.

One student, Pung Keu Ki, has been under ibstruction throught the year, and a second, Hu Uen Tsin, was received in

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One student, Fung Ken Ki, has been under instruction throughout the year, and a second, Hu Uen Tsin, was received in

November. The first student has rendered very valuable ass sistance as he is an apt learner and earnest worker. Best of all he is an earnest Christian and is constantly endeavoring to turn the thoughts of the patients towards the Truth. There have been evidences that as ab evangelistic agency the medical work of the year has not been unfruitful.

While the work was so irregular no accurate records were kept but the numbers given below are approximately correct.

Out-patients,	4000.
Hospital In-patients,	5.
House Visits,	5?.

Edward L. Bliss M. D.

Copied by H. N. K.

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While the work was so irregular no accurate records were kept but the numbers given below are approximately correct.

Out-patients,	4000.
Hospital In-patients,	5.
House Visits,	57.

Edward L. Miles M. D.

Copied by M. N. K.

Dr. Edward L. Miles Medical Work
Recd. Aug. 22-1902

Report of Foochow College---March 1903.

The following Report is for the year ending March 31st 1903. The teaching force has remained crippled, much as it was left by the withdrawal of Mr. and Mrs. Hinman and Miss Chittenden as mentioned in the last report. Miss Wiley has continued to do a large part of the English teaching. Physiology has been taught by Mr. Gardner and Bible, some in English and some in Chinese, by Mr. Gardner, Mrs. Peet and Miss Wiley. The President has given instruction in Mental and Moral Science, Astronomy, Political Economy and International Law while the Sciences and Mathematics have, very unfortunately, been largely left in the hands of Chinese instructors who, though competent to give such instruction, could not be expected to teach with that thoroughness so essential to a right understanding of the subjects taught. The whole teaching force has been composed of 4 foreigners and eleven Chinese besides 9 student teachers, a force small enough to foster the spirit of discouragement in anyone and take from the most sanguine all zeal for enlargement or progress. The oft-reiterated call for a young man to take charge of the Science Department is here again repeated though with that sickness of heart which finds its roots in hope long deferred. The President cannot emphasize this need too strongly or too heartily protest against the undermanning of an institution like this, as being both uneconomical and suicidal.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT---There has been little, if any, change in these. In the report of last year attention was called to the fact that calisthenics, music and drawing, had for some years been unavoidably neglected No great change for the better can yet be recorded. The need and desirability of some definite action looking towards instituting instruction along these lines is again strongly emphasized. A beginning has been made in music. The good exhibition given by the College choir at the last Commencement will give some idea of what might be done as a result of regular, systematic training in music. At the same time it is recognized that with the present meagre force of workers and the policy of "temporary supply", it is useless to expect any decided change for the better. Were the duration of daylight unlimited and bodily strength with

out bounds, wonders might be accomplished with little. But such is not the case and never will be. Mention should be made of an advance in the method of instruction. Especially is this true in Bible study. The plan outlined and gradually being put into practice, is to teach the student during the four years of the Preparatory Course, to translate the greater part of the Bible from the classical into the colloquial language, under competent instructors, while during the four years of the College Course every student comes under the instruction of some foreigner, the lessons following closely in outline the Blakesley Course. The Chinese method of teaching which involves, on the part of the teacher, the going over beforehand of the entire lesson with the class and even the working out of mathematical problems, and encourages the memoritor system of recitation on the part of the student, is still in vogue and will be until the foreign teaching force is sufficiently large to permit the placing of each department of instruction under the special supervision of some one foreigner, who shall, among other things teach the teachers how to teach. Undoubtedly the memoriter system of recitation should have its place in the educational scheme. The Chinese Classics could scarcely be put to any use whatever otherwise. At the same time it should not be unduly encouraged. As year after year rolls by the Chinese Classics seem to be taking a more and more subordinate position in the estimation of the people while the desire to become acquainted with the laws governing the universe in which we live, so far as it may be possible to know and understand these laws, appears to be growing. It remains for the people to appreciate not only the difficulties of acquiring such knowledge but also the importance of adopting proper methods in its acquisition. They need to be taught that a full course in Mathematics is not to be completed after six months of effort neither has anyone necessarily a knowledge of Physics and Chemistry who can read or even repeat every character in a translated work on these subjects. And yet in the face of this on-coming wave of reaction, care must be taken not to discount the Chinese Classics to too great an extent. They have their place and so long as literary China remains as it is in its regard for the "eyes of the sages", no man can be considered educated who cannot read and write readily the classical language. During the year under review a study of the mandarin language

has been made obligatory on the members of the College classes. This is a step in the right direction and commends itself most heartily to the alumni of the institution who have gone out into various spheres of activity.

STUDENTS.---The largest number enrolled during the year was 153. In this connection attention should be called to the fact that a comparison of the enrollments for the last few years shows a slight but steady decrease in the number of students in attendance. A number of reasons might be assigned for this falling off. Within the last year or two the government has instituted Schools of Western Learning, so called, and the hope of employment by the government after graduation, together with the financial help given the student while pursuing the prescribed course of study, has attracted many who might otherwise accept the instruction of the foreigner in a mission school. At the same time we might assert our belief that were the Science Department properly manned and managed it would be an attractive force which would compare well with any which could possibly be employed by the literati or authorities. It is to be regretted that as yet there are no indications that this need will be shortly met.

Considering the prevalence of sickness all about us during some months of the year, the health of the students may be said to have been fairly good. One or two severe cases of fever occurred during the first term. The students thus afflicted could not be properly cared for in the College buildings and it became necessary to find accommodations outside. During the months of May and June, Plague became so prevalent that a state of mind bordering on panic took possession of a number of the students. As a consequence some, seized with those common ailments which in ordinary times would have excited no anxiety, took these as possible forerunners of cholera, plague or some other dire disease and considered them as furnishing sufficient ground for fleeing home. The first term thus closed with an unusually large number of absentees. But it was during the summer vacation that the Plague worked its most fearful ravages. Thousands were carried off and among them six of our students. An expression of appreciation is due Dr. Woodhull who, as in years past, has rendered most valuable services in prompt and faithful attention to cases of illness among the students.

The spiritual life of the College has shown a decided advance. Twelve acknowledged their allegiance to Jesus Christ, as against six the previous year. The College Y. M. C. A. as in former years, held its regular meeting each Saturday evening. In addition, weekly meetings were held in a little room rented and neatly fitted up by the members of the Association not far from the COllege buildings. Here preaching services were conducted two or three evenings each week. At such times as well as at other times the children of the neighborhood were incited to exert themselves in the learning of Scripture verses by the promise of picture cards as rewards. This was the first year that an attempt at such christian activity had been made and the Association felt that the results so fully justified the expenditure of time, strength and funds that with the beginning of a new year a field of broader activity was sought and found. There was a membership in the Association of active and associate members. The amount of actual personal work done by these christian young men among their fellows, may never be known, but the fact that each year records the conversion of some from among those congregated here, would seem to indicate that something has been done by someone or more persons to turn the thoughts of the unconverted to their own need of salvation. The Evangelistic Band of under the care and superintendence of Mrs. Peet did good Sunday School work in the seven Day Schools in and about the city. An examination of the report of this Band shows that there was an attendance of 344 children in these seven schools and of visitors there were eighty. It certainly is not too much to hope that the seed of Gospel truth thus sown, may, in the future bear fruit a hundred-fold in the development of lives of christian manhood and womanhood. This Evangelistic Band made up a large part of the President's Sunday morning Bible class, at which time, after uniting in a brief prayer, an attempt was made to go into a careful examination of the lesson for the day and to bring out prominently the teachings which might be helpful to a growth in Christian life and activity. Besides this class there were four others, one under the direction of Miss Wiley and the other three under native teachers, graduates of a few years standing. These Sunday morning classes together with two held each Tuesday evening, had for

their object the building up of character, with a view to present and future usefulness to both country and fellowmen. An overflow meeting for women and children under the management of Miss Woodhull, continued to be held each Sabbath morning in Cowan Hall, and the preacher for each week was selected from among the Christian students of the College. In these ways practical experience in Christian work has been obtained fitting those who go out from here for better work in the future. The services of some of the students were secured for the Sunday School of Peace Street Church and for the meeting of enquirers which followed immediately after. Mention may be made here of the last Commencement which, though it occurred in January of the present year naturally belongs to a report of the last College year. On this occasion there was the usual gathering of officials and gentry together with many foreign friends of the institution. Four young men, all from the regular Chinese Course, took their diplomas, and all have gone into the work of the mission, two as personal teachers and two as teachers and preachers. Besides these four, two others, after seven years of training, have taken up work as teachers. It is expected that th these latter will return in due time and finish their course in the College The registrar reports that including the six just mentioned, there have been, since 1890, forty-eight young men who have gone from this institution into distinctively Christian work and it is most gratifying that in almost every case we have heard words of well-earned commendation in regard to the work done by these workers. We believe this report will compare favorably with that of any other institutioe of the same kind in any other part of the empire and yet our motto must be "ever onward and upward". The fundamental reason for the founding of such an institution namely, the education and training of Christian workers must never be lost sight of. It is not expected that al will go into distinctively Christian work. Some are not adapted to it. But if from this College there shall flow forth into the various walks in life streams of christian power and influence, the expenditure through many successive years, of time, strength and money, will be fully justified. Ordinarily we would not single out for special mention any particular graduate, for there may be many others in a quieter and

more inconspicuous places may be doing just as faithful and honest work. And yet it may not be amiss to mention Mr. Lau Cy Huang of whom the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. E.B. Drew, himself a Harvard graduate, recently said, "I will take all the Laus you can turn out". Mention was made of this young man in the last report, as the one who sent a letter of condolence to Mrs. McKinley and received a reply from her in return. Lately he was sent on a tour through the southern part of this province for the purpose of inspecting the various post offices and taking into consideration the practicability of opening new offices, and his report just submitted to the Commisioner, shows him to be annimated by a spirit of patriotism and deeply interested in the growth and development of the postal system. Should China ever institute the office of Postmaster General, she would not go far astray by appointing some such person to that responsible position. Mr. Ling Iu Cu of the class of 1902, who last year helped Mrs. Peet as teacher and proof reader, has just been placed as a preacher at one of our city churches, the preacher of last year, a graduate of the Seminary, having been transferred to the East Gate church. Mention is made of this case to show that our graduates have been and are being called into the work of the ministry without previous training in the Seminary. This is not the ideal way. It is not as it should be. The College should prepare for the Seminary and that in turn for the work of the Christian ministry. For the securing of this end no better means can be adopted than what has been urged for the last two or three years--namely, the proper grading of our whole educational work. Only in this way can the Seminary be placed in its proper position as the crown of our educational system, graduates of the College will feel a sense of promotion on entering the Seminary, the Christian ministry will be enriched by the enrollment within its ranks, of men of intelligence and scholarship whose Christian character and moral stamina will have already been tested and a more cultivated, refined and intelligent class of people will be attracted to our churches, and we may hope that some at least will thus be led into the fold of the Good Shepherd. Such a change in the personel of our church membership will be bound to very materially assist in the matter of self-support, and thus will have a very important bearing upon the self-propagating life of the church in China.

BUILDINGS---It is to be regretted that not much progress can be reported along this line. The Harris Fund for College Enlargement has now been in hand some four years and there is nothing to show for it beyond the possession of some land, the completion of Lincoln Hall, certain changes and additions to the President's residence, the erection of the Administration Building and a mission residence now approaching completion. Things move slowly in China and College Enlargement has been no exception to the rule. The College is still without its Harris Assembly Hall, its Laboratory, Recitation Hall and Library. And yet progress has been made in that sufficient land for all present purposes has been purchased and there seems to be now no reason why enlargement should not proceed more rapidly. Mention may be made in this connection of the need of a gymnasium. For the last two or three years the students have had no systematic physical training. This has been due, in part, to the fact that while there have been persons competent to give such instruction, their time has been more than fully occupied with other duties. There has also been the lack of a suitable place in which to carry on such exercise. It is possible that a place which would meet all necessary requirements might be fitted up at no very great loss to the College Enlargement Fund. The matter is certainly worthy of the early and careful attention of the College authorities.

FINANCES---The report of the treasurer of the College is for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1924. The total receipts for the year amounted to ~~$5272~~ $5272.857 and the expenditures to $4982.645 leaving a balance of $290.212 in the treasury at the end of the year. The bulk of the receipts came, as formerly, from the students taking the English Course and the larger the number of such students the larger the receipts and the more the labor required of the teachers. Inasmuch as it can scarcely be expected that such students will enter, in any large numbers, work that is distinctively Christian, it may become a question worthy of consideration, how far the strength of the foreign teachers should be taxed for the sake of swelling the treasury. During the past year 35 students have received mission help toward their board, 14 receiving $1.50 and 21 receiving $1.00 ~~per month.~~ That such

help, in many instances should be received as a matter of course without any indication of gratitude on the part of the receiver, and in its result appear like unproductive capital, need not be surprising. The results of Christian benevolence, even in enlightened lands are not in every case entirely satisfactory. How much less may we expect such results in darkened lands.

THE PRESS.--This department of the College makes a fine record of work done during the year. The usual variety of material has been issued, the total number of pages printed being 1346189. Of this total 40700 pages were of the Romanized newspaper which continued to be published each month and has proved itself a useful organ of instruction to its readers. Besides these there have been issued a total of 25055 sheet tracts, programs etc. 2000 copies each of Genesis and Exodus and over 1300 copies of Psalms have been issued as well as 600 copies of the Anglican Mission Prayer Book. There is now in Press an edition of 600 copies of the Anglican Mission Hymn Book and an edition of 1000 copies of the Romanized New Testament. The latter is also being stereotyped. But it is not necessary to particularize more fully regarding the work done by the Press. The major part of the proof reading has been done by Mrs. Peet and it is largely due to her efforts that this department of the College is in its present flourishing condition. Mention was made in the last report of the urgent need of a building which should serve as a permanent home for the press and include a depository for the mission. This need has not yet been met and its urgency is not a whit less strenuous.

In closing this report of the College and Press for the year ending Mar. 31st, 1903, the President desires to express his hearty appreciation of the aid received from those associated with him in this work. Faithfulness and perseverence, which will always commend themselves to all people have been marked characteristics in most instances, and it is because of these that we have been enabled to present so favorable a report. Circumstances are not yet all that we could desire, but still we may look forward to the future with hope and confidence.

THE PEACE STREET CHURCH.--- rejoices in the ordination of Mr. Cuoh as

its pastor. It has an enrolled membership of 200. Of these 19 were received on profession of faith during the past year. Eight were removed by death. Five children were baptized. The treasurer reports receipts amounting to $160. The services of Mr. Guoh have been , on the whole very satisfactory. The church activities were carried on about as usual. The class for enquirers met every Sunday afternoon immediately after the close of the Sunday school, and students from the College composed a large part of the workers with these seekers after Truth. Regluar weekly prayer meetings have been held in the city in different places, on the successive evenings of the week which the pastor has attended as far as possible. Progress has been made in the care with which candidates have been received into church fellowship. Although the church is self-supporting, in the same sense that any other church in the mission may be said to be self-supporting, still there is room for improvement. It does not yet own its own church building, or its parsonage, neither does it assume the responsibility of repairs on the same. As the membership increases year by year the church should look for enlarged receipts as well as enlarged expenditures. A very healthy spirit seems to prevail in the church and we look forward with hope to the future.

Lyman P. Peet.

Recd Aug. 31-1903

Report of Evangelistic Work Foochow City Station for 1902.

In charge of Rev. G. M. Gardner.

Soon after our return Mrs. Gardner and myself were appointed to the evangelistic work of the City Station. The work was taken over from Mr. Hinman in January 1902, at which time Mr. and Mrs. Hinman went to Shaowu.

There have been ten chapels under regular visitation during the year, requiring, with extra calls, about three months to visit them in turn. It has been the aim, as far as possible, to visit a chapel each Sabbath to administer the Communion, and strengthen and encourage the Christians. To many of the chapels a visitation was made on Friday afternoons also to examine candidates for admission to the church, and to consider any other affairs that might arise concerning the needs and welfare of each chapel. Much counsel and help could be given at such time. And, too, it was a time when the missionary could get better acquainted with the Christians and enquirers. A large amount of time during the week has been given to the Christians and the affairs of each chapel at the home of the missionary. Many delegations from each chapel come thus to the missionary to consider ways and means. These visitations take much time and strength, but are productive of much good, as one can thus get nearer to them than in almost any other way. The preachers, too, come in freely for advice, help and encouragement. One must always be at liberty, if it be anywise possible, to receive both the preachers and the delegations of Christians, lest they should feel that they are not welcome, and the opportunity be lost of getting close to them, and giving them practical help. The endeavor has been, as far as was consistent with other duties, to make them all feel that they were welcome at all times, and could have the attention and sympathy of the missionary. Much pains have been taken to engage them in friendly conversation and

instruction, thus getting close to them and learn to know them. This work takes time and strength, but it is time well spent. It is such a help to the preachers to have the personal contact and influence of the foreign missionary. The more time and attention they can have the more help they can get, and they come closer to us and we to them. The help they thus obtain is inestimable. They get a knowledge of affairs, and an understanding of Christian life which they can obtain from no other source. Books help them, but they can not get from books the details of the Christian life such as we from the generations of Christianity back of us can hand down to them. So it is from this close personal contact with us that they can derive much that they can not get from their environment, nor from their contact with one another. The evangelistic missionary should be free from other labors to work constantly among the preachers and Christians.

Each chapel has had its distinct work with its individual cares, blessings and encouragements.

At Gek Puoi Heng a larger and more commodious building has been rented in which the congregation could be more comfortable, and which would be more attractive. This new location is in a much better locality, and there now seems every prospect of a healthy growth in this society.

For the congregation at Buong Ka, about 15 miles from the City, a building has been purchased, subject to right of redemption, which makes for the present a satisfactory and acceptable home for this chapel. At the beginning of the year the preacher was much discouraged, but the housing of this congregation has seemed to revive the work here very much. Other congregations are located as last year.

A conservative policy regarding taking up cases for the native Christians and inquirers has disturbed the churches somewhat. It has somehow become ingrained in the native mind that the Church

should interest itself in the law cases of every Christian and take the cases to the officials for him. Refusing to take up these cases has caused many that were seeking such aid to fall away, leaving only those who have come because the Gospel is the power of God unto salvation. This policy has, however, put the church in the right light, and gives a truer conception of what the church is for, not for the litigious help of people to gain their law suits, but for the spiritual help and salvation of the souls of men. This gives us a better basis for spiritual and substantial growth in the right way. That is, what growth we now get will be freer from the hope of the material benefits, not relying on the arm of flesh, but on the power and help of God.

Self-support has been gaining ground in the minds of the Christians. Three of the strongest churches, Cui Buo, Kai Nguong Lau, and Gek Puoi Heng, were nearly able to support their own preacher. Nine churches raised towards preachers' support about $500. Mexican. The greater part was raised by the three churches named.

The insufficiency of the appropriation to carry on the work has been a matter of serious consideration. The sum given was less than one half the amount asked for. How was the sum to go around ? Why, it could not and no amount of stretching could possibly make it. Everything was cut as far as it was possible. One or two friends helped, and the missionary had to help from his own income, thus the year was tided over.

During the year fifty two were received to the church, making a total membership of two hundred and eighty one.

Beside the Sabbath and Friday visitations, and working with preachers and Christians during the week, I have taught three classes a day in the Foochow College. Mrs. Gardner has also given time to the college in teaching music.

During the latter half of the year I have given a great deal of time and thought in the oversight of the new residence being built in the City. Many hours had to be spent during the time of construction in watching the process to see that it was properly done; walls properly laid, that doors and windows were rightly placed, measurements correctly made,etc.,etc.

The work as corresponding secretary of the mission has called for a goodly measure of my time. Little is realized of the time necessary to perform the duties of the secretary, which to be done well need time and care. The mission has grown, and the business of the mission has correspondingly increased, until now the secretary's correspondence needs much time.

In all these things we can only say we are glad to spend and be spent.

The duties of the year have been many; sometimes full of trial,and sometimes full of gladness. In all we can say fully say, the Joy of the Lord is our Strength.. We trust that we shall be given strength for the coming year, and that the success of the year shall exceed that of the past.

Respectfully,

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Respectfully,

Foochow, China
July 22, 1902
Reid

Report of the
Bible Women's Training School
for 1902

The first quarter of the year we had 34 women ten of them returning home at night. The second term we began with 32 women seven of whom returned home at night.
We were obliged to let one of these women go to be matron at the Kindergarten, another for nurse at the Hospital.
On account of sickness either of themselves or families six of the women had to return home so we closed the school with only 24 women. All of these have done good work through the year.
The nurse in the Hospital continues her reading as she has time and helps in teaching her patients when they are able to memorize Bible verses and hymns.
Owing to sickness and to the fact, that some of our women were taken out for work, before they had finished their course we have no graduates this year.
Sung-O Sz a woman from the Ziang-Loh field, when school was dismissed in Summer instead of going directly home as we supposed, went for a few days visit with relatives here in the city, took the plague and died.

In the Fall our dear Bek_co was taken down with the cholera. She is the little woman we wrote about on page 2-3 of Pagda Belk. As soon as we heard she was sick we went at once to see her. She found her husband and young brother working over her trying to massage and relieve the pain. She was not able to talk much but had her senses perfectly and gave her little girl, who sits in her lap in the picture of the Women's School for 1899 into our care. In answer to our question, if she realized that Jesus was with her, she gave a very decided yes. We stayed with her until dark, then left with a promise to care for her little one.

The next morning her husband came to tell us of her death. Tho he is not a christian he is not opposed to christianity. He assured us if we would care for the little girl he would be quite willing to help towards her support. But in a day or two after the mothers funeral the child also took sick and died. She had probably cried herself sick as she dearly loved her mother. As we sat by Bek Co's bed side and saw that all fear of death was taken away, and that she could testify to the comforting presence of her Saviour, we praised God that He

had permitted us to have a share in leading her to Christ.

This Fall we were glad to welcome Ko-brin sz into the school, as we are greatly interested in her family. Her husband who had been poorly for sometime was taken quite sick last year about China New Years time. It was truly a bright light that went out from this sick room here in this dark land of China. She shall always remember a call we made one evening when it was thought he could live but a short time.

The young wife sitting on the bed beside her husband, who was too sick to raise his head, yet with clear mind and firm faith saying it was all right. God knew best.

The aged mother and older brother standing by the bedside - tears streaming down every face, yet not one murmuring word, but with subdued hearts waiting for the end. all acknowledging that it was God's will & so best.

To the surprise of all the sick one rallied and for two or three weeks the family was most happy. But the disease had developed too far to be staid and it was not long before the final parting came.

A few Sundays after her death the mother, who always comes when able to walk, to the morning prayer-meeting at our school before the church service was with us. It happened that morning that we were talking about the power of the Gospel to comfort in sorrow. It made us forget that we were living in a heathen land to see the dear old lady whose white hair and peaceful countenance commands the respect of all, stand up and testify to the victorious death of her son, and how God had sustained her in this hard trial.

It is very interesting to watch the development of Ka-bien si. Aside from her faith in Christ as her Saviour, she came to us ignorant of the simplest principles of the christian religion. Often we are teaching her some new truth she looks at us with such wide open honest wondering eyes, which seem to say, is that so? She has made steady improvement in the matter of cleanliness, and has given up smoking. This last was a great step forward. She may have heard remarks about smoking, but so far as she herself was concerned, it had never entered her head

that it was wrong. This term my sister has tried very hard to work up an anti-tobacco sentiment in our schools, and has had pledge cards printed like those at home. A large number signed them and every one in the Woman's School signed them. Just as we are so encouraged in regard to our native women, we hear that the habit of smoking is becoming more & more general among women at home. She had told our christians so confidently that the women in America do not smoke, and now comes this disgraceful report.

She must also include in this year's report the death of one who was very intimately connected with the Woman's School. Our "mother in Israel" of whom we wrote in Pearl Belle

Her son Mr. Lan, who is our personal teacher always goes up the mountain with us. This year his wife's health was so poor that we took her up also. She had only been to Kuliang a few days when Hui-mu (Lehmuch sister) was taken suddenly very sick. Mr Lan went back to the city at once, but found his mother unconscious, and the next day she passed away. Sister did not think it safe for Mrs. Lan to go

down, and this was a great grief to her, as she loved her Mother-in-law as her own mother.
Hui-mu was 71 years old. Her sickness was such that she could not speak any last words but they were not needed. Her daily life was a preparation for death and she has left a living helpful memory in the hearts of all who knew her.
Mrs. Lan's rest on the mountain was a great help to her and in the Fall she bravely took up the double burden of teaching and caring for the family. This she could not do without the help of the aged Grandfather who looks after the cooking, and the two younger children when they are not in the Kindergarten.
Of the nine new women we have taken in for 1903 four are from Station classes which are taught by graduates from our School. One of these women is reading in the 3, 4, & 5 character book. The other three have finished this book, and were able to begin the Life of Christ.
This gives them a good start and they will be able to accomplish much more in the three years than those who must first learn to read.

We have now, including the teachers a family of 32 women and 29 children. Truly a great opportunity for doing good, but one we can improve only in part while we remain in our present crowded inconvenient quarters.

Hannah G. Cadhall.

Report of the
Peace Street Girls Day School
for 1902

Though plague and other sickness our Girls Day School did not increase in numbers as we expected, but we were able to send four promising girls to the Ponasang boarding school for 1903. There were more who wanted to go but it was thought best for them to remain in our school another year.

At the close of the Spring term Pik-ding the daughter of the pastor at Gen-Cio-dong was stricken down with the plague and died in a few days. She was not as quick as some of the other girls, but she was faithful and persevering and was doing well in her studies. Her father was very ambitious for her, and her death was a great blow to him.

The friends at home who have seen Pagoda Bells will remember reading a little history of Ue-bing, and how she brought her daughter Sěuk-ieng and her neice to our school. Last year the neice entered the Ponasang School, but Sěuk-ieng was not quite old enough so she remained with us. She was a dear little girl and

we all loved her very much. But last Summer after a sickness of only a day or two the Lord came and took her to Himself.
As soon as we heard the sad news, we wrote at once to He-bing assuring her of Jesus' tender love and sympathy for her in this hard trial, and urging her to forget her own sorrow by thinking of Senk-ieng's happiness.
When we returned in the Fall we were rejoiced to find He-bing though heart broken still clinging to her faith. Even the old grandma, who idolized the child seemed to have had her heart softened and now listens more kindly to the Gospel.
A few Sundays ago He-bing came into the city to attend church, and stayed in the afternoon so that her little boy could go to the Junior Endeavor. It was a real pleasure to us to see how much they both enjoyed seeing and hearing the children take part in the meeting.
At our Junior Endeavor we have an average attendance of 37 children and they are a happy faithful little band of J. E.'s

The out side day schols that attend our Children's meeting on Sunday morning were so broken up by the plague that it reduced the average attendance to 29.

The young men from the College who have spoken in these meetings from Sabbath to Sabbath have done good work. They have tried to chose connected subjects, and frequent reviews have proved that the children have added a good deal to their knowledge of Gospel truth.

During the year we have had a series of lessons from Pilgrim's Progress, which were greatly enjoyed by the children.

Hannah G. Wadhull.

School at Foochow

Recd Aug. 31-1903

Annual report - Ella J. Newton 44. 1
Bible women + Station Classes.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.,

Boston, Mass.

1902-03

Dear Dr. Smith,-

My work for the last half of 1902 was not of a nature to be easily reported, as it was quite irregular. The oversight of the completion of the College building occupied much of my time and thought. Beside this, as opportunity afforded, I shared in the work of the school, and also had charge of the Bible women and Station Classes reported below. One trip was made to Ing Hok early in the year to assist in holding the 1st Annual Meeting with the women of that district. It is a matter for rejoicing that we have had so many new missionaries to be examined in their study of Chinese this year, that this work has also consumed considerable time.

After many perplexing delays, we were at last able to open the new building on Oct. 2nd. The school was divided at the end of the Spring term, and three classes, including thirty girls, were promoted to form the beginning of our long desired Higher Department. In spite of the terrible ravages of Plague and Cholera during the summer, every one of the thirty girls returned in the Autumn, and, with a few exceptions, the health of the school has been very good. No doubt the light airy rooms and less crowded conditions have had much to do with this.

We are very grateful to the children for their beautiful gift to the girls of China, and we sincerely hope they or their friends will soon be able to add the $1000. necessary to erect the remaining wing of the building, to contain the much needed living rooms for the ladies in charge. Because of our failure to complete this wing, no public dedication exercises have been held, as we do not like to dedicate an unfinished

building. A new enthusiasm in study has been manifest, and we still feel no necessity for introducing a marking system. The girls have greatly enjoyed performing experiments with some of the new apparatus, and have been very persistent in seeking to understand thoroughly the reasons of things. Miss Worthley, while giving her main strength to the study of the language, has been able to give valuable assistance to the girls in some of their work, and we anticipate that she can soon more fully share in a service for which she is so well prepared. Through the kindness of Mr. Beard, one of our promising young preachers was temporarily released from his church to fill the place of head teacher, and he has been very faithful. Two of our own graduates have shared in the class work and care of the school, one of them, who had been trained by Mrs. Kinnear, taking most of the organ pupils. Two other teachers came in for special work a part of the time. In addition to the regular Course, ten of the College Girls have been studying English, and three from the Preparatory Department have taken their English work with us. We find the rooms in the new building very convenient. The American seats and desks were given by Dr. C. C. Baldwin in memory of his wife, who was connected with the school for many years. By opening the folding doors between the temporary gymnasium and the school room, we have been able to have the girls of the Preparatory Department meet with us on special occasions. Mr. D. Willard Lyon, of the Y.M.C.A., gave us three most helpful Bible readings during his visit to Foochow in November. We have had lectures by two of our lady physicians, and twice have invited our friends to public exercises prepared by the pupils, both in Chinese and English, the last time being at the close of the term, as we had no graduating class this year. Three of our number united with the church during the term, and

only four remain who have not already done so. All are members of the C.E.Society,the meetings of which have been well sustained. The missionary money collected during the term was handed over to the Treasurer of the Preparatory Department. During the early part of the term there was still too much sickness in the neighborhood for the Evangelistic Band to attempt much outside work,but the older girls have taught regularly in the Sabbath School,and some visits have been made in homes. Companies of women have also been received,and the simple truths of the gospel presented to them. The new building has a reception room well adapted to this purpose,and we hope soon to have a special Bible woman to have charge of this work,as well as to go with the girls in their visits to heathen homes. During the term our head teacher has had the use of the reception room on Tuesday evenings for a S.S.teachers' meeting,which he has conducted with great benefit to those in attendance.

The regular school work was omitted one day to make room for the Annual Meeting of the women of the Foochow district. Although the weather was very unpleasant,the attendance was good,and the spirit of the meeting excellent. Some of the papers prepared by our young Christian women were intensely practical,and showed a deepening growth in spiritual things which made our hearts glad. A reception committee composed of the College girls did excellent service in receiving guests,entertaining them most cordially,and waiting on tables at dinner time.

We find this arrangement of district meetings,on different dates, much more satisfactory than the former one of having one general meeting for the whole field. Larger numbers of women can avail themselves of the opportunity of attending some one of the meetings,and the care of the guests is more widely distributed.

The Station Classes mentioned were held, one at Au Ciu, and the other at Dung Song. The class at Au Ciu numbered eight women, most of them church members, and their examination at the close of the Spring term was very gratifying. It showed familiarity, not only with the written character they had read, but also with the Christian truth they had been taught. It seemed necessary in the Autumn to use the teacher of the Au Ciu class as matron in the Girls'College, so the work there was discontinued, but some of the newer pupils were able to continue their studies with the Dung Song class. The others have generally been faithful in church attendance, and in passing on the truths they have learned to their heathen neighbors. The class at Dung Song numbered ten the first term, and twelve the second. It was taught by the preacher's wife, and has been a strong arm of the flourishing young church at that place.

Of the four Bible women, two are from the Ha Puo church, and one from Au Ciu. Their work has been quite largely done in the vicinity of their own homes. Mrs. Lau, the ~~4th~~ woman mentioned, was from the 1st church in the Suburbs, but her work was of a broader nature. Her sudden death from cholera in October last was a heavy blow to us all, as she had been in active service longer than almost any other woman in the field. When a little child, she was received as a pupil in the Girls'School. After some years of married life she returned to the same school about 1880 as matron, and gradually added some outside work to her school duties. She finally left the school, and devoted her life to this service for which all the previous years had been a preparation. Her knowledge of the Bible was wonderful, and she had rare tact in bringing home its truths to the minds of heathen women. For a long time, almost every woman who united with the churches of the Ponasang Station had been taught by her.

She felt a responsibility for each one, and followed the wanderers with loving, prayerful interest. Her own spiritual life deepened, and for some years she conducted a weekly class for the newer and less experienced Bible women of the station. She was closely associated with the formation and growth of the Woman's Missionary Society, as well as the beginning of Station Class work for women, which has ~~bo~~ since become so widespread, and she was known and loved far and wide. She lived to see much fruit gathered from the seed she had sown with weeping, and to be treated with honor, where once it had only been with scorn. Her last years were full of pain and weakness, but her faith grew stronger, and her joy in service deeper, as she waited for the end. We miss her, oh! so much, and can only pray that her mantle may fall upon many of those whom she has taught the deep meaning of the Word of God, that they, like her, may grow in service, and in likeness to the Master.

Sincerely yours,

Ella J. Newton.

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Sincerely yours,

Ella J. Hunter

Report No. 2 Rec'd June 11.

The Kindergarten
1902-03

This year we have had forty five children enrolled in the Kindergarten. About twenty of these have come from the woman's school. We are glad to report an increase in the number of children from heathen homes. We believe that many a ray of light has been carried into these dark homes by the little ones who share our good times in the Kindergarten.

Our tiniest babies, the youngest of which is not yet two years old, are a beautiful group of children. They are all very fond of the Kindergarten songs and most of them can sing them with wonderful accuracy. It is delightful to see how readily all the children learn to sing and quite as sweetly as those of the same age in America. One little girl seven years old is exceedingly fond of playing the organ and can play many of the songs by ear. She will begin taking regular lessons before long.

There are daily indications of development in the children. We cannot fail to see that they are in many ways profiting by their life in the Kindergarten. The Training Study which we have emphasized, has been

especially and helpful refining in its influence.
There is a marked difference in the way the children treat the lower forms of life. One little lad came running to me not long ago with a worm which he had placed on a leaf. "See, he cried in glee, I have a beautiful worm. I have given it a leaf to eat and I am going to show it to the children tomorrow." A few months ago the same child would have crushed the worm ruthlessly under his foot or else have tortured it in some cruel manner.

Some new, simple gymnastic apparatus in the playground, has been a source of delight to the younger children as well as to those from the day school, many of whom have become adepts on the turning bar and trapeze.

We have a class of five young girls in the kindergarten department. One of these is from the Methodist mission. They are all making good progress and show fine capabilities for this work.

One greatest need is the appropriation

for which we have been asking so long and without which the work cannot be carried on successfully. This work among little children is of utmost importance. We can not afford to neglect it. We would make an urgent appeal for immediate help that this part of our missionary effort may not suffer.

Womans Station Class.

Besides the work in the training class and Kindergarten, I have had charge of one of the city station classes. Fourteen women have been enrolled this year. The attendance has been uniform throughout and excellent progress has been made by the women in reading the romanized Bible. Several of these women we believe to be sincere seekers for light. One has professed her faith in Christ and others we feel are nearly to make the same stand.

One poor woman whose family will not allow her to return to the class, is in sore distress. She is a widow and at the mercy of her husbands people, who threaten to take away her child if she becomes a

Christian. She says she does not come for the money we give her, but because she wants to know more of the gospel and begs that we pray for her that her family may be willing to let her return to the class.

Some dozen children come every day with their mothers. There is a beautiful opening here for a branch Kindergarten where we have a few teachers trained we hope it may be possible to start work in some of these places.

Jean H. Burns.

Recd Aug. 31-1903

Woman's Hospital. Foochow City.
1902-03 46.

One important event of our medical work for 1902 was the graduation of our fourth medical class. Only one this time. The first class numbered four, the next one, the next four, and the graduate of this year makes the tenth who has been trained in our hospital. As she is to remain with us as Hospital Assistant and the present Assistent is to be with us also, it means that we shall have trained helpers in our work.

The graduating exercises were held in the church with a large audience present. As the graduating class was so small there was time for the other students to read the essays they had prepared on "The Anatomy and Physiology of the Digestive Organs ". The Hospital Assistant also read a paper on "Appendicitis". The subject of the graduate's essay was "Some General Principles of Etiology and Therepeutics".

The principal address was made by Mrs. Ahok a Chinese lady who has been a christian for many years and is in a warm sympathy with mission work. Her husband died some years ago and since his death Mrs. Ahok has devoted most of her time to christian work. At one time she was in the same darkness as other heathen women, but when she found the truth she embraced it most heartily. She had the smallest bound feet, and at first did not feel that she could make any change in that respect, but afterwards was convinced that she would be dishonoring Christ if she did not unbind her feet. Now she can walk about quite comfortably. It was good to hear her encouraging words as she exhorted her sisters to press forward and enter all the doors of usefulness open to them now, so different from the times when there was nothing for Chinese ladies to do, except to sit in their rooms and embroider their little shoes. Mr. hartwell who has spoken to us at each graduation was also present and made an address full of hope and stimulation.

Miss Brown had trained a class of Chinese girls to sing in English "Faith is the Victory", and this was much enjoyed. In addition to the parting hymn which was original, another original hymn was sung by the medical class. All this with the instrumental music made a very enjoyable program. We wished the friends in America who by their gifts have made this work possible, could have been present. We are sure they would have been encouraged to go on with the good work.

The graduate of this year began study with Dr. Goddard while we were in America, and after our return went with her to Ing Hok. This was a trial to her as the hospital at Ing Hok was not finished and the work just starting did not furnish the same attraction as in Foochow. Her heart rebelled agains

the change at first. But Dr. Goddard succeeded in convincing her how important it was that new centers of work should be opened, that the need in this country station was very great, and that some one must do the hard work of starting things. After she came to see the matter in this light she entered with earnestness into the work. But when Dr. Goddard left there was no one to carry on the work in Ing Hok and she came back to our hospital to complete her course of study. She has developed a good deal during these years, and has become a very efficient helper.

During the summer vacation the hospital was kept open and the patients cared for by the hospital Assistant and students. One of those cared for was the wife of our city pastor, who suddenly became insane. The Assistant showed very good judgment in treating her, using baths and hygienic treatment that had a soothing effect. She soon recovered from the most violent symptoms and gradually improved until she was quite herself again. It is very pleasant to see her caring for her family of little children, and we praise God for his goodness in restoring her.

After returning from the mountain the hospital was soon filled. We were kept quite busy looking after them, and as there was a good proportion of hopeful cases we had the pleasure of seeing them improve from week to week.

We will give an account of one case that was somewhat peculiar. An old lady came from the country with one of her feet in a pitiful condition. An ulcer which had resulted from an injury had been neglected until it was in a frightful state of uncleanness and inflammation. The foot was immensely swollen, and at first it looked as if nothing but an amputation would be of any use. But persistent fighting succeeded in gaining the victory over the microbes, and we began to hope that in time the healing process would be completed. She seemed very grateful, and was very sympathetic with the other patients, always exhorting them to have patience and hope. Often she would tell others of the great kindness shown her, She said many times, "They did not hate the offensive odor but patiently healed my foot and made it clean." We became greatly interested in her. But suddenly there was a new scene in the drama. She suddenly became very sick, and the student who had the care of her, found out the secret of her life. For more than twenty years she had eaten opium pills !! The sickness it was plain to see was the voice of outraged nature rebelling against the poison. She had a strong constitution and had accustomed her system to the drug by increasing the dose very slowly. But nature had her revenge at last. To attempt to relieve her suffering while she was taking the opium was useless, so the precious pills had to be confiscated. ~~Piteously she pleaded that she had taken it too long to leave off, that for~~ an old person to take opium was no harm. We persuaded her to take the medicine she needed, and she gradually improved and was growing stronger day by

day, when her daughterinlaw came and took her away. The probability is that when she got home she demanded her old comforter again, and the family would think the only way to get on peaceably would be to supply her with the opium pills. Oh! the sorrow and distress caused by this black enemy of China! It is not possible to record it fully.

Last Spring when the plague was so prevalent the little daughter of PAstor Pang Ho was brought in to the hospital very sick with it, and died after two days. But no other cases came to the hospital. Patients with this disease ~~They~~ are usually too sick to be moved before their friends become alarmed about them.

The class of four medical students have received instruction by means of the study of text books, and by practical training in hospital and dispensary.

The evangelistic work has been carried on as in former years. It is difficult for these ignorant patients to think of anything besides their physical sufferings, but the effort is daily made to instruct them in the truths of salvation. Some ladies from well to do or official families were able to read Chinese character, and have bought New Testaments to take home with them. So the hospital has been the means of carrying the bible to some homes where perhaps otherwise it would never have entered.

The ROmanized Colloquial has been taught through all the year, and it has been interesting to see how enthusiastic many of them were in learning to read it.

The number of Hospital patients was 180.

The native income was $356, 40 (silver).

We thank God for what has been accomplished, and pray that each coming year may be better than the last.

Kate C. Woodhull

Annual Report Women's Industrial

Yoochow City

Recd Aug. 31-1903

As the greater part of my time during the year has been given to the study of the language, I have very little of interest to report.

In December 1902, I opened clinics at West Gate chapel, and several weeks later also at Hu Kang chapel. These clinics were held twice a week until June 13th, when it was thought best to discontinue them on account of the intensely warm weather. The numbers treated at the chapels were large, but we were pleased to find that many patients were willing to return until they were entirely well or greatly improved. This made the results of treatment more satisfactory and gave our Chinese helpers an opportunity to gain a personal influence which otherwise would have been impossible.

Early in the spring, I took charge of the general out-practice and maternity work. Over one hundred heathen families were visited, and a large number of calls were made on the sick in Christian

Medical Report for 1902.

Minnie Stryker.

Report for 1903.

Williams Stuyvesant

Recd Dec 31-1903

As the greater part of my time during the year has been given to the study of the language, I have very little of interest to report.

In December 1904, I opened clinics at West Gate chapel, and several weeks later also at An Hsang chapel. These clinics were held twice a week until June 13th, when it was thought best to discontinue them on account of the intensely warm weather. The numbers treated at the chapels were not large, but we were pleased to find that many of the patients were willing to return until they were entirely well or greatly improved. This made the results of treatment more satisfactory and gave our Chinese helpers an opportunity to gain a personal influence which otherwise would have been impossible.

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In December 1901, I opened clinics at West Side dispensary, and carried work there for a few months, and carried work also in the Kang dispensary. At the clinics we were held time a week until June 13th when it was thought best to discontinue them on account of the intensely warm weather. The number treated at the dispensary were not large, but we were pleased to find that many of the people were willing to pay a little for medicine. Our medical staff consisted of Dr Inouye, Dr Ogata and myself. Dr Inouye helped in opthalmic work, and I opened a pharmacy where which otherwise would have been impossible.

Early in the spring, I took charge of the general out-patient work and medical work. We are treating between 3 and 4 hundred patients a week, and a large number of calls are made on the sick in Chinese

homes.

The maternity practice has been small. Unless there are complications, the Chinese consider the services of a physician for obstetrical patients unnecessary. I have, however, had a few normal cases among our Christians, have applied forceps several times, and performed eight difficult obstetrical operations.

Very soon after my arrival in Foochow, I began to care for the eye patients. Of all the medical work, I think I have found this the most enjoyable. A variety of eye diseases daily present themselves for treatment, minor operations have been repeatedly performed, and considerable time has been spent in the examination of eyes for glasses. Among the eye operations, four successful cataract extractions were most heartily appreciated.

We are glad to report a steady increase in the number of dispensary visits. Our hospital clinics have far outgrown the cramped quarters which they now occupy.

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extractions were most hearty applause.
etc.

We are glad to report a steady increase
in the number of dispensary visits. Our
hospital clinics have for outpatients the
average patients which they now occupy.

Dr. Woodhull and I have shared the responsibility for this department. Since the first of October, I have spent from one to two hours each day in the treatment of dispensary patients; and when possible, I have tried also to give practical instruction to our medical students.

There is always disappointment in the knowledge that we have failed to carry out our plans. I have not accomplished this year all that I hoped to accomplish, but I feel that I have at least made a beginning. Each month has brought to me much of encouragement and blessing, and the coming year promises more work and greater opportunities for usefulness.

Dr. Mathewson and I have shared the responsibility for the department since the first of October. I have spent from one to two hours each day in the treatment of diphtheria patients, and when possible, I have tried also to give practical instruction to our nurses.

Dr. Mathewson is always diligent in instructing the nurses in the principles of hygiene, and I have not accompanied this instruction as I had intended to do, but I have tried to give them a few general principles. The training each nurse has brought to our notice of necessary work and thinking, and the coming year promises more work and greater opportunities for usefulness.

Respectfully

Percil Ling.

Dec. 31-1903

Teachers - 1902

Evangelistic Work and Day School of the Ing Hok Station. 1902-03

During the year 20 persons have been received to the churches of this station during the latter part of the year. Persons are now waiting to join the church in all parts of the field. The contributions for the station were $81 84 75.

At the Annual Meeting of the station held the first week of the new Chinese year the reports of the workers in the various outstations indicated advance and were full of hope. At this meeting the interest centered about the ordination of Ling Caik Hok the preacher at Ing Hok City. He was ordained as evangelist over the station with residence at Ing Hok City, and with this church as his special charge. A fuller report will be given next year.

At the beginning of the year a new chapel was opened at Ek Ek, a man was stationed at U Kziang to teach school and conduct services on Sunday. A preacher was sent to Sak Tau, an old chapel, to teach a school in connection with his work as preacher. and a day school was opened on the street at Ing Hok City. Evening preaching services were also held in this day school. Otherwise the same chapels have been maintained as hitherto.

The churches of the field have made progress along two lines. (1) There has been advance in what may be termed permanency. Often during the first year or more after work had been opened in a village many would attach themselves to the church. Soon there seemed to come a reaction. and only a few members and learners could be found. Then there is a second start when the church grows slowly and naturally. As a whole the Ing Hok work is approaching this stage or condition. (2) The workers continue to grow in their ability to grapple successfully with the problems that face the church in that field. These men seem to be united, and their esprit de corps means much for the work in Ing Hok.

Ollong Kang:- has received six members during the year. The contributions amounted to $41 15. The day school has been continued as has also the Women's class. There is nothing striking about the work here for the year. It is

growing slowly and naturally. The people are very superstitious and clan ties are very strong in this region. During the past year there are evidences that both these obstacles to the growth of the church are weakening. In so far as they weaken does the church gain strength. Much in this line is being done that cannot be tabulated. It will appear in later years in the growth of the church.

Sung Kau:- has received 6 members during the year. One year ago 160 learners were reported. Now only about 40 can be found. The large numbers of a year ago was due to the influence the church was supposed to have with the officials. This idea grew out of the settlement of the case concerning the raid made on the chapel in 1902. The church is not in a satisfactory condition. The preacher is too much under the influence of a member who earnestly covets power at the yamens. To remedy this we have moved the chapel to a place more remote from this man's influence, and the station has decided to change the preacher next year. The contributions amounted to $23.70

Ngu Sling Muoi:- gives a report much more satisfactory than last year. The new preacher has been careful and firm in his work. Two of the members who seemed to have been lost have returned and several learners are attending service regularly. Two or three of these are now ready for baptism and admission to the church. The preacher is appointed to go to Sung Kau next year. and the preacher from Sah Tau will be at Ngu Sling Muoi. The people have contributed $9.00. This is perhaps nine times the amount reported for any one previous year.

Ong Hok City:- Excellent work has been done here altho the statistics do not tell the story. The presence of Mr. & Mrs. Smith, Miss Chittenden and Dr. Smith, with the Girls School, have made this a very active center. The preacher has been overworked with preaching on Sunday and receiving and talking with the almost continuous stream of visitors. The better classes are coming to the church. It is a singular fact that soon after three different chapmen of prominence in Ong Hok City became learners, either they themselves died or members of their families died. This of course was attributed, by the heathen, to the anger of the idols at being cast away. In spite of this the church has been well filled at the Sunday services. A day school was opened on the street and was very successful until early in July when the young man who taught and his young wife were suddenly carried away with the plague within two days time. This nearly broke up the school for the year, altho another

Teacher was placed in charge in September. Evening preaching has been a strong feature of the school during this latter part of the year.

A bookseller, a member of this church, who lives about 3 miles in the country, has at his own expense fitted up a room for prayer and worship in his own house. There are about 30 hopeful learners in this place.- all the fruit of the labor of this bookseller.

Mai Mong:- is maintained at small expense, under the care of the Ing Hok City church. There is little to report. An old man lives in the chapel and keeps the people from scattering.

Sah. Tau:- For three years some of the church members here, and mission workers in other places whose homes are here, have been calling very loudly for a preacher to be located here. Their wish was granted at the beginning of the year. But they have not united with him in the work as they led us to think they would, and the station will send the preacher to Ngu Kiang Buai next year.

Mo Lia:- The pastors and missionaries unitedly advised that the young man who has taught a day school and conducted services here for four years, go to the Seminary. Financial considerations conflicted with his pride and he refused to go. He has lived at Mo Lia and conducted services on Sunday. The mission has been at no expense for the work here during the year.

Sak Liang:- Good work has been done here again this year. Four have united with the church. The people have given $28.90 toward the support of the work. The church is growing naturally and is in a healthy condition. A day school with about 15 pupils has been in session.

Sib Long and Sung Chong:- The former place shows encouraging signs of growth. The permanent stage has hardly been reached. Two have united with the church and others are ready. $10.30 have been contributed. One preacher has supplied both places.

Puai Sioh:- is a very small village on a very steep mountain side. The immediate village may be called evangelized. The church is a power in the place. But the village is too small to ever hope to be self-supporting. In time the church will be moved to a larger village a mile distant. The contribution was $9.70.

Ih Ngiang:- A teacher was sent here for the day school and to conduct services

on Sunday. The members go to Pui Sioh for Communion. Good work has been done by the teacher. The people have helped him $10.55

Ek Ku:- A chapel was opened here at the beginning of the year. They began with large numbers. But the preacher unwisely meddled with a law suit case and the result has been to dampen the ardor of many of those who professed to be learners. It cannot however permanently injure the work. It is an interesting fact that three men who were learners here 19 years ago when the mission had work here, are still interested in the Truth and at once on the reopening of the work attached themselves to the chapel.

Only one Quarterly Meeting was held during the year. This was in May. The drought was very severe, the heathen had raged and implored their idols for two weeks to send rain. At the May meeting all the preachers agreed to pray for rain at the different chapels the next Sunday. and urge the church members throughout the field to do the same. On the next day - Monday - rain fell in torrents in the lower part of the field, and on the following days rain fell plenteously in all parts.

Owing to the Shaowu trip I did not visit the outlying churches during the Fall. I attended the Annual Meeting of the Station held the first week of the Chinese New Year - Feb. 1903. This was purposely thus late that I might be present after returning from Shaowu.

The residence of Mr Smith in the Station has been of much advantage to the work and of great assistance to me personally during the year.

The Trip Through
The Shaowu Field.

The reasons for the trip were (1) Dr. Walker's physician stated before the mission in Sept. 1902 that Dr. Walker ought not to do more country touring. (2) Dr. Walker is the only Evangelistic missionary in the Shaowu Station, hence if he could not tour this work would be undone unless someone could go from Foochow. (3) There was no unsurmountable obstacle to keep me from doing this work. (4) After weighing the need for another tour thro the Ing Hok field as compared

pared with this tour in Shaowu, it seemed to me Shaowu's need was more imperative, because Ing Hok had a man on the ground who could do the work during the early part of 1903, while the vision to tour in Shaowu was not even promised by the Board. Hence I volunteered to make the tour before returning to America on furlough and was appointed by the mission to visit the country stations of the Shaowu field with Pastor Sliong ~~and another~~ and a preacher from Shaowu as interpreters.

Starting from Foochow Nov. 22nd 1902, I was able to visit all the more important centers of work in the station except one - 28 in all - and reach home Jan. 24th 1903 just before the close of the Chinese year. It was necessary to use the Foochow dialect everywhere, which was translated into at least five other dialects in various parts of the field, by as many different men. Pastors Lew and Sliong however did most of the translating. 55 addresses were made. I was fortunately able to be present at Shaowu ~~annual~~ Annual Meeting. With exception of 7 days spent in Shaowu - 5 in the Annual Meeting - all the time 63 days was utilized in touring in the country.

Impressions:-

(1) Shaowu is a field of magnificent distances, practically 200 long and 100 miles wide, but admirably adapted to touring. The Min river and its Shaowu branch flow for nearly 200 navigable miles thro the field. Altho the country is mountainous, the roads wind thro the valleys so that very little hard climbing is necessary.

(2) The field is comparatively well dotted with chapels. While on the tour only one night was spent in a Chinese inn. For as large a field and considering the age of the work in this station, this is a remarkable fact, and still more remarkable because.-

(3) A very large proportion of the chapels are owned by the mission, and have been built or purchased by the people themselves. I visited no less than 16 villages in which the chapel was owned by the mission. The advantage of this is two-fold:- 1. It gives the impression of permanency to the work. 2. It materially decreases the yearly expenditure of mission and private funds for chapel rents. This means much to the missionary who is struggling to make every dollar do the work of two.

(4) The work in Shaowu needs no pushing. It pushes itself. The workers are unable to answer the calls that come to them to supply Christian teachers and

preachers to congregations already waiting, and often with a chapel furnished ready for the work. I found large, attentive and appreciative audiences in every chapel visited – often with notice of only a few hours.

(5) The station has a strong band of Chinese workers. Pastors Zen and Liong easily stand at the head of this band. Pastor Sang is quieter and less forceful, but he has the respect and confidence of all, and is pastor of a large and important district. Other preachers have had experience and have proven themselves worthy to be ordained as soon as the congregations are ready to support them. Several of these workers are graduates of the first degree. This elevates the church in the Chinese mind, and draws to it the better element of the people.

(6) This band of Chinese workers need more foreign assistance. No one realizes this more than do these men themselves. Pastors Zen and Liong repeatedly said to me "We must have the assistance of foreigners." It is with much pleasure that I learned on my return from the tour that the Prudential Committee had promised one young man. But nothing must deter them from sending two and at the earliest possible date. The work in the country chapels and churches is just now in a critical stage. The number of learners is everywhere large. Among them many do not know the true object of the church. They are now looking for material benefits as were the thousands of Christ's followers. Yet they have forsaken their idols and are in the way to receive and accept the true Gospel. It is difficult to conceive of a more attractive field of labor for two young men than this Shaowu station offers now.

(7) The people have done nobly in preparing their own church buildings. They could profitably give more toward the support of their preachers.

(8) There is a serious lack of day schools in most parts of the field. Unless this is soon remedied the work of the station in all its departments will suffer.

These last two paragraphs i.e. (7) and (8) cannot be remedied with the present staff of foreign workers. They must have reinforcements.

I have said nothing of the educational and medical work because I was sent specially to visit the churches and chapels. Both these branches of work are in a healthy condition and are rapidly growing.

Very Respectfully Yours

W. L. Beard

Angstrom Station.

1902

Pagoda Anchorage Station, Diongloh Field. Report for 1902-03

H. T. Whitney. In Charge.

The Diongloh (or Changloh) Field, includes Diongloh City, the East, South, and Eighteen Villages.

The health of the Station has been uniformly good, and each one has been able to attend to their regular work.

Diongloh Field.

The year has been marked by steady progress in the various divisions of the work, not so much by the increase of numbers as in better work done both by the Helpers, School Teachers, and Colporters.

The extent of territory worked has been nearly the same tho some parts of the field have been better worked than others owing to a change of workers.

In one village (Sai-king), where there had been no resident helper, they rented a place suitable for a Chapel and helper's residence, paid the rent and half the repairs, and called one of our best men to be their preacher, and contributed a part of his support. This was undertaken by a membership of twelve. They raised in all over $100. Mex.

Miss Hartwell, also, opened a Women's Station Class there which did good work and helped to encourage

the other work. It met with some opposition, at first, by some of the gentry, but the result has been to show the people that women can learn as well as men, and that they have equal rights to all the privileges of education. All such efforts help to lift the women out of their opprobrious position and put them more on an equality with men.

In "The Eighteen Villages", which have hitherto been worked mostly by Colporters, we were able to have preaching services a part of the year, and a Christian school, a second time. This is an important part of the field, in which we have been trying for some years to establish permanent work, but the way opens up very slowly.

Enquirers. There are Enquirers in all the outstations many of whom have passed their first examination for baptism, or admission to the church, and many more seem to be real Enquirers but being unable to read, and being almost wholly dependent, for learning, on what little they hear each Sabbath, it is not strange that their progress is very slow.

The Standard for Helpers is gradually being raised and we get correspondingly better and more efficient service, tho. the progress in this, also,

is slow.

The School Teachers grade is, also, being raised and the poorer ones gradually weeded out, thus giving us more efficient teachers and securing a better class of work.

Theoretically, the Day school work is only secondary to the Evangelistic work, but, while necessarily slower in results it should eventually become of more permanent value, as it leads to a better educated, more intelligent and stable class of Christians. Consequently, each year, some of the better trained men and women from our higher schools are being introduced to replace the less capable and less efficient teachers.

Troubles. Most of our troubles, during the year, came from the Roman Catholics, and have been correspondingly more difficult to settle; as the political influence of the Catholics quite exceeds that which the Protestants were willing to accept and the Chinese Officials fear to offend or oppose them.

Remarks upon the "Statistics"

Preachers. One-half of the unordained preachers, also taught school in connection with their other work, thus having an opportunity to exert a double influence. This class of preachers we denominate.

"Preacher-Teachers", to distinguish them from those who cannot teach.

Teachers. Four of the (10) regular school teachers also held services on the Sabbath. They occupy a position between the regular school teacher and preacher. They are more than teacher but still not sufficiently qualified to take the position of preacher. They are called "Teacher-Preachers" to distinguish them from the others. They are a useful grade and help out in places where we have not, or could not afford to place a regular preacher.

Other Help. The seven under this grouping are colporters, who do good work in selling Bibles, Testaments, Portions, and Religious Tracts. They work entirely in the Dionglok field and each year lead some to embrace Christianity. As doing a preparatory work, of introducing the Scriptures & Christian literature among the people, they are a very useful class of help.

Membership. The slight increase in the total over 1901 is due largely to the unusual death rate in this field, from Bubonic Plague, Asiatic Cholera, Dysentery, and the severer forms of Malarial Fever, which prevailed very generally during the Spring, Summer and Autumn of 1902.

Baptisms. The number (48) baptized are more than twice as many as in 1901 and might have been many more had we not raised the standard for admission to church membership.

The number of Inquirers now on our church records is 873. These, of course, are all included in the 1800 Adherents, there being no other place in the "Statistical Table". How many of them will eventually reach baptism, no one can say, but it is reasonable to suppose that a large number of them, within a few years, will become members of the Church.

The number of Adherents has increased 160 over 1901.

The Average Attendance, is proportionately the same as in 1901

The Sunday Schools (19), & Membership (380), are practically the same as in 1901.

The Day-Schools (15) are three more than in 1901, with nearly 100 more pupils (308), including a much larger proportion of girls, tho the total attendance of girls is still quite small. But, as the continual dropping of water wears away the stone, so we hope by persistent efforts to gradually gain a much larger attendance of girls.

The Christian Endeavor Societies, are gradually increasing. These might, very properly, be included in the Statistics, as they represent, very largely,

the unpaid christian activity of the churches and the number and nature of the prayer meetings which are a pretty true index of the spiritual life of the churches.

Contributions. Those for "Preaching" & "Education" have increased about $30. mexican, each, over 1901. But those for Churches & Church Property etc. have increased some $464. Mex. $258. Mex of this, however, was by special contributions to buy a church site. So that the normal increase is about $200. Mex. over 1901. The contributions to Home Missions, while appearing $5. Mex. less is in reality more than in 1901, as several of the churches did not report to me. So that along the line of self support the native churches have made commendable progress. And especially so, since a part of the field suffered greatly from draught, and many members died, of plague, cholera, etc. which affected, considerably, the contributions to general work.

Medical Work. Regular dispensing has been continued at the Station, and occasional clinics have been held at Diongloh City and Kangcheng. Five other important centers have also been visited during the year. About 3500 patients were treated, including quite a number in their homes. This work has its

usual good effects, but it is only a small part of what might be done with sufficient means to carry on a proper medical work.

Contributions have been given sufficient to purchase a site large enough for a hospital, dispensary, and residence, in Kiongloh City, and we are only waiting for funds to put up the necessary buildings. We would that the Board or the friends of the Board, might enable us to go on with this plan soon, as it really ought to precede the building of the Girls' School which has been planned for as soon as the necessary funds can be granted.

Gray's Anatomy. The new translation of this work into Chinese wenli has been continued through the year and is now in readiness to begin printing. The first translation, by Dr. Osgood, served well for twenty years and has been a great help to China. The revising of the medical nomenclature, in Chinese, and the need of bringing the Anatomy down to date, necessitated a new translation. Looking to the future, no more important work could be undertaken for the Chinese, as it is the first, and absolutely essential, text-book of medicine, and, could they get no other

would serve them well for many decades.

Conclusion. A general survey of this field shows a steady improvement, over 1901, in all departments, and the outlook for 1903 is quite encouraging. Not all has been accomplished that we desired, and perhaps such a result will never be realized. But, considering the men and means, the nature of the field and the opportunities afforded, we cannot but feel profoundly thankful to the Giver of all good, Who worketh all things after the counsel of His own will.

H. J. Whitney.

Rec'd June 11, 1903

1902.

Report of Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell. Pagoda Anchorage

We are glad to report general good health during the year, with the exception of a short malarial attack which confined Mr. Hartwell to his room in the later part of March. The remainder of the year he has been able to attend to his regular duties. Mrs. Hartwell, at the age of seventy-nine, naturally was unable to do outside missionary work but has been able to attend to household duties and help in various ways.

THE FIELD. Mr. Hartwell has had charge of the evangelistic work in the river portion of the field, where he could visit the outstations in his gospel boat. In 1901 there were twenty-one places occupied by chapels or schools or both. In 1902 there have been twenty-six, The five new places, in important villages, have been occupied simply by day schools. The rooms for the schools were provided by the people and they paid the Christian teachers with only a few dollars aid from the mission beside maps and charts for the schools.

OTHER FOREIGN WORKERS. Miss Ferts, (now Mrs. Bliss of Shaowu), was in charge of the Girls' Boarding school of thirty-five pupils the first half of the year at the Anchorage Station. The closing of the school was a great loss to the entire station. Miss Hartwell has been in charge of the Bible Woman's Training school at Iang-seng chapel during the year. She also had charge of the twenty-three day schools, two station classes and eight Bible women in Mr. Hartwell's field during the year. She and Miss Bitts will report on the Boarding and day schools Bible women and classes.

NATIVE HELPERS. The eighteen chapels in the field have been occupied by one Chinese pastor, fourteen unordained preachers, of whom five also taught day schools, and two day school teachers who also held service on the Sabbath. One colporter also had charge of a chapel. Quarterly meetings have been held with the helpers. At the one in March there was a special revival of interest in temperance, which culminated in the formation of a separate temperance society for Pagoda Anchorage station, the making of pledge books to be placed in each church and chapel, also the printing of a temperance sheet explaining that opium ,wine and tobacco are not used in the churches and day schools. which sheet was to be posted in each church and school. The preachers and teachers have been supplied with Christian periodicals from Foochow and Shanghai to enlarge their views and stimulate them in their work. and some of them have shown improvement from faithful study during the year, by greater efficiency in their work.

THE CHURCHES. Thirty four adult members have been added to the churches during the year, making the present total of membership three hundred and twelve. Mr. Hartwell, owing to his age, has not been able to visit the churches as often as desirable, nor make long visits for evangelistic services to stimulate interest in the work. There has been much sickness also among the church members during the year, but the present state of the churches is on the whole encouraging. Some changes are contemplated in the location of the helpers the coming year for the benefit of the work. At all the outstations inquirers are reported, and at some places the number is large, so that we look forward to a much larger increase of membership in the near future.

THE ACIO church building. In the last report reference was made to one or two members at this place with the forty or more inquirers,contrib-

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uting money ~~money~~ to build a small church. During the past year the ~~mo~~ money, $270. has been paid in and the church built. We hope that those inquirers who have contributed liberally for the church building will not fail to become living members of the spiritual church. It is to be said in their praise that they not only have supported their enthusiastic young preacher in this enterprise, but supported him also in securing definite action by the villagers to prevent the opening of any opium saloon in the town. This goes to show the people wish for righteousness, ~~and~~ even altho' the motives of the contributors may not wholly have been ~~from spiritual~~ from a pure desire for spiritual benefit. A larger village near by has, in the past, sometimes oppressed this village, and some perhaps thought a church connected with the foreigner would ~~pro~~ prove a protection to themselves, and so gave liberally for the object. ~~Th~~ The writer recalls that in 1867, during his first furlough home, he learned that in some of the newly settled parts of the country, people who were professedly infidels would sometimes give liberally towards building a church in order to make the place attractive to settlers ~~ad~~ and so increase the value of their land. It is not to be wondered at, ~~t~~ therefore, if some in China may contribute for a church building from selfish motives.

CONTRIBUTIONS. The contributions from Chinese sources during the year amounted to eight hundred and ninety three dollars and thirty cents. This was nearly fourh hundred dollars more than in 1901, but this increase includes the $270. for the A-cio church building.

LITERARY WORK. Mr. Hartwell's main literary work during the year has been the preparation of the Sabbath school lessons in the Foochow colloquial for use in the schools and churches. These have been issued in two forms, one catechetical for the day school children and the ~~oth~~ other a small quarterly for adults.

using money ~~[illegible]~~ to build a small church. During the past year the money, $270. has been paid in and the church built. We hope that those inquirers who have contributed liberally for the church building will not fail to become living members of the spiritual church. It is to be said in their praise that they not only have supported their enthusiastic young preacher in this enterprise, but supported him also in securing definite action by the villagers to prevent the opening of any opium saloon in the town. This goes to show the people wish for right [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ ! the motives of the contributors may not wholly have been [illegible] from a pure desire for spiritual benefit. A larger village near by has, in the past, sometimes oppressed this village, and some thought a church connected with the foreigner would prove a protection to themselves. Perhaps literally for the object. The writer feels that in fact, although the first inclination to be generous was probably not the highest, it is not to be regarded as a selfish motive.

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Rec'd June 11. 1903

Pagoda Anchorage Bible Woman's Training School. 1902-03
Miss E. S. Hartwell.

It is with great joy that this school gives thanks for the extra grant of $100. which has been asked for several years but was not supplied until the Woman's Board of the Pacific gave it to supplement the grant given before by the Woman's Board at Boston. Hereafter we need fear no shortening of terms or restrictions in receiving women fitted to enter.

In 1902 I made the rule to receive no women who had not first studied in station classes, so the first term there was no entrance class but two former Bible women came in for further study. This made two good classes, in the 2nd and 3rd. years. It was ~~entirely~~ all new work for the third year and the teaching fell entirely upon me. I had prepared and was putting thro' the press the first book of the Gospel History of Jesus Christ in Romanized colloquial and taught it very carefully, thus training the women to be competent teachers, as the answers are all written — their work is permanent. The 2nd. class was taught by Mrs. Lau, whose refinement and spirituallity characterize not only her class work but all her influence with the women in her oversight of the school, which is left entirely in her care while I am away visiting the station classes and day schools.

The 2nd. term a small class of women from station classes entered and another teacher was added to instruct them. Three more Bible women also came in for further study, making an enrollment of fourteen in all. Several of these women had children with them who attended the day school in the chapel where the school is held. It seems impossible to keep a valuable women in training a sufficient length of time to make trained workers without allowing children to come with them. Widows are the most free and the most certain to remain in the work, and if their children are neglected, in a few years they become so unruly they ruin the usefulness of their mothers. As there is no kindergarten connected with this Bible school as with Miss Woodhull's at Foochow city, the smaller children are not provided for, but children of an age to attend the day school can come with great advantage. Devotion to the family is the strongest characteristic of the Chinese, and there seems great danger to me in introducing occidental methods that unintentionally break down this noblest of all the impulses in this ancient people, who altho' they cannot boast swift progress in recent years, still stand today the oldest and greatest in numbers of all nations and the only example of filial piety which has attaind the length of days promised of God to such as honor their parents. The Chinese women always remain at home with their children, is it wise for us to take them away from their children in order to educate them? The admission of children was an innovation and came about in this way. Day after day I noted the sad countenance of one of the brightest of the women. Upon inquiry I found the cause was anxiety for her little daughter left behind under what she feared were not the best influences. The woman had grown ill with her divided heart unable to decide which duty was greater, to prepare herself to be a Bible woman or go home to her child. Duties should never conflict, and the result was bringing the girl to the school where her mother could meet both calls. It is the hope that the children in this way are not only saved to their mothers but to become earnest workers themselves.

In examining the classes it became evident that many of the classical expressions in the hymn book and elsewhere were quite meaningless to the women, so I had them provide note books and write in Romanized each classical expression and its colloquial translation. Altho' Mrs. Lau had previously explained the meaning, without the note book

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In my interview for that Bible school given thanks for the extra grant of $100. which has been asked for several years but was not supplied until the Woman's Board of the Pacific gave it to supplement the grant given before by the Board's Board at Boston. Therefore we need fear no shortening of terms or restrictions in receiving women fitted to enter.

In 1903 I made the rule to receive no women who had not their natural in reading classes, so the first year there were no entrance classes but two former Bible women came in for further study. This made two good classes in the 2nd and 3rd years. It was [illegible] new work for the two women, and we felt the pressure of the great need upon us. I had prepared a course of study for the first year of the Gospel Kingdom's Christian Romances, collected and adapted by Mrs. Lacy, which proved very helpful. The 2nd year was taught intensively by the women themselves in our own rooms. The 3rd year was taught intensively in the classes and schools.

The 2nd. term came at least from elastic classes and also in our own rooms. Women came from a little more than a mile away. Several of these women had children with them, and I allowed the children to come in for the lessons. Many of these children were very valuable women to study. It seemed almost impossible to keep a worker with the children, with their mothers in the room. Moreover, are the most free and natural when they are in their own homes, and if their children are neglected in a few years they become so unruly they ruin the usefulness of their mothers. We think it is an integral portion connected with this school as with Miss Woodhull's at Tokyo city, the pupils and their children are not provided for, but children of an age to attend the day school come with great advantage. Devotion to the family is the strongest characteristic of the Chinese, and there seems great danger to be in introducing occidental customs, that unfortunately break down some models of our own. Change in this ancient people, who stand the immense load of vast property in recent years, will attack both the children and property in numbers of illustrations and in many ways. Instead of strict piety which has obtained the length of three thousand years, to such as honor their parents. The Chinese women always remain at home with their children, is it wise for us to take them away from their children in order to educate them? The education of children was an innovation and came about in this way. One morning as I noted the [illegible] conducting of one of the pilgrims of the women. Upon inquiry I found the cause was entirely for her little daughter left behind under what [illegible] her divided board enough to decide which, but was greater to prepare [illegible] to have little woman for to bear to her child. Duties should any or conflict, and the reality was breaking the girl to the school where her mother could meet [illegible]. It is the hope that the children in this way are not only taught to take mothers but to become parents work [illegible] and themselves.

In examining the language [illegible] that many of the classics [illegible] expressions in Chinese look and also where [illegible] to the women's [illegible] providing note book [illegible] in [illegible] each [illegible] and [illegible] Mrs. Lan had previously explained the meaning, without the note book [illegible]

they soon forgot them. This plan so met the approval of the women that they wished to prepare note books on the studies of the previous year. This led to holding a Bible Womans institute at the close of the first term to which the Bible women at Foochow who use the Romanized were invited. Miss Chittenden came to assist me and Mrs. Ko-chung of Chang-chong came to assist Mrs. Lau, these two pastors' wives being well acquainted with the classical expressions and able to translate them. There were fourteen from Pagoda Anchorage station and six from Foochow city at this first Bible Woman's institute, which was held for one week the last of June. This furnished a pleasant break for the Foochow women, as Pagoda Anchorage is cooler, but usually it is too hot for foreigners to attempt an institute at that season. If a Summer school of methods could be opened for Bible women at a cool place like Kuliang or Sharp Peak, it would not only be a means of quickening the workers but afford a change which would greatly benefit their health. After the institute most of the women in the Bible school were given work for the Summer. This developed them as workers, but one of the most valuable ones contracted a fever while visiting which nearly cost her life and took months to recover from. People say the Chinese have no nerves, but after education and when filling places of responsibility, experience does not bear out the truth of this statement. It seems an important question what should be done to conserve the health and strength of our valued helpers whose sympathies and strength are so heavily taxed by their service of love. Some of the missionaries have invited their Chinese pastors to make them visits at Kuliang, and it is wonderful what a change of scene and pure air will do for them as well as for ourselves in the Summer while plague and cholera rage.

This year the Woman's Annual Meeting for this station was again held at Pagoda Anchorage. As the epidemics had prevented the opening of schools until the first of October, time for the Autumn work was curtailed and the Foochow foreign workers did not feel able to come down to help in the meeting here. We also greatly missed Miss Sorts who had left the station in the Summer to become Mrs. Bliss of Shaowu. The meeting lasted four days and the central theme was the life of Christ. Both classes in the Bible school gave reviews of His life which were supplemented by a series of talks on the gospel of Mark, which Rev. D. Willard Lyon, Editorial Sec. of the Y.M.C.A. for China, gave at the annual meeting of our mission, and I repeated with maps and charts. The thought that so many deserted Jesus when He refused to be made temporal king at the time of the miracle of the feeding the five thousand, together with His careful explanation to His disciples of His coming sufferings and death in order to keep them faithful, were truths especially helpful at this time, when the seeking after worldly power by the Roman Catholics in many parts of this station, is distracting inquirers in some places. The reports of the Bible women showed troubles arising from the Roman catholics and literati, while they also showed these led to a fuller conception of the great truths of self-sacrifice and personal devotion.

Good progress was reported in temperance and willingness to unbind the feet in afew instances, which custom is far harder to combat in this district than at Foochow city.

An unique address was given upon cleanliness by one of the preacher's wives who told of reforming a beggar by advising abundant use of hot water both externally and internally, and stating that Christian women were recognized everywhere in China by their clean clothes giving as Biblical teaching on this point , Rev. 22:14, (revised version)" Blessed are they that wash their robes. Who doubts the Chinese cannot make their religion practical? Thirty women from this station,

2 Pagoda Anchorage Bible Women's Training School.

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Kung on the time of the epidemic of 1918, leading the first thousand, together with his general explanation to the disciples of the coming suffering and death in order to keep from distraction, were truths especially helpful at this time, when the sowing after worldly power by the Roman Catholics in many parts of this district, is giving in some places. The reports of the Bible women showed trouble arising from the Roman criticism and misrepresentation, while they also showed these led to a fuller conception of the great truths of self-sacrifice and personal devotion.

Good progress was reported in temperance and willingness to sustain the test in new instances, which custom is far harder to combat in this district than at Yoochow city.

An unique address was given upon cleanliness by one of the preacher's wives who told of relating a beggar by advising abundant use of hot water both externally and internally, and stating that Christian women were recognized everywhere in China by their clean clothes giving as biblical teaching on this point, Rev. 22:14. (revised version) "Blessed are they that wash their robes." Who doubts the Chinese cannot make their religion practical? Thirty women from this station,

two from Foochow city and one from Ponasang attened the Meeting. Mrs. Pastor Ding from Ponasang station, the efficient treasurer of the Chinese Woman's missionary society, reported the largest increase in gifts to that society as coming from this station, and it was voted to recommend one of the Bible women who had taken further study in the school the past year to become the worker for this Woman's missionary society, in this field; to take the place of Cio-lang-cia of Phoenix nest, whose death from cholera was such a loss to this station in the Summer. A committee of collectors for the missionary society were elected for this station and we trust the interest will continue to grow steadily as it has during the past year.

The study of the life of Moses in the Sunday school lessons was a real blessing to the women, and I quote one or two thoughts brought out by the women when asked in the general review to give the ways in which Moses ~~was a~~ ~~type of Christ~~ foreshadowed Christ. They said each at his ~~bir~~ birth was saved from a king that sought to slay him. Each received a preparation for their great work in the wilderness. Both had great humility, but in this, the most difficult of virtues, Moses failed once. Moses was the great intercessor for the people, when God proposed to destroy the Israelites and make a greater nation from Moses, he thought only of God's honor before the heathen and interceded for the sinful people, and God heard his intercession as He now hears that of our great Intercessor. Is not the example of that greatest of all earthly leaders, Moses, in His jealous watchfulness for the honor of God before the heathen nations an example ~~lesson well~~ for us, who have the standard of the cross in China and other heathen lands to maintain, to think upon often? Shall the standard fall because of the lack of interceding leaders? The work of the missionary collectors, is it not this of the interceding Moses unwilling the work of God entered upon should falter in the eyes of the heathen people around?

Another helpful occasion to me was a review after the women had finished the Bible picture book. ~~and~~ In answer to my question which one of these Bible characters they had studied they would be most anxious to see in heaven and why, two mentioned Job as the one who had helped them most, both these were sufferers from physical weakness and it was easy for me to understand the why. One said Abraham because he waited so long to see any promise fulfilled, yet his faith was always strong. Another Elijah because his life taught her it was wrong to get discouraged. Another Paul because he was never afraid, another Peter because altho' he made mistakes he always did better afterwards, while one of the oldest ones said she couldn't think, for it was her mother who had first taught her of Jesus that she wanted to see first; evidently no late impression could take the place of this long implanted one. This shows the real spiritual life of the women, and after all it is not so much what we study but what we assimilate that is the measure of the value of our school life. And for those at home who give their time, money and strength, and have the promise, "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord, and that which he has given will he pay him again", is it not well to remember the reward is not in earthly currency but in the immortal souls that shall shine forever and forever as stars of great rejoicing?

Rec'd June 11

3 pagoda Anchorage Bible Woman's Training School, 1902.

two from Foochow city and one from Pomasang attended the meeting. Pastor Ding from Pomasang station, the efficient treasurer of the Chinese Woman's missionary society, reported the largest increase in gifts to that society as coming from this station, and it was voted to recommend one of the Bible women who had taken further study in the school the past year to become the worker for this Woman's missionary society in this field to take the place of Cl-Iang-ora of Pomasang nearly whose death from cholera was such a loss to this station in the Summer. A committee of collectors for the missionary society were elected for this station and we trust the interest will grow steadily as it has during the past year.

The study of the life of Moses in the Sunday school lessons was a real blessing to the women, and I quote one or two thoughts brought out by them when asked in the general review to give the ways in which Moses was saved from a king that sought to slay him. Each received a birth was saved from a king that sought to slay him. They said each at his preparation for their great work in the wilderness. Both had great humility, but in Moses, the most difficult of virtues. Moses failed once. Moses was the great intercessor for the people, when God proposed to destroy the Israelites and make a greater nation from Moses. He cleaved only of God's honor before the heathen and interceded for the sinful people, and God heard his intercession as He now hears that of our great Intercessor. In not the example of that greatest of all earthly leaders, Moses in His jealous watchfulness for the honor of God before the heathen nations and intercession well for us who have the standard of the cross in China and other heathen lands to maintain, to uphold upon without? Shall the standard fall because of the lack of intercessing leaders? The work of the missionary collectors is not this of the interceding Moses unwilling the work of God entered upon should falter in the eyes of the heathen people around?

Another helpful occasion to me was after the women had finished the Bible picture book. In answer to my question which one of these Bible characters they had studied they would be most anxious to see in heaven and why, two mentioned Job as the one who had helped them most, both these were sufferers from physical weakness and it was easy for me to understand the why. One said Abraham because he waited so long to see any promise fulfilled, yet his faith was always strong. Another Elijah because his life taught her it was wrong to get discouraged. Another Paul because he was never afraid, another Peter because always he made mistakes he always did better afterwards. Another Moses because he could think for it was her mother who had first taught her or Moses that she wanted to see first; evidently no late impression could take the place of this long implanted one. This shows the real spiritual life of the woman, and after all it is not so much what we study but what we assimilate that is the measure of the value of our school life and for those who live their time money and strength and have the promise, "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord, and that which he has given will he pay him again", is it not well to remember the reward is not temporarily accurate but in the immortal souls that shall shine forever and forever as stars of great rejoicing?

Pagoda Anchorage Station Classes for Women, 1902.
Miss E. S. Hartwell.

At Kang-cheng, a band of eager women were glad to break short their New Year holiday to open the station class early, so I might visit it before the Bible School began. One Sunday, having accompanied father who went to hold communion and examine candidates for admission to the church, I asked the station class women to choose verses for a fellowship chain to send to Minnesota Branch for their twenty-fifth anniversary. They chose John 14:1; 15:4,5; 17:22,23. How well I remember the sweet faced, delicate little woman who chose John 14:1. The great poverty that had recently overtaken her family gave ample reason for her to look to heaven for comfort. She, with one other woman from the class, had been examined for church membership that day, and were received at the next communion. This was none too soon, for the first Sunday after our return from our Summer vacation, father and I were called to attend her funeral, for she had been called home where "the weary are at rest." It seems specially appropriate to send this same fellowship chain to the Woman's Board of the Pacific, that this first one to enter paradise from the station classes which they take as new work should have a message for them at their thirtieth anniversary. This mother went to Jesus with only one regret, who would teach her two little sons to meet her in heaven? Will you not pray much for them? All the Autumn there has been constant illness at Kang-cheng, both at the chapel and among the members of the class, so it was impossible to continue the second term. One woman enters the Bible School this year. Usually I visited the class by a beautiful sail up the Kang-cheng river along which the orange trees blossom and fruit, but once in the Spring I came over the mountains from Go-gaing were I had been to arrange for a Summer class after the teacher had finished the Spring term at Kang-cheng. As I reached the summit of the mountain, a wonderful vista of the Kang-cheng valley burst in view. The precipitous descent seemed to bring the valley directly under, so I felt as if suspended above it. The whole surface was bare, save for the shallow covering of water which had been pumped by foot power from the river over the entire plain. Not a hint of soil was to be seen, except tiny dividing lines between the fields, but the entire plain appeared an expanse of sky reflected back from the still water, all the soil of earth covered as by a garment. So the robe of righteousness shall one day cover all the soil of the sin of our earthiness, and God looking down upon us shall behold His own heaven reflected back in the garment of righteousness He Himself shall provide for His redeemed. The river of salvation! Who will labor to help spread its waters over this dark land, to be a garment of righteousness to cover its soil of sin?

The proposed plan to hold a Summer class at Go-gaing was successful, and the preacher's wife, Ging-tö sö, perfected herself in the Romanized system so that she is teaching the class herself this new year. There were six women and four girls in the class. We give no financial aid to the girls but these did so well I gave them a small dictionary of character and Romanized which they greatly prized, as by the use of this they can make the Romanized a key to the character. The eldest of the girls was a young woman married during the Summer into a heathen family. She was very anxious to enter the Bible School this year but her mother-in-law was unwilling, still we feel sure her early teaching in the day school and subsequent study in the station class will have lasting results. A station class has been held two years before at Go-gaing for one term, only so it has had an excellent influence to open

the class again to prove the work was not given up. Country work is interrupted by epidemics and other causes at times. We realize cleanliness must stand next to Godliness in our teaching, and feel more and more convinced that with so many necessary things to teach, no time should be spent on character with the women, whose time for study is unavoidably limited, when the Romanized system can be mastered so much more readily. As Pres. Eliot of Harvard says, " In education as in other things, I am a firm believer in the principle of expending the least force which will accomplish the object in view."

At the end of 1901, a very loud call came for a class at Sai-gang, a large town in which one of the Bible women, Ging-seng sö of To-kang had done much work . 1902 was the first year a resident preacher had been stationed there and a church dedicated. The place appeared a difficult one and I had no worker to put there except by bringing one from Foochow City. Cü-mi sö, who is a woman of years and dignity, gained the respect of the people at once and had a very successful class. In the first term of three months studying only half a day, several bright women learned to read anything at sight. The second term three of the 12 women united with the church, while every one gave gladly to the Woman's missionary society. Much of the time there was not only ridicule but actual slander ~~told~~ of the women because they came to the class, told by a literary man who stirred up opposition to Christianizing the women, but the tactfulness of Cü-mi sö kept the class together in spite of the opposition. Sai-gang was an important point to enter, and we are very glad to report a great improvement in the attitude of the people. One widow in the class who had spent all her means the year before on idolatry in the hope ~~in the hope~~ of curing her husband and two sons but without avail, appeared very dull at first, her mental powers being stupified by grief, but after repeated urging by Cü-mi sö to lay aside her bitter disappointment and trust in Jesus, her mind brightened remarkably and she became a good student, continuing her study thro' the Summer and entering the Bible school in the Autumn. This is one of several instances where a determined will has had a marked influence in awakening the intellect stunted by superstition. Is not the opening of these stultified minds a beautiful fulfilment of the promise " And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

At Lau-sang-ding the gradual opening of the minds of the women during the ~~year~~ first term of study was very noticeable also. They were poor women who had had no opportunity for study in childhood, and it reminded me of the tedious starting of a slow freight train. But perseverance is always repaid with the Chinese, inertia is just as hard to overcome as to start. The second term I found the train had become a fast freight and the happy patience of Caik-seng sö seemed amply rewarded. Other classes had brighter women, but I doubt if any other class made as great improvement compared with their native ability. Adding Sie-sing sö to the teaching force ~~the~~ second term was a great help. It is often a helpful ~~our work~~ to remember the story of the hare and the tortoise. I often encourage the teachers by telling them the test of the successful teacher is not the improvement of the bright pupils, they would learn ~~anyway~~ with little assistance ~~help~~, but there is proof of a skillful and faithful teacher when the dull pupils who could never learn by themselves make good progress. The work for women is very recently opened at Lau-sang-ding, and altho' not having yet attained , they "press toward the mark".

Pu-gie has seemed a hard village to reach, as the work is very new. After some months work by Cuisö as Bible woman, a small station class of women was gathered by the preacher's wife, Ping-heng sing, which did good work during the first term. The latter half of the year every sa

2 Pseudo Anglomania Stalking Clubs for Women.

member of the class was ill for months. 1902 will go down in history "Annus mirabilis" for plague, cholera and virulent fevers in China, while Martinique and Guatamala and mining troubles have made it so elsewhere. At Pu-gie the preacher and wife move to a more promising field, but the class did permanent good by finding one woman for the Bible school.

At Diong-löh city we report a class in its second year. It was held in a rented house a mile from the church, which was a disadvantage., all the other classes being held in or near a chapel. It was necessary also to change teachers during the year, and during the Summer nearly all the women were ill, some being ill all the Autumn. In these instances it chanced that there were girls at home on account of the closing of the Girls' school at Pagoda Aschorage, so I made special arrangement to allow these girls to study in the place of their invalided mothers, and the girls certainly learned more than their mothers would have in the same time. ~~Two~~

Two women from this class have entered the Bible school already and another will do so later, while a forth is helping as a cook at the Bible school. There have been sixteen women in the school during the year. Tieng-cai Sönn, the teacher the second term is very satisfactory, patient and thorough, and as the class moves to the church this new year, her work will be easier. Having the class at a distance for two years however has given opportunity for several women church members to learn to read and led them to unbind their feet, which is a great victory in this greatest stronghold of footbinding. There is great need of a church in the vicinity where the class has been held, and we hope the training these women have received will be felt even more when the building of the ladies house and girls' school as memorials for Miss Child will necessitate a church in that locality. These are days of beginnings, but with money in sight from the Woman's Board in Boston for buildings and money in hand for station classes from the Board of the Pacific, a bright prospect begins to open.

The opening of work for girls and women at Pagoda Anchorage Station lay very near Miss Child's heart, and was opened at her suggestion after her visit to this station. It was only with the expectation that buildings and unmarried women should follow that Mrs. Hubbard with her large family of children started the work, but all these years the work has been greatly hampered because of lack of proper buildings. We can but believe the joy of heaven is sweeter for Miss Child as she watches the consummation of her hopes long deferred. He Who knew all the earnest, patient longing of her heart, opened the gates of Paradise and tenderly drew her in almost like Enoch of old, that she might know the joy of fruition in the works that follow her. May the joys of eternity grow dearer to those who have and yet will give for this memorial to perpetuate her and imprint the memory of her pure and earnest soul, not only in an enduring monument of earth, but written on the immortal tables of the hearts of many who to you at home seem in a far away land but to her we believe they are known and near, for in heaven there is no near no far, but all are children in the one Father's house.

3 Pagoda Station Classes for Women.

member of the class was ill for months. 1902 will go down in history "Annus mirabilis" for plague, cholera, and famine leaves in China, while Burmah and Guatemala have made it so elsewhere. At Pungio the preacher and wife go to a more promising field, but the class did permanent good by winning one woman for the Bible school.

At Dieng-lon city we report a class in its second year. It was held in a rented house a mile from the church, which was a mission-age, all the other classes being held in or near a chapel. It was necessary also to change teachers during the year, and during the Summer nearly all the women were ill, some being ill all the Autumn. In these instances it chanced that there were girls at home on account of the closing of the Girls' school at Pagoda Anchorage, so I made special arrangement to allow these girls to study in the place of their invalided mothers, and the girls certainly learned more than their mothers would have in the same time.

Two women from this class have entered the Bible school already and another will do so later, while a fourth is helping as a cook at the Bible school. There have been sixteen women in the school during the year, Miss Cox, the teacher, the second term is very satisfactory, pupils and thorough, and as the class moves to the church this new year, her work will be easier. Having the class at a distance for two years however has given opportunity for several women church members to learn to read and led them to unfold their feet, which is a great victory in this greatest stronghold of footbinding. There is great need of a church in the vicinity of where the class has been held, and we hope the training these women have received will be felt even more when the building of the Ladies' House and girls' school as memorials for Miss Child will necessitate a church in that locality. These are days of beginnings, but with money in sight from the Woman's Board in Boston for buildings, and money in hand for station classes from the Board of the Pacific, a bright prospect begins to open.

The opening of work for girls and women at Pagoda Anchorage Station is very near this Call's heart, and was opened at her suggestion after her visit to this station. It was only with the expectation that buildings and married women should follow that she, Believed with her large family of children started the work. But all these years the work has been greatly hampered because of lack of proper buildings. We can but believe the joy of heaven is sweeter for Miss Child on account of the consummation of her hopes long deferred. He who knew all the earnest, patient longing of her heart, opened the gates of Paradise and tenderly drew her almost like Enoch of old, that she might know the joy of fruition in the works that follow her. May the joys of eternity grow dearer to those who have and yet will give for this memorial to perpetuate — and inspirit the memory of her pure and earnest soul, not only in an enduring monument of earth, but written on the immortal tablets of the heart of many who to you at home seem in a far away land but to her we believe they are known and near, for in heaven there is no near no far, but all are children in the one Father's house.

Rec'd June

Pagoda Anchorage Station Bible Women, 1902.
Miss E. S. Hartwell.

The added grant of $100. from the W.B.M.I. for Bible women in this station, made it possible to do much more than last year, and came just when the Lord had provided the workers.

Pastor Ling Kö-chung and family had returned to Chang-chong, and Mrs. Ling Kö-chung was anxious to go out in the neighboring villages to visit; able to walk, full of the message and glad to go. Her children are growing to manhood, so she was free to go, being also of an age to prevent any rudeness. Able, rejoicing, free, a complete trinity to equip an efficient worker, she has accomplished much in planning station classes and visiting distant villages.

Early in July, when the paddies were ripening, I went with her to visit a station class. On the way she pointed out the many white, blasted heads topping the tall promising stalks, remarking that to a casual observer the tall, rank grain looked very promising, but to the farmer it was evident ill winds had blasted so many heads that at a very scant harvest could be gathered. To her mind it seemed very like their own work in that district. During the sowing and tilling everything had seemed favorable, but just as the harvest seemed almost at hand an ill wind of Romanism, coming in strong force from Manilla threatened to rob them of a large share of the fruits. Not to him who asks or even to him who seeks, but only to him who persistently knocks, is the door opened and entrance to the Kingdom assured. Are we failing in the fervent prayer that "availeth much"?

At Go-gaing, Mrs. Ling Ging-bö, is another new Bible woman. She has a strong character and is a good planner, for she found time outside of the care of a family of promising children, to help in teaching the station class beside perfecting herself in the Romanized system; also in vacation time to visit some of the homes of the women who had attended the class. She is an efficient helper to her husband who has suffered persecution, not only being threatened but actually having been beaten by some Roman catholics during the year. They both have spent many anxious hours, and need our sympathy and prayers.

At Sai-gang, Cü-mi so (pronounced jü-mee saw), has taught a very promising station class, and visited in the vicinity during vacations. She has visited U-nang, where we had a station class the two previous years, and found the band of women there ~~who had learned~~ reading the Testaments Mrs. Consul Gracey had presented them, thus keeping up their religious life in their own homes, as they were unable to walk to Go-gaing at which place the men church members attended service during the year. Visits from Bible women at long intervals can comfort and instruct but little, but when the women can read God's word, how much it means!

At To-kang Ging-seng sö has done faithful work another year. She has done much visiting and two women will come to the Bible school from this place ~~the~~ new year. The preparation for the class at Sai-gang was her work, and the coming year ~~there is prospect of~~ the family may move to another portion of the field where there will be prospect of a future station class, so she has a new and wide field opening before her.

At Lau-sang-ding, Caik-seng sö, who is still a comparatively young woman, has greatly rejoiced in having an associate the larger part of the year. One of the women from the Bible school was with her during the Summer, and the two took long walks to the surrounding villages, of which there are great numbers near by and no other women workers. During the Autumn she has been assisted in the station class and visiting, by Sie-ging sö who is much her senior, but a much loved friend. It has been beautiful to see how Caik-seng sö comforted and helped her friend in the time of her deep grief, showing how "The God of all Comfort" often soothes us thro' the loving ministrations of some Christ taught friend.

Tanda Anderson Station Bible Women, 1903.

Mrs. E. S. Burchell.

The W.C.T.U. added great at 8:00, from the W.F.M.S. Bible women in the Anderson station, made it possible to do much more than last year, and some day when the land was provided has worked.

Pastor Liu Ü-chuang was lately has returned to Chang-chow, and Mrs. Liu Yü-chuang Ü-chuang was anxious to go out in the neighboring villages to visit, able to walk. Just at the message and Christ to go. Her children are growing to manhood, so she was free to go, being also of an age to prevent any influence. Also, religious, firm, a complete activity to open an outstation where, she has accomplished much in planting station classes and visiting distant villages.

E. Ü, in July, when the bridge were rainy. Went with her/ blisted feet, hopping the only provided out the way. We walked Chinese in two days, K. train bound was passing, but to the very second hotel, Ill. Also and hiring a chair, but just a very very second hotel. Ill. Also and hiring a chair, but just a very very second hotel. Ill. Also and hiring a chair, but just a very very second hotel.

2 Bivle Women, Pagoda Anchorage Station.

Sie-sing sö, in the Summer, met what to a widow is the deepest of all possible losses, the death of her only son and his wife. This son was a worker at Inghok city, and died of plague, which his wife contracted while nursing him. The mother was unable to reach Inghok in time to see her son before his death. Her daughter-in-law had become a Christian and united with the church while attending the U-nang station class. When dying she comforted the stricken mother by telling her not to weep for her, that she was glad to go to Jesus and would not cease to pray for her in heaven.

Sie-sing sö is now entirely alone in the world, as there were no grandchildren. Her grief was very heartbreaking to see, but it was not unreconciled. She faces a very lonely lot, for these children were most kind to her. Altho' not strong, her years and gentle manner win a way with the people and she has a place of real usefulness with Caik-seng sö, who seems as kind as an own child to her. The two women were together in Miss Woodhull's Bible school, while Sie-sing sö's son and Caik-seng sö's husband were together in the Theological school, and a friendship which stands in a time of great need is not the least of the benefits of those Boarding school years.

Ciu-ngong so at Diong-ioh city kept on with her visiting until October, when I asked her to come into the Bible school for supplementary study, and also with the hope that as she is growing older, and is not strong, she would become acquainted with the younger workers so she could find a companion to supplement and strengthen her. The younger workers are in danger of slander and need an older companion that they may avoid all appearance of evil. As they grow older they need the help of the quicker, brighter young women to strengthen their work. It seems a kind provision of Providence thus to have the old supplement the young, that the short prime of life best fitted for service, may thus be lengthened on both the hither and the after side. Ciu-ngong sö is always the first to welcome new comers, and never allows one to leave until she has told them some living truth. Her earnestness in repeating again and again the " Old, old story" is an example to all.

At Pu-gie , Cui-sö assisted in the station class and also visited in the homes. In the Autumn she contracted the fever which laid some member of every family in the village aside for a long time. She recovered and spent the last part of the year in study at the Bible school.

Nik-io sö of Ku-seu, lives at the opposite extremity of the field and has worked very much by herself as I could not often visit her. At the beginning of the Autumn term, I very much wished to have her come into the Bible school for further study, but her family cares prevented. She only had a scanty education in the Girls' school years before there were any Bible schools in the mission, so needed further study, especially after many years of separation from other workers. But she is a widow with property to care for, which needs personal supervision in China. She does not need mission help so another year a younger and better equipped woman will receive the financial aid given her before. Selp-supporting workers have an important place as well as paid ones, and we ask you to follow her with your prayers.

Ting-geng sö is a new worker who has visited at Cio-u and neighboring towns. The call was loud for her to go, but when the women found out that their only means of livelihood,- making bamboo sticks for incense- was inconsistent with Christianity, their zeal failed. She however found one faithful and bright woman who will enter the Bible school this new year.

And now we will climb to Ka-nui, the spring of many hopes, and the home of a devoted preacher's family. His wife had no station class this year but has gone about encouraging her former pupils, several of whom have kept up their reading by themselves and faithfully attend church, while others are kept away on account of opposition at home. The mother and only son have both been ill during the year. Will you not pray much that the lives and health of these workers may be very precious

Rec'd page 11. 1903

Pagoda Anchorage Day Schools, 1902.
(Report for the half of the station in charge of Rev. C. Hartwell.)
Miss M. E. S. Hartwell.

It was in late September, when father and I started , early one Sunday morning, to visit Dëng-gie from Sharp Peak island. After an hour in the sampan we landed on the opposite island of Lau-gie, where our chair bearers found great difficulty in carrying us over the sinking and slippery marsh, to the sand path over which we travelled for two hours longer, as Deng-gie is on the opposite side of the island.

Nearing our destination, we passed thró' the edge of another village and invited some of the people to accompany us to the service. They replied it would be quite impossible, because they would burn their feet should they try to cross the sand, and they cautioned our coolies. When we reached the sand hill, our chair bearers doffed their coats and every few steps each would drop his coat and stand on it a few moments to save his feet from blistering in the hot sand. We ourselves were very glad of a cool breeze to relieve the reflected heat.

Many of the girls, who had been there a year before on my first visit, gave us a glad welcome, and it did our hearts good to see the work prospering among the young as well as the older ones in this lonely spot. Altho' wretchedly poor, the people seemed hopeful as the sweet potato crop was promising; were it not for that, as they truly remarked, there would be nothing but starvatirn before them. As I sat looking into their weather beaten faces, I felt we could learn many lessons from their patient endurance, and by seeing their environment, I felt I could better understand the Christian from a near village who had come to Pagoda Anchorage in the Spring to consult the doctor about his finger. A few days previous, some of the villagers had visited him at his home and insisted that he should contribute to the idol procession soon to take place, but this he was determined not to do because he was a Christian, and, as such, could take no part in idolatry. They threatened to tear down his house, but he wavered not, and finally to convince them he would not be moved by any of their threats, he did what the Chinese sometimes do to prove their unchanging decision, and cut off the tip of his finger with one blow of a large knife. His neighbors saved his house from the fury of the enraged collectors, and greatly marvelled at the Christian, because he manifested no sign of suffering, while others who thus chopped off their finger tips usually fainted with the pain. When he visited us again later, he said he felt no pain and his finger had healed rapidly, that God had made him rejoice to thus show his unswerving determination to serve and obey Him alone. Returning home along the beach at low tide, watching the great rocks that had held back old ocean so many centuries, that rugged Christian seemed one of God's rocks set to turn back the great tide of heathenism that threatens to destroy this great land.

The brightest pupil in this whole field was in the Dëng-gie day school, would he become such a rock as this man? Steadfast endurance in spite of loneliness, surely such virtue seemed indigenous to the spot. It was pictured in the straggling watchmen of large flock of ducks, feeding on the beach in the outgoing tide . The keepers followed the flocks, gathering them into bamboo pens at night, sleeping themselves in straw covered huts little better. Their only companions were the wide beaked pelicans and dark, wild cormorants that hovered near to share the feast left by the receding waves. The psalmist called upon God to remember him in his loneli-

Pagoda Anchorage Bay Sanmia, 1902.

(Report for the half of the station in charge of Rev. C. Hartwell.)

Miss M. E. S. Hartwell.

It was in late September when father and I started, early one Sunday morning, to visit Deng-gie from Sharp Peak island. After an hour in the sampan we landed on the opposite island of Lan-gie, where our chair bearers found great difficulty in carrying us over the slipping and slippery mud, to the sand path over which we travelled for two hours longer, as Deng-gie is on the opposite side of the island.

Nearing our destination, we passed thro' the edge of another village and invited some of the people to accompany us to the service. They realized it would be quite impossible, because they would lose their lest should they try to cross the sand, and they questioned our coolies. When we reached the sand hill, our chair bearers doffed their coats and every few steps each would drop his coat and stand on it a few moments to save his feet from blistering in the hot sand. We foreigners were very glad of a cool breeze to relieve the traffic and heat.

Many of the villagers who had been there a year before on my first visit, gave us a glad welcome, and it did our hearts good to see the work prospering among the young as well as the older ones in this long-neglected spot. Althe' wretched, poor, the people seemed happier as the result of sweet potato crop was promising; were it not for that, as they truly say, there would be nothing but starvation before them. At least it looking into their sunken eager faces, I felt we could learn many lessons from their patient endurance, and by contrast their environment.

I felt I could better understand the Christian who had come to Pagoda Anchorage in the spring to consult the doctor about his finger. A few days previous, some of the villagers had visited him at his home and insisted that he should contribute to the idol procession soon to take place, but this he was determined not to do because he was a Christian and, as such, could take no part in idolatry. They threatened to tear down his house, but he wavered not, and finally to convince them he would not be moved by any of their threats, he did what the Chinese sometimes do to prove their unwavering decision, viz. cut off the tip of his finger with one blow of a large knife. His neighbors saved his house from the fury of the enraged collectors, and greatly marvelled at the Christian, because he manifested no sign of suffering, while others who thus chopped off their finger tips usually fainted with the pain. When he visited us again later, he said he felt no pain and his finger had healed readily, that God had made the people to show his unswerving determination to serve and obey Him alone. Returning he came along the beach at low tide, watching the great rocks that had held true old ocean so many centuries, that, to the Christian seemed as one of God's rocks set to turn back the great tide of heathenism that threatens to destroy this great land.

The religious spirit in this small island in the Deng-gie day school, would be present even a rock as this man? Steadfast endurance is an spire of loneliness, surely such virtue seemed indigenous to the spot. It was a pleasure to the arranging workmen of large floor of bamboo leaning on the beach in the morning time. They respectfully followed the ladies [illegible] the morning time. [illegible] retreating down into bamboo mats at night, sleeping themselves in straw covered mats little better. Their only companions [illegible] and warm, wild communicants that hovered near to share the least left by the house improvers the paralytic [illegible] upon God to remember him in his loneli-

ness as "Like a pelican in the wilderness," do we doubt the Lord failed not to hear? Who knows what fortitude and courage God is teaching these "little ones" of His kingdom, made glad thro' the gospel we are giving them? Surely "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them."

Christmastide was shedding its joy in the midst of illness when I visited Dëng-gie again. That bright boy had been ill with fever three weeks. His mother was dead and the other relatives, like many other Chinese, were even afraid to wash his hands, which were literally black with dust. You can understand why I took soap as Christmas gifts on my trip, and that I was glad there was a large piece for this neglected boy. The preacher kindly offered to have him moved to the chapel where he had better care and recovered. What lessons are taught in the toughness of simple human kindness in Jesus,- washing the disciples' feet, the breaking of bread after He had conquered death.

Oh, the rarety
Of Christian charity,
Under the sun."

After all is it not worth while to give a good share of our Christmas to help some waiting soul in His name? It is sweet to remember our own, but is it less so to find Jesus in these for whom nothing has been prepared?"

Christmas day and several days following found me out trying to take some of the cheer you had sent to some of these waiting ones. Chistmas day I was at Mui-hua with my organ, having a happy time with the girls of the day school, who were but a small part of the church full of Christians and onlookers that thronged the service. Such occasions furnish the best opportunities to reach the outsiders, as they flock in at the call of the firecrackers to see how the Christians celebrate the birthday of their Jesus, and find a very different celebration from the wasteful nonentities of their idol festivals. The Mui-hua girls recited Christmas hymns with their heads turned timidly toward the wall for they are most modest. At Mui-hua (almond blossom is the meaning of the name) girls are very much thought of, they say, pointing to their tiniest feet as proof.

Two little five year olds have learned during the year to spell any word in Romanized you may ask, and greatly enjoy reading. One of them is the future wife of the nephew of the teacher, and lives with her, as the school is in her widowed sister's house. This girl will not have her feet bound, and will grow up under Christian influences. She has beautiful eyes, like those of the Christ child in the Sistine Madonna, eyes that melt and penetrate, may her spirit eyes see into the deep things of God! The elder brother of her betrothed fell a prey to cholera during the Summer while visiting in a neighboring village. He had been a happy seeker after truth in the school and we feel sure Jesus took him safe home to Himself. If only more of the children came from Christian homes! Pray much that the Spirit may nourish the seed sown in their hearts, for "God alone giveth the increase."

At the large town of Lau-gie, the teacher's little girl and one or two others learned to read the Romanized Testament with ease, the greatest difficulty in this district is that when the time arrives to harvest the sweet potatoes, women and children are all pressed into service, and very few of the children are left in the schools, really the bound footed girls have more leisure to study as they seldom work

in the fields; and yet,-when poverty presses they not only do that but girls and women with tiny feet not three inches long climb the mountain sides to gather grass and brush for fuel. Poverty makes no exception for fashion in China more than elsewhere.

During the year two women teachers have been added to the list with the hope of increasing the number of girls. An effort has also been made to increase the proportion of girls and we are glad to report an increase in their number ~~of girls~~, while their average attendance has been better than that of the boys. In the twenty three (23) schools, there have been 132 girls and 295 boys. The tuition collected by the Teachers from the pupils has been $202.10 in silver, the currency of China, which amount when divided among the boys, gives an average of nearly 70 cents each. We cannot expect tuition from the girls, as in the past they were helped to come, and in our Girls' Boarding schools today their board is given them, while they only pay from 2. to $4. for tuition a year, so we feel we do well to secure girls without expecting tuition, especially as some of the sister missions give help in the line of prizes. We give the girls their books, and some very inexpensive remembrance at Christmas.

The girl's day school at Na-tau, reported last year by Miss Barts (now Mrs. Bliss of Shaowu) closed the year with good examinations. The teacher is the only Christian in her village, and the school is a little light in a dark place. The school is near enough Pagoda Anchorage, so some Chinese can go out often to hold a service on Sunday, thus giving the teacher, an earnest little woman, some assistance. All but two of the other day schools are located where the children go regularly to church, and we feel forming the early habit of attending at church service, is an important part of the benefit of the schools. It is gratifying to note that the average Sunday attendance is usually above that of other days. May we not hope that this army of day school children with their faces turned toward the house of God, will receive the blessing all those who remember the Lord's day may claim, and become the Gideon's band that shall save China, and fulfil the promise in Isaiah, " And these from the land of Sinim".

The men teachers from both Dr. Whitney's and father's portions of the station have met in connection with the Quarterly meetings, and received special instruction in Romanized, Arithmetic and Geography, and also received the benefit of the Bible study together with the preachers.

Report of Pagoda Anchorage Girls' Boarding School. Feby. to July 1902.

Minnie M. Betts.

At the opening of the school year, thirty two pupils were enrolled. As in previous terms, this did not include all who wanted to come or all who were desirable girls, but it was as many as the building would accomidate. Six of these were new girls, taking the place of the six graduate girls who left the school last year, four of whom are continuing their course of study at Foochow.

The exceptionally good results of the term's work is largely credited to the undivided interest of the three competant Chinese teachers employed in the school. This was the fifth year that the young woman, Sien King, has been teaching here. In her, we find an exceptionally good disciplinarian, and, while teaching, she has been learning and improving. The Matron, Tóng Sing-Sáng-mú, a middle aged woman, has been here only a year. She was a daughter in

a wealthy family and was educated in the Chinese classics. Her husband had become a slave to the opium habit and, as is often the case they are very poor. Before coming to this school she had heard the Gospel only a few times as there were no preaching services in her village. She would sometimes walk, though her feet were bound, to the next village. I soon learned that the only Christian book she has was our Hymn Book and this she had read. When in the school a short time as matron, it was very evident she had higher aspirations. She lost no opportunities to read the Bible and the other Christian books in the school, was alway ~~always~~ present at all the services, and would often drop into the Bible classes to listen. It was most interesting and beautiful to see her growth and development. She soon began to help the younger girls prepare their Sunday School lessons and when they had a hymn to read in Sunday School they would go to her for

help. They would want to read well as they usually had a good number for an audience as the women from the Women's Boarding School and some outside women and girls would meet with us. She also became very active in our Christian Endeavor Society and again she would come to the little girl's aid for each one would want to take some part in the meetings. I would not attempt to mention the many ways in which she was a real help to them. As a larger teaching force was needed the second term she was here, she was given two classes. The instructor of the Chinese Classics, Hâng Sing-Sang, was the only male teacher. Although this was his first experience in the school-room, his work was very satisfactory. When asked to go to a Girl's Day School which was three miles distant to preach on the Sabbath, he consented most heartily. There had never been any preaching services in that village previous to that time. Let us hope his labors there will be richly

blessed.
Two of the girls united with the Church this term. There were others interested. The Christian Endeavor Society had the enrollment of all the girls who were here previous to this term. Our Prayer meetings were held on Friday evenings and once a month was the missionary meetings which were devoted to the study of missions in Mexico this term. The sewing which the girls did to raise their "missionary money" in addition to that which they did for themselves kept them quite busy outside of school hours. The sale of their sewing this term with a quilt made last year brought $35.30. Their collections amounted to $4.20 so the total amount for the term was $39.50, a little more than it was last year. Of this $15.00 was given to the Native Woman's Missionary Society of Fuchow, and, in return, this society supported the teacher of one of the girls' Day Schools of which I have charge. The remainder of the money was given to the Hibing-Lüh School fund for building purposes.

Recd Aug. 31-1903

REPORT OF THE FOOCHOW GIRLS' COLLEGE

for ~~1893.~~ 1902-03

Ladies in charge, Miss Ella J. Newton.
Miss Evelyn M. Worthley.
Advanced music lessons given by Mrs. Kinnear.

Chinese teachers,
Mr. Ling Seng Gang.
Mr. Pang Sing Ciong.
Mr. Diong Chung Guang.
Miss Uong Buo Ing.

The Fall term of the Girls' College closed in January, 1902, and it was nearly time for re-opening when the Mission felt it necessary to discontinue the work on account of Miss Newton's illness. Serious loss usually attends such interruptions, and it was especially hard, coming so soon after the establishment of the higher department by itself in the new building. When the Fall term opened, six of the thirty girls were gone. Husbands had claimed three of them, and one had decided to pursue her studies at another port, hoping to find a shorter road to the position she was seeking. Five of the senior class remained, and for ~~it~~ these we were very thankful. They made the most of the one term that remained to them before graduation. We were very fortunate in securing for several hours a day the services of Mr. Diong, an earnest Christian man who has had rare opportunities for study, and whose knowledge of English gives him a wide range of reading. The girls were enthusiastic under his teaching. Their intelligent use of apparatus, and their examinations in Astronomy, Physics, and Geology, were very gratifying, and showed the capability of the minds of Chinese girls to grasp the reasons of things, in spite of the time honored custom of simply memorizing words. Miss Worthley has given considerable time to the girls who are studying English, and very creditable progress has been made. After five

years'experience,we realize that more time must be given to this branch of study,if we would make it a success,and a full English Course is offered in our new and enlarged Curriculum,on which we are entering at the beginning of the Spring term. The desire for Western education is increasing,and it needs great wisdom to guide it safely. The great danger is that the young people will be carried away by it,be lifted up because they are so far above others,and seek for wealth and ease,instead of giving themselves in whole souled consecration to self denying Christian work. It is useless to resist the current,but,if we can only hold our young people,giving them what they seek,and at the same time cultivate more deeply the spiritual life,we shall have strong,intelligent Christians,ready for the places where they are needed in the new China.

All our Chinese teachers have done faithful work,and Bible study still occupies the same prominent place as in the past. Most of the older girls have taught in the Sabbath School. The time of the regular weekly prayer meeting has been given to earnest evangelistic addresses by Mr.Diong,and the C.E.meetings have been carried on with less help from the ladies in charge than ever before. The girls are sending their missionary offering of $5.gold to Turkey,desiring it to be used in the most needy place. The Evangelistic Band includes nearly all the pupils. They report for the term 81 visits to homes in the neighborhood,including 392 women to whom they have told the good news. Beside this,some of the Band were detailed to receive the companies of women and children who come to us,often for sight seeing at first,but out of this sometime grows a real interest.

This year for the first time we observed more than one day of

Commencement week. On Sunday Mr.Hartwell preached the Baccalaureate sermon. Monday was Class day,and the girls planted a tree on the College lawn,which we hope will be followed by many others in the days to come. On Tuesday morning,Jan.26,Baldwin Hall was filled with interested listeners while five girls read their essays,four of them in Chinese and one in English. These were interspersed with creditable music,prepared under Mrs.Kinnear's instruction,the farewell songs were sung,and then the diplomas were presented. The diplomas were very pretty,executed in ornamental English letters,and duplicated in Chinese characters on the same sheet,the whole being done by professional Chinese writers. The seal was a piece of Chinese carving,bearing the name of the College both in English and Chinese,and in the center the monogram of our College motto"Fit yourselves into the mind of God".The Chinese signatures of all the Faculty,according to native custom,were written in one hand,and then autographed in red,with individual seals cut in soapstone. Each diploma also bore a picture of the new building.

In the afternoon a Graduates'Association was organized. There were pleasant reminiscences,letters from some who could not be present,and plans for closer fellowship. The 1st class,one member of which was present,graduated from the Girls'Boarding School in 1886,and including this,the 1st class from the College proper,38 girls have received diplomas. Since the girls scattered for vacation,the glad message has come that the W.B.M.has voted to give the $1000.for the completion of the College building,i.e.,to add the necessary living rooms for the ladies in charge.It is hard to express all the gratitude we feel at the prospect of having this great need supplied.We believe its accomplishment will result in more economical and more effective work.

Signed: Ella J. Newton.

REPORT OF BIBLE WOMEN & STATION CLASSES.

Three Station Classes have also been under the care of Miss Newton for the past year, and four Bible women. Mrs. Ling, the preacher's wife, has continued to teach the Dung Song class. It has numbered only thirteen, but these have been carefully selected and well taught.

The Au Ciu people were anxious to have their class re-opened the first half of the year, but it was difficult to find a suitable teacher. In the Autumn the wife of one of the theological students, who had been for several years a pupil in the Girls' Boarding School, took up the work with zeal and efficiency. Most of the women passed a very satisfactory examination, but all our classes might be much improved if it were possible to give them more constant supervision.

The new church at Au Iong Die was dedicated in the Spring, and the church members renewed their request for a Woman's Station Class. On account of the temporary closing of the Girls' College, it was possible to locate the matron, Mrs. Liu, at that place, to teach in the forenoon and do the work of a Bible woman in the afternoon. The women made rapid improvement in their studies. Some were already church members, and three joined during the term. In the vacation Mrs. Liu continued to work among the women, and the church attendance was considerably increased. In the Autumn term, when she returned to her place in the Girls' College, the church members insisted that the work must be continued, and their entreaties were so persistent that Miss Woodhull released a sister of Mrs. Liu, whose home was near the place, from the Woman's School one term before completing her Course. She took up the work with enthusiasm, and we feel that the women have been greatly benefitted by her presence among them.

Bible women. We still sorely miss the work and influence of Mrs. Lau who died last year. Such women are the growth of many years, and those of less maturity suffer in contrast. Still, good work has been done. Three women report for the year a total of 866 visits with 4489 listeners. Eight women have unbound their feet, and several have been regularly taught to read. One of these Bible women has given considerable time to visiting women who are church members, but ~~are hindered by circumstances~~ but who do not attend the services regularly, and also those who in childhood have been for a time in our boarding schools, but are hindered by circumstances from the active Christian life we desire for them. The remaining one of the four Bible women has long been an invalid, and during the past year has been able to do but little regular visiting. She lives at the Au Ciu chapel, and her bright, sunshiny face and hearty welcome to the women who come to church make her still helpful. She feels that her work is almost done, and looks joyfully for the call to come up higher. When the last accounts are made up, the record of these quiet, humble women will have an honored place.

Signed:

Ella J. Newton.

Report of the Bonasang Girls Intermediate School for the year 1903.

We have finished another year of work with few interruptions from sickness or other causes. The course of study for the younger pupils has been more carefully systematized and a very attractive series of School Readers introduced which the children very much enjoy. The new characters in each lesson are printed at the side of the page and the pupil is required to name the character, give its meaning and be able to write it from dictation. Afterwards these characters are combined into sentences telling about things which the child is constantly seeing and with which it is familiar. Thus a good foundation in the acquisition of the language is being laid in the easiest and most helpful way. The oldest girls, with almost no exceptions are all taking the regular course of study.

Mrs. Kinnear has given instruction in instrumental music to eight, and an evening singing class for thirty five has been held five evenings each week. It requires much time and patient drilling to teach the Chinese to sing, but the improvement in singing in our church services is quite marked. The Choral Service each Easter in which the students of all the Foochow Missions unite is a great stimulus to them to improve in singing.

Our two societies of Christian Endeavor the Intermediate and the Junior have maintained a good degree of interest in their weekly meetings, and the members are very inthusiastic in their various kinds of Christian work. Eleven committees hold their meetings weekly and give reports of their work. Once each month a joint meeting of the committees of both societies is held to which

all the members of the societies are invited to join in discussing ways and means of mutual improvement The school affords ample opportunity for even the smallest child in these societies to do something. The older girls have the added privilege of visiting at the homes of the people outside the school. They go out accompanied by the assistant teachers and Bible Women. The reports they give of some of their visits are very interesting. Two young girls, sisters and orphans, living with an older brother especially appeal to their sympathies. The oldest of these sisters is a beautiful girl of nineteen, but a great sufferer from tuberculosus of the lower limbs, and her sister of fourteen takes care of her. The two spent almost a whole year in the Methodist Womans' Hospital in the hope that the elder sister

might regain her health. But though the disease proved incurable their stay in the hospital was the beginning of a new life for both of them. They had learned to read in a native school and now, in the enforced leisure of the sick room they learned to read the Bible stories of Him who so many years ago came to heal the bodies and souls of men, and as flowers unfold to the sun so their hearts responded to the love of Christ. They have come back to their home now, and our girls have this blessed privilege of ministering to them and with Bible stories and pictures and songs help to relieve the monotony and wearisomeness of the sick room.

Our girls also have a share in the work of the Sunday School and also in sustaining a little Sunday School for heathen girls in the home of one

of my day school teachers besides holding Sunday evening classes for the younger girls in school.
The entire number of pupils enrolled for the year was ninety. Seven will graduate at the close of the coming year.

Respectfully submitted
Elsie M. Garretson

Bonasang Girls Intermediate
Report for 1903.

Mission Library Copy

for Rev. Judson Smith D.D. Boston Mass/

REPORT OF THE GIRLS' COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

for the year 1902-03

At the beginning of the year the foundations for the Girls'College had just been laid. While the building was being erected, both departments of the school remained together. The entire enrollment for the year was 103 pupils, of whom 30 were selected in the Autumn term to form the College department. Those remaining in the old building now constitute the Girls'Preparatory School. Our new entering class in this department numbered 30, so that we have really had no diminution in the number of pupils which the old building is expected to provide for. The question before us was, "How can we house so many girls?"

We can seat an extra row along the wall of the school room by day, but where can they sleep at night? Fortunately, the old dwelling house which had to be torn down to make room for the new school had two rooms on the east end still standing, which provided us with room for ten beds, just enough for 30 girls, with three in a bed. So, every evening after prayers these girls of the "annex" formed in line of march for their private apartments, saying, as they filed out of the old compound and into the new, "Sṳ-gu, bing-ang ko̤ kaung, bing-ang ko̤ kaung", Teacher, peacefully sleep, peacefully sleep.

The Spring term was a very trying one, but perhaps hardest for Miss Newton, who had to look after the new building. The regular school work was the same, but the noise of carpenters and masons, and the dust from the falling walls of the old building, and fresh earth brought in for the new, seemed almost unbearable at times. But from the chaos slowly and steadily rose the College building, and by July 16th the

~~the~~ last workman was dismissed, and enough of the building finished to warrant the dividing of the school in the Autumn. And now for one term the work of each department has been carried on separately, in its own respective building. We anticipate great benefit from this more thorough organization. Already better work is being done in each department with less labor and inconvenience. A very warm affection exists between the girls, and there are smiles and waving of hands, and nodding of heads, from the upstairs windows, besides visits on Saturdays, and by special permission at other times.

One new C.E. Society has been formed in the Preparatory department, namely, the "Intermediate Society", composed of the largest of the Preparatory girls, which holds its meetings on the same evening, - Saturday, as the Senior Society of the College. Our Junior Society holds its meetings on each Wednesday afternoon. Both the ~~Junior~~ Intermediate and the Junior Society have been intensely interested in the Rug weaving industry for the orphan children of India. They have contributed more for foreign Missions this year than ever before. The Juniors, especially, decided to deny themselves the cakes which their Mothers insist on buying for them, if they might, instead, send the money to the India famine orphans. I anticipated a double benefit from their self denial, more money for India, and more rest for the little ~~ones~~ 'over-loaded stomachs. But the fond parents were so affected by the generosity of their children that the next Saturday a double portion of goodies was sent in as a reward for their unselfishness. There have been some petty ailments occasioned by this over feeding every time they are allowed a Saturday's holiday at home, but, excepting these and a few cases of small pox, we have had no serious illness in school.

This year we have enjoyed a special treat in a number of lectures given to both schools. Mr.Lyon,Editorial Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., gave a series of talks on the Life of our Lord as given in the gospel of Mark. Dr.Ellen Lyon,of the Methodist Mission,gave a very helpful lecture on Hygeine,and Dr.Kate Woodhull gave a lecture on Temperance, dwelling with emphasis on the injury done to the body by the habit of smoking. Chinese women are addicted to this habit as well as men,and our girls are subject to this temptation,especially at the Chinese New Year,when it is considered a great breach of etiquette not to offer the pipe to your lady callers,and also to smoke with them. Many forms of temptation surround our young people,but the possibilities of their development into noble womanhood and manhood make our work for them most interesting and dear. The prevailing spirit of the school has been to make the most of the opportunities given. The large majority of our girls are from Christian families. Eleven united with the church during the year.

Three Girls'Day Schools and two Bible Women have also been in my care during the year. These Day Schools have gathered 35 girls in regular attendance. The schools are usually held in the homes of Christian families,and taught by girls who have studied at our boarding schools. The children come from heathen homes mostly,but their parents are willing to have them taught Christian books,and attend church and Sunday School. The Bible women report good opportunities in their house to house visitations.

Respectfully submitted,

Elsie M. Garretson

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Respectfully submitted,

Olive M. Quantes

Rec'd from Rec'd 1903

Report of J. E. Walker, 60.

Shaowu, Fuchien, China, April 6, 1903.

Rev. Judson Smith, D. D.
Secretary A. B. C. F. M.
Boston, Mass.

Dera Dr. Smith;-

In regard to the affairs of the Shaowu Station for 1902 so far as they came under my supervision I would report as follows.

At the beginning of the year it was found necessary to remove preacher Jao (Niau) from the city of Kuang-chai (Kuong-ts'a). The worse charges against him were not sustained, but enough was proven to show that his usefulness as a preacher was at an end. We put him in charge of the boy's day school at the East Gate, Shaowu, which is an important position; but here also, after teaching for a few months, he left his post. Toward the close of the Chinese year he expressed contrition for his conduct, and we are giving him another trial with the school, so far with hopeful results.

Yao Shi-hsu,(Iau Shi-su) who had been preacher at Hsia-yang)Ha-iong) for a few years resigned from the work of the ministry, came to Shaow, engaged in business and studied English, but also preached quite regularly on Sundays, and taught in the Boys Boarding school.

Two theologs, Chang Ying-shing (Tiong In-hen) and Tang Tsen-fu (Têng Tsèng-fu) were diverted from their studies to act as colporteurs of the Scotch National Bible Soc., and disposed of nearly 4000 portions of the Gospels and Acts, 1500 booklets, and about 6000 sheet tracts. All this was very helpful to the work. Near the end of the year Mr. Têng found his way into a region about 18 miles beyond Kuang-chai, (and 40 miles from Shaowu) where there had been some interest which seemed

to pass away when Mr. Jao was misbehaving. Mr. Têng succeeded in reviving the interest, and was invited by the converts to be their preacher this year. He is deficient in education, and past middle age, but I am letting him try it as preacher this year at that place.

Mr. Chang Hu-ch'ing (Tiong Fuei-k'en) who has for years past rendered very valuable service as a traveling preacher, was ordained as an Evangelist, March 6th. This has added to the responsibility put upon him, and has enabled him to take the place of a missionary in touring to a good degree. The best of our converts, when entrusted with power, will do things that we deplore; but, if of two evils we are to choose the less, we made no mistake in ordaining this man.

One case of trouble which took some time and care, the winter and spring, a year ago, was that of a man imprisoned on the false charge of having so injured a man that he died. In fact the man died of consumption, soon after getting into trouble over the theft by him or some of his, of grain from a field; and the Christian had some official connection with the settlement of the case. He had money, and the man's death afforded a pretext; and so out of spite and covetousness the attempt was made to blackmail the Christian. Had he not been a Christian the other local authorities would have defended him; but as it was we had to come to his rescue. He suffered financial loss, but with our help escaped the more serious consequences of such an accusation. Too often here the accused is held guilty till he has proved his innocence, i. e. been relieved of all the money that can be squeezed out of him.

Another case, taken up by Pastor Kan (Kon) was that of the son of a well-to-do Christian, whom blacklegs had enticed to gamble till he was heavily in debt; and then they, relying on their position as men of local authority, attempted to collect the debts from the father. Pastor Kan interposed in his behalf; and, as the then prefect was an upright man, was getting on well with the case; but a new prefect came in who ran the prefecture "wide open", and the blacklegs came near getting the best of the contest.

There was another case where a young man forced himself at night into the bed room of a young widow, the daughter-in-law of a Christian. Not finding her in, he helped himslef to some of her clothes; and when this was discovered, the village authorities fined him $10. A sickly mother who had been very poorly cared for by him, died a few days after this, her death apparently being hastened by the trouble that the son had got the family into. Her death gave the pretext for blackmail, and so the father-in-law was bled to the extent of $70. The young man had a foster-brother in the Magistrate's yamen, and had not one of our preachers interposed, and incidentally got a little help from me, it would have been $300 or $400 instead of $70."Have all the workers of iniquity no knowledge, who eat up my people as bread." The man who has been preacher at Yang-k'ou (Iong-k'eu) for many years is not a man of superior talents or education, and is not equal to the present needs of the position. We directed him to remove to Hsia Yang (Ha-iong) ten miles down the river from Yang-k'ou; but he did not do so: and we withheld our share of his pay. But just at this

juncture a number of men from the district of Shun-ch'ang (Shuin-ch'ong) ten miles above Yang-k'ou, invited him to hold services at that city on alternate Sabbaths, and he did so. They also paid him enough so that he could dispense for the time with any help from us. But toward the close of the summer, he wrote me that the Shun-ch'ang Magistrate had threatened to close the chapel at Shun-ch'ang; and the Magistrate wrote to our Consul that a so-called American Board chapel at Shun-ch'ang was taking in doubtful characters at so much a head, and harboring criminals. The facts are about thus. In May there was a riot at Shun-ch'ang over the manner in which a new tax was being levied; and among others two prominent men were involved by being falsely accused by a third prominent man (who bore them a grudge) of complicity in the riot. A third man was also accused of a share in the riot, because he had told the Magistrate to his face that there would be trouble if he persisted in his wrong course. These three men were leaders in inviting the preacher to hold services at Shun-ch'ang; and thanks to his help, they escaped serious harm. The preacher really had no business to meddle in the matter. The Methodists have had a chapel in Shun-ch'ang for about 30 years; but their preacher rightly refused to meddle in this matter, and thereby angered some of the Methodist Christians. But I knew nothing of all this till it was over with. I had some suspicions, however, and in June I gave the Methodists an opportunity to make objections; but some of their preachers had themselves done things which in my judgment had tied their own tongues. I hope that here after there may be a better un-

derstanding to the mutual benefit of both Missions.

An account of the riot appeared in a Chinese Church Monthly, issued by the Methodist Press at Foochow, very much to the annoyance of the Shun-ch'ang Magistrate; and several Christian literary men who held positions in the Shun-ch'ang Military Yamen ~~at Shun-ch'ang~~ have been discharged from their position; ostensibly because a time-limit (which does not exist) had expired; but in truth it was partly through the spite of the Magistrate who thought they had furnished the account of the riot, and partly because certain covetous officers wanted to have vacant positions to sell to new incumbents.

At Kuang-chai a Christian, a manager in the Salt Office has been deprived of his place, through having excited the enmity of the authorities by his sympathy with the Christians, and with others in the wrongs which they suffered. They also feared that he would expose their nefarious practices; and so they got rid of him.

A Christian butcher at Kuang-chai has suffered imposition. The officials have attempted to exact from him contributions of flesh or of money for the official sacrifices to Confucius &c, the same as they used to do before he became a Christian. Other butchers at Kuang-chai have joined the Catholica, who make free use of foreign power in dealing with the Chinese authorities; and this obliges the latter to provide for the sacrifices out of their own pockets, as legally they ~~are obliged~~ ought to do, or else exact more from the Protestant butcher.

The Romanists have increased rapidly in numbers, this past year because of the use which they make of foreign power. One of their new

adherents, when asked by a Protestant friend why he had joined the Romanists, replied "Your sect is of no use; it has no power. But the Romanists can take a man right out of the jaws of the Yamen."

A peculiar case occurred here near the end of the year. Two rival timber companies had a dispute over certain rafts of timber; and one company claimed English backing while the other claimed Japanese backing. So the Magistrate called in our Shaowu Pastor Yao to advise and arbitrate; and by his help secured an amicable settlement of the case.

In the Spring of 1902 we opened a chapel at a town named Borderhead, about 18 miles east from Shaowu, and on the dividing line between Shaowu and the district of Kien-yang (Kien-iong) It is half in one county and half in the other. There was opposition to our renting, but not enough to keep us out. Most of the Christians, however, reside in the Kien-yang part of the place, and are encountering some opposition which it is difficult for us to deal with. Some influential men are saying "The Shoawu church must keep out of Kien-yang!" But if the Christians are well-behaved they will not be likely to meet serious trouble. Taking the whole field, there has not been much direct, open persecution; and in fact there has rather been need of watchfulness on our part to guard against a wrong use of the name and influence of the church.

For several years past the various and widely separated out-stations of the Shaowu field have received but a tithe of the oversight that was desirable. From the spring of 1898 till the coming of the Hinmans, Bements, and Mr. Walker late in the Autumn of 1899 there

were no foreigners at Shaowu; and at this time Mr. Walker found little time for touring before he and the Hinmans returned in March to Foochow, whither they were followed by the Bements in May. Then the troublous times kept all away till the following March, giving another year without touring among the out-stations. In the Spring of 1901 Dr. Bement and her sister Miss Frances, Dr. Bliss, Miss Walker and Mr. Walker could spend only two months at Shaowu; and then in May went down to Foochow and were there till Oct.1st. Our journeying back and forth gave some opportunity for supervising the work along the river; but this was only a part of the field, and by no means the most needy part. Returning again to Shaowu in October, various things detained me there so that I could do little touring till the second week in December. Again in 1902 from Jan 1 to March 19 my time was taken up with various matters at Shaowu, such as Annual Meeting &c with the Chinese preachers, station meetings, making out annual report and tabular view, and visits to important points within a day's journey of Shaowu.

March 20, 1902 I came to the sub-district town of Old Head-street which is the center of a very fine farming region, but a place where the truth has as yet got but little hold. Evangelist Chang and I had a good ~~opportunity~~ audience in the evening, beside opportunities to converse with those who seemed to be interested. But we could only touch the surface; and we had no preacher to send there, nor did the time seem ripe for this. The people there seem coarser and more sordid than in other parts of the Shaowu field. Saturday and Sunday we spent at Chu-~~lou(Chu Kiau) and found things on a~~

k'eu, and found things encouraging and discouraging mixed together. We had a Sunday audience of 70 men and 20 women, and received three men to the church. Here Rev. Chang performed his first services as an ordained minister. The Christians had formed a plan of securing for a chapel certain premises of moderate size; but the Sunday audiences had become so large that this plan had to be abandoned.

Monday we went to the shire city of T'ai-ning (T'ai-nen) where five men and two women were received to the church. The work here has been in charge of a lay preacher who supports himself and family in part by peddling. He has a brother who is a Roman Catholic and derives more benefit, secular, from his religion than does his zealous Protestant brother. At New Village 17 miles west of T'ai-ning we spent a part of Tuesday and all of Wednesday, and received two men to the church. We were accompanied by Huang Tao-chen (Uong T'au-chin), a theolog whose mother lives at New Bridge and provides the chapel rent free. It was five miles beyond this place that in 1894 Huang Tao-chen was beaten by a mob which also threatened Mrs. Walker and myself; and then after the mob had dispersed, we had a communion service in an upper room and received his mother to the church. At that time there was nothing at New Bridge; now there is a wide awake little church there.

From New Bridge we went southward two days' journey to the shire city of Chien-ning (Kien-nen) where Huang Tao-chen has a sister whose husband he has won to Christ. This man has a lucrative position in the Salt Office, but had been a gambler and spendthrift till his conver-

sion. Now he and his wife are doing liberal things for the church at Chien-ning. A few years ago the work took a start here in a rather confused manner. There was much chaff mixed in with the wheat, i. e. persons seeking secular benifit rather than spiritual life. But the troubles of 1900 sifted out most of the chaff. Yet something of the old leaven remained; and we emphasized the spiritual side of Christianity over and over again. We had full audiences on the Sabbaths and on the evenings of Friday to Monday. I made my first visit to this city with Mr. Woodin and Dr. Osgood in 1873; and a brief one again with Dr. Osgood a year later. My third visit came in the spring of 1895, and was a trying one, with little apparently to encourage. But my last visit showed a wonderful change, very little of due directly to the work of any foreign missionary. Yet the springing up of a work like this four days' journey from Shaowu shows how widely a missionary's indirect influence may work.

From Chien-ning we went down river about 70 miles to the shire city of Tsiang-lo (Tsiong-lo) where a tough problem awaited us. There is at this palce a Mr. Yang (Iong) who called himself an American Board Christian, and got together a number of followers. But I could not but view the whole thing with suspicion. I had a visit from him early in the year, and spent two hours refusing him help in various secular matters, and trying to make him comprehend what our place and aim are in China. He and his adherents had a chapel at which they wished us to lodge; but we went to an inn. We spent four

days at Tsiang-lo and labored hard to set the adherents right on the nature of Christianity. Our host at the inn called himself a Christian, and pointed with pride to two or three nice little children which his concubine had borne him since he began to worship God. Oh such darkness! A certain Mr. Ung at Tsiang-lo had been an adherent with Mr. Yang; but the two men had quarrelled, and Mr. Ung had headed a split which called in the Methodists. They communicated with me as to what a bad man Mr. Yang was; and I could only reply that I had not found him quite so black as I had feared, and that I believed Mr. Ung to be fully as bad a man as Mr. Yang. We had one of our theologs cut short his studies and locate at Tsiang-lo last summer. But Mr. Yang had been deriving some income from his leadership which ceased when our preacher went there, while he himself was treated only as kindly as his dubious reputation and conduct would permit. Mr. Ung was recieved into full membership by the Methodists, and of course Mr. Yang is disaffected toward our preacher, who is a kindly, peacable man and is sorely troubled over the situation.

In 1901 Mr. Yang went to a city about 40 miles south of Tsiang-lo, and opened a chapel, and gathered adherents at so much a head. The London Mission Missionaries wrote to our Mission about it; and we disowned the affair. They reported this to the Magistrate, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Yang. What the outcome will be at Tsiang-lo remains to be seen. I had hoped that the division there might be the splitting off of the better from the worse; but it seems not so to be.

Coming across the country 70 miles from Tsiang-lo to Shaowu we found much to encourage by the way. It is marvelous how widely little rootlets of Christian influence are spreading over the whole face of the country.

Next in the latter part of April I went fifty miles down the river to Shui-k'ou chai, one of our older out-stations, and then 6 miles inland to a village where certain parties were eager to be acknowledged as believers, but more anxious seemingly for help in secular matters. One man especially claimed that he was persecuted, but we more than suspected a private quarrel. From there we went 15 miles to Jen-shou (Nin-sheu), a sub-district, where is a chapel opened by a few Christians, cash-down liberals. There seems to be a touch of the secular advantage here, but nothing pronounced along that line. They were rather severely tested in 1900. We received three men to the church.

Six mile father on was another fine large farming center and market town in which was the home of one of these Christians. After a night there with a good audience in the evening, we went on back to the first village, and gave them solid doses of the truth, which they did not find quite to their taste. They wanted secular power, and we preached meekness. Continuing on the next day we passed through several villages where was a little interest, and came back to Shui-k'ou chai. Then next we went ten miles to another farming and market center where there was said to be some learners; but we found only a chapel. Since that visit, however things there have looked up a little .

In May I took another trip, first to Kuang-chai, and then a days' journey beyond to a mountain village, a new place, where were a few learners. We had an evening service with them with a good audience of their neighbors. Then we went on into the next Province, Kiang-si, to the shire city of Hsin-ch'eng (Sen-shin). Back in 1898 there were 1500 persons in this region enrolled as adherents; but after persecution in 1899, I could only find a few tens. But last May things were even worse. At the city all who had called themselves by our name had joined in with another set who called themselves Methodists; and they had a chapel, but held no meetings, seemed in fact to be only a mutual protection club. The previous winter they had had a visit from a Chinaman who claimed to be a Methodist pastor, but according to accounts was either a pretender or else a wolf in sheeps clothing. Certain acquaintances of Evangelist Chang at Hsin-ch'eng complained to him that the Christians there were not like those at Shaowu, but combined to brow-beat and oppress. A short days journey beyond Hsin-ch'eng brought us to the home of one of our pupils in the Boy's School His father and the father-in-law of Huang Tao-chen who lived in a neighboring village showed some genuine interest in the truth. I was sick; but Ev. Chang and theolog Huang put in some vigorous work and were a little encouraged by the outlook. At another large village nearer Shaowu where we had found a few learners in December of 1899, we found nothing this time; but had I been well enough for a longer stay I believe that we would have found more life that was apparent on the surface.

I have gone thus minutely in to these matters because of the widehess of the field, and the variety and difficulty of the problems which face us. Manifestly there is need of a vigorous, well trained worker, a man in the prime of life, with well ripened judgment and good command of the language, to give his whole time to the oversight of these out-stations. Yet if there were two of him he would not be able to cover the ground thoroughly, and there is not even one.

Mr. Beard visited many of these out-stations last winter with very helpful results. His tour took in several new and important points to which I have never yet been; but he could not visit Jen-shou Hsin-ch'eng nor Border Street. He had to work through an interpreter, with no previous intimacy with the workers or the field. But the truth forcibly set forth, and re-inforced by a vigorous example of push and self sacrifice, supplied the influences mainly needed. Under present circumstances our Chinese workers are subjected to various distracting influences both from within and from without, and the principal need is to keep calling them back to the one essential feature of their work, the one deep need of both the church and the people about it.

As one means to this end we wish to hold quarterly meetings of all our Christian workers; but we meet with many hinderances. Last year we appointed one for the last week in June; but we were compelled to leave for Foochow about the middle of June. The Chinese however held the meeting and made a success of it. But no other one was held in 1902. This was partly because I sent Evangelist Chang and Pastor

Kon with ten of the theologs to Foochow to attend the yearly religious gathering of the workers in that field. To most of them it was an event in their lives; and they were greatly benefit even though some of them understood quite imperfectly the Foochow dialect. They went down, 250 miles, by boat, but most of them footed it a good part of the way back. Rev. Chang and theolog Huang Tao-chen, walking polyglots of local dialects, accompanied Mr. Beard on his way up, and through most of his touring in the Shaowu field.

The theologs pursued their studies, somewhat intermittently, under the tuition of Rev. Yao, the Shaowu pastor, with help from me when at home and well enough; and now for better or worse they are sent forth into a wide harvest field. For better we confidently expect, though it was not in our power to give them the training we could have wished.

The year opened with the Boy's Boarding School under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Hinman assisted by Miss Walker and by Mr. Liu K'ung-p'i (Lau Kung-pek) a recent graduate of Foochow College, though Mrs. Hinman could do little but lie and suffer. Yet her presence was a help. From the Middle of June till our return in the autumn the school was closed, but opened again the 3rd of Nov with twenty odd pupils in cramped quarters, Mrs. Bliss, Miss Walker, Mr. Ding Ming-siu and myself being the teachers. Of the 25 pupils 19 paid all their board in money and five paid one half in work. Several of these students are members of the church, and nearly all are connected with C. E. Societies. One student had to be dropped at the end of the year because of immoral conduct. But so far as we could judge the moral and religious

condition of the school has been good. Physically the pupils have derived much benefit from the military drill, under a foreign-drilled Chinese officer now located in Shaowu. It has robbed them of the conventional classical stoop of the Chinese scholar, but has given them better health and a more manly bearing.

The interest of the Christians all over the Shaowu field in the Building for the Boy's Boarding School continues unabated. The Chinese have paid in a little over $700, silver, which is as much for them as $7000, gold would be for Americans. About $1000, silver, is promised or paid in from other sources; and a good beginning has been made on a building to accommodate about 80 students.

To sum up the general features of the work.

Here at the city, East Gate, there have been large audiences and steady growth. At the North gate in connection with the Girl's Boarding School, there have been at times large audiences on the Sabbath, and good attendance at all times. At the South Gate there have been good audiences and steady growth. There has been no regular preacher at the South Gate. One of the colporteurs, and the school teacher who taught a large school, have resided in the chapel, and some of the theologs have lived in that neighborhood and helped on the good work. There were three day-schools in the city and one at the East Gate suburb.

At Kuang-chai, 25 miles up the river from Shaowu, there has been no preacher in charge, but the recently discharged manager in the Salt Office, and old has rendered good service.

At T'ie-lo hsiang, 12 miles east from Shaowu, there has been a preacher, and a day school.

At ~~Street~~ Border Head a few miles beyond T'ie-lo Hsiang, a chapel has been opened in charge of a preacher, a very moderate, unmarried man.

At K'u-shan, 12 miles S. W. of Shaowu in a fine farming region the members have begun to contribute toward the preacher's salary, giving about one fourth. A day-school has also been maintained at this place.

At Hsia Wang-t'ang (Ha long-t'ong 下黄堂 four miles from Shaowu), regular Sabbath Services have been maintained by Pastor Yao of Shaowu, assisted by theologs and others. Occasional services have also been held in the region beyond, between this place and T'ie-lo Hsiang.

At the important center of Old Head Street, a Christian school has been maintained. This place is about 25 miles S.S.W. from Shaowu, in the center of a farming and paper making district.

At Chu-k'ou, thirty-five miles south of Shaowu, a preacher has ~~been located~~ resided; and a school has been maintained a part of the year. There have been good audiences and some growth.

At the city of T'ai-ning there has been growth, under the care of a lay-preacher, assisted by the Chu-k'ou preacher. The place is 10 miles beyond Chu-k'ou.

At Hsin-ch'iao (New Bridge) there have been some additions, though no preacher has been in charge. It is about 15 miles west of Chu-k'ou, and in a wild region that produces much timber.

At Kien-ning Hsien, ~~about~~ 80 miles or more from Shaowu, there has been no preacher in charge. But there has been much interest under the leadership of a recently converted Manager in the Salt Office. He and others have subscribed liberally for a chapel, and have secured a suitable site, which they have enclosed, and are about to build on.

At Tsiang-lo, about Seventy miles down the river from Kien-ning and about the same distance across the country from Shaowu, a preacher has been located a part of the year. The situation is perplexing and trying, but by no means hopeless. The Methodist Mission has also begun work in Tsiang-lo.

At Shun-ch'ang, seventy miles down the river from Shaowu, (also ~~and~~ 30 miles down the other branch from Tsiang-lo) a chapel has been opened, and services maintained through most of the year. The work was opened by an elderly preacher under circumstances which we could hardly approve; but there seems to be genuine interest there, as well as self-interest on the part of some. The Methodists opened work at this place (30 years ago) before we began at Yang-k'ou or Shaowu.

At Shui-k'ou Chai, 50 miles down the river from Shaowu, the preacher in charge has done good work. A day school has been maintained; and the members have increased their contributions to the preacher's salary.

Jen-shou is 21 miles East of Shui-k'ou Chai across the mountains, or 25 miles by level road; I visited it for the first time this year; but the Shui-k'ou preacher makes monthly visits. There is

also a lay preacher at this place.

At Na-k'ou, half way between Shaowu and Shui-k'ou Chai, a preacher has been stationed. There is a good plant here; but the work has not advanced as we could wish. It has some pronounced opponents among the leading men. The Yang-chin k'êng pastor is to make this place his head quarters the coming year as it is more central.

At Yang-k'ou 80 miles down the river from Shaowu, the members have put several hundred dollars into a school building adjoining the church. There has been more harmony than in past years.

This place is a center for several promising points from 3 to 12 miles away. Stone Creek Mouth is the only one I have visit, which is ~~three~~ 4 miles up the river toward Shun-ch'ang. Two or three other points were visited by Mr. Beard on his late tour; and he was much pleased with what he found.

Hsia-yang, 10 miles down the river from Yang-k'ou is a very important center. There was a school a part of the year; also a man in charge whose has ~~[illegible]~~ never had training as a preacher, yet has done good work in that region for several years past. There has been growth at this point.

~~Chiai~~ Chiai-p'ing is nearly 120 miles from Shaowu, and a dozen or more miles off the direct road via Yang-k'ou to Foochow. Here we have a church of twenty odd members, many of them converted vegetarians. The work is in charge of an untrained but earnest man who knows their mountain dialect. They seem very earnest.

At Yang-chin K'eng, about 18 miles S.S.E. from Shaowu, the pastor has been burdened with the wolrdly affairs of the church members. Thus over $1000, silver, taxes has passed through his hand The tax office seems to be run in such a way as to discourage the farmers from coming to Shaowu to pay their taxes, the object of this being to provide places for a set of tax-gatherers. But the Christian farmers about Yang-chin K'eng hand their taxes over to Pastor Kan, who, being a siu-tsai or first degree man, pays in the proper amount and secures the receipts without any squeezing. But it is an onerous addition to his duties. There was no school at this place last year; but $50 odd were invested in an additional building.

Pastor Kan's field extends a number of miles on every side; at about its farthest point, 10 miles, S.E. at a large village named Nan-pao the members have raised $178, and invested this sum in a chapel. Including this sum, the total contributions in this field for last year amount to $416.90, which is as much for them as $4000 would be for a church at home to raise.

The work in our Switzerland, the R-shi Tu mountains, has gone on prosperously with one preacher, and three school teachers; but one of the teacher's died after he had taught only a short time. This station gets more visits from the foreign workers and visitors than do other parts, because of its grand scenery, and its cool air in mid-summer. The field is a broad one, and one where we can go in hot weather, and incidentally have good oversight of the work.

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With the return of Rev. & Mrs. Hinman to Shaowu at the beginning of the year the work of building a house for them was undertaken. As Dr. Bliss did not consider the premises purchased for this purpose in 1900 a sanitary location for a house, other premises were purchase at a very reasonable rate, and on these the erection of a house was begun. Mrs. Hinman's continued ill health compelled the Hinmans to finally sever their connection with the Shaowu station; but in the Autumn the work on the house was continued in hopes that when the house was completed the folks to live in it would also be at hand.

The commodious one story dispensary for Dr Bennett has been completed. One corner of it is two-story. The foundations for a good two-story brick building for the Girl's Boarding School were laid, last spring; and last autumn the foundations and the basement of the brick building for the Boy's Boarding School were constructed.

The end of the year found the new house being pushed forward.

We had feared a serious deficit; but owing to the decline in the price of silver and some outside help, the discrepancy between appropriations and expenditures was but small.

J. E. Walker.

Shaowu, March 24. 1903.

Skaowu, Rec'd May 21.

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Shaowu, March 27, 1903.

Report of Miss J. C. Walker for the year ending January 28, 1903

The Christian women of Shaowu have formed themselves into two Christian Endeavor Societies. One society usually meets at the North Gate Girl's School, and the other at the East Gate Church. The North Gate Society has just organized under Miss Bement. The other one, here at the East Gate, has had sixteen active members during the last year. A number of new ones are soon to join. They are certainly an active society; for they adopted the plan while I was away last summer of not only meeting at eachothers' homes, and so giving their heathen neighbors a chance to hear the truth; but they have also gone to the homes of those who were friendly or interested, one time walking as far as three miles to a country village to hold their meeting. Twelve of the members were present at that meeting. Most of these women also came three afternoons in the week for Bible Study, while others study at home.

There should be two young women who could give all their time to Woman's Work ing the cities and towns about us, where so many of our women have but a faint idea of what the God is whom they and their families worship. Some of these women have begun to study the Bible; but there are so many more who have not, while those who have, soon get discouraged if no one comes around to explain, encourage and help them along

The Christian women of Shaoxu have formed themselves into a Christian Endeavor Society. Our society usually meets at the North Gate Girls' School, and the oldest of the East Gate Church. The North Gate Society has just organized under this header, but one, here at the East Gate, has had sixteen active members for the last year. A number of new ones are soon to join. They are certainly an active society; for they adopted the plan while away that member of not only meeting at neighbors' homes, as giving their neighbors a chance to hear the truth; but they have also gone to the homes of those who were friendly interested, one time walking as far as three miles to a country village to hold their meeting. Twelve of the members were present at that meeting. Most of these women also went three afternoons in the week for Bible Study, while others studied at home.

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A number of the women who have been studying here the past year have just gone out to distant cities with their husbands, who were theologs last year and are preachers now. There are now many from distant places who are asking that they may come and study; but we have no place where they can live together, and so study to advantage. Some will pay their own way if I will only let them come. One of these is the daughter of an official, and another is a widow with her son.

When we first returned after the trouble, we found the little children quite at home in our church. They even played around the pulpit during service, or chased up and down the aisles. Now in the morning they sit together on the front seat or with their parents. In the afternoon fifty of them meet me in our back yard where we have a good time Sunday school. The yard is still large enough to hold us, but on rainy days we find it hard to all crowd on to the porch. One rainy Sunday I seriously contemplated going around the house to get to the other side of my class. I finally found a way through the house. How the little folks and their parents wish for a kinder garten! Since you friends at home know it's the surest investment you can make in Christian work - the work with the children - why don't some of you make it.

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Report of Miss Frances K. Bement on the Shaowu Girl's Boarding School. 1902-03

The Girl's School at the North Gate numbered twenty-seven boarders while eighteen smaller ones made a nice little day school in the same compound, and all enjoyed the same play ground. Of the twenty-seven boarders ~~all~~ every girl but one professed a belief in Jesus as ~~their~~ her Savior. The girls showed real growth in earnestness and Christian character. The older ones proved a real help to the younger ones. They studied Arithmetic, Geography, the Chinese Classics, Old Testament History, the Psalms, the Gospels; and the older one, who had previously studied in Foochow, went on with her course as prescribed for the Foochow Girl's College. The one who graduated the previous year proved a great help in the school, as well as in the dispensary, where she worked every forenoon.

One of the girls walked fifty miles to come to the school, and promises to be a bright pupil, having read before ten years of age the whole Bible from the first chapter of Genesis to the last chapter of Revelation, which requires the knowledge of more characters than most missionaries have.

Sunday services were held in an old house, built over two hundred years ago, on the site bought for the Girl's School. The girls saved and earned by sewing, $15, which they gave toward building a chapel to take the place of this unsightly building which should be torn down before it falls. The chapel would not only furnish a place of worship for the Boarding School and the

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day schools, but for all the people who live at or near the North Gate.

At the end of the school year a very interesting thank offering meeting was held when each girl told of something for which she was thankful as she made her offering.

At Christmas the girls, carrying out the idea that it is a time to make others happy rather than a time to expect gifts, went in a body to the South Gate Chapel, and had some very pleasant exercises for the day school there, when each of the day school pupils received some little gift. The girls seemed really happy to be able to this little, and showed that they are really learning the meaning of "Love seketh not her own"

During vacation the girls did personal work in and near their homes; even the younger ones went out and taught some of the women in neighboring villages afew Bible verses and how to pray.

We are looking for an appropriation for the school building that its erection may be pushed this year.

A teacher's Institute was held for the day school teachers, lasting one week. Some touring was done, and many visits were made to the day schools by Miss Walker and Miss Bement who were in charge of the day schools. We saw progress and some very good work done; but we can not expect the best work until we have teachers who have been trained in the mission schools.

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Rec'd June 2 1903.

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Report of the Shaowu Medical Work for men, for the Year ending January 28, 1903.

E. L. Bliss M. D. Physician in Charge.

During the past year building and other business matters have prevented the physician in charge from giving his whole attention to the medical work. The necessity of economizing his time and strength has led to the attempt to limit the dispensary patients to such as really need the care of a physician or are too poor to pay for medicines. With limited appropriations and limited time and strength it seemed wiser to give thorough treatment to a smaller number who appreciated it than to give partial treatment to a larger number by including those who come to us merely as a matter of economy. Those who simply need some simple medicine and can pay for it are sent to the neighboring drug store, kept by a Chinese physician trained by us.

This physician, Iau Shi-lung, shows a way in which the medical work may help the evangelistic work to be self-sustaining. By diligence and wise investment he has made the small profits of his drug store accumulate until now, for a Chinaman, fairly well ~~onto~~ he is to do. He evidently looks upon himself as the Lord's steward and believes that his money has been entrusted to him to use in the Lords service.

Last year he contributed liberally towards building the Boy's Boarding School, and expended nearly one hundred dollars Mexican

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to complete the East Gate Church beside other benevolences. This year he has assumed the support of one preacher and his family, and has offered two hundred dollars Mexican toward the expenses of the theological class. If he had ability as a preacher he would gladly serve in that capacity every Sunday.

This is the ideal which we should hold before us in the training of our medical students, of whom there have been three under instruction the past year. When they go out from us they should become self-supporting Christian workers, advancing the kingdom by life and word and money.

We have endeavored to make the medical work an evangelistic agency. Every day, before the dispensing is begun, a short service is held in the waiting room. As this is on the main thorough fare of the city, many drop in beside the patients, and thus afford the opportunity of sowing seeds of gospel truth in hearts entirely heathen.

This year the number of visits upon patients at their homes have not been recorded. At the dispensary there have been 1900 treatments of new patients and 3350 return visits making a total of 5250 treatments. Not until late in the year were the repairs of the hospital completed so the number of inpatients was small. Twenty-eight of the most pressing cases were received, for whom 190 dressings were done.

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Report of the Medical Work of the W. B. M. I at Shaowu for 1902, Dr. Lucy P. Bement Physician in charge.

The head quarters of the Medical Work of the W. B. M. I. in the Shaowu prefecture was moved into the city about the middle of February, 1902, although the Dispensary was not finished till the beginning of 1903. As soon as the people learned that there was to be a dispensary here, and that there was already a doctor here, the patients began coming; and a very lively interest was shown which has not abated throughout the year.

The patients were first seen in an old Chinese house afterward used by the Girl's Boarding School. Then a woodshed was built back of what was intended for the dispensary, and the patients were seen there for several months, until one room in the dispensary was inclosed and had a roof over it when they were seen in this room

The middle of June it was deemed best that the missionaries should go to Foochow for the hot season, and the work was closed for three months. Upon returning to the work in September the patients flocked to the dispensary, 50, 60, and 75 a day. In the first month after returning to Shaowu, an unhealthy month, I saw 1208 patients. Of these 1110 were seen in the dispensary, and 98 in their homes.

The dispensary was open every morning, and I visited patients in their homes in the afternoons. I had many calls to go to distant villages, but could go to none excepting those which I could

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reach and return from the same afternoon. The Bible woman was at the dispensary mornings, and talked with the women as they waited their turn to be interviewed by the doctor and receive their medicines or treatment, whatever it might be; and when quite a numbe had gathered, the baby organ was brought out and a little service held. A portion of Scripture was read with a few words of explanation, a prayer and a hymn.

During the nine months of 1902 in which the work was open here, I saw 5677 patients, 245 new, and 3222 old. Of this number 296 were seen in their homes, the rest at the dispensary.

During the year I had twenty obstetrical cases. These of course were all seen in their homes as there is no hospital here for women, if they had wanted to come to one. One patient I was called to, they said " Come quickly; it is very urgent; the patient is already dead." It was only a few doors a way; but before I reached the house, we met a man saying " You need not come, she has come back to life. We do not need you." Another patient to whom I was called, had been unconscious some time following post-partem hemorage. I found her in the front of the shop, unconscious, propped up in bed, perfectly straight, by two women and any number of cotton beds, and from 100 to 200 people in and around the shop to see what was going on. I finally succeeded in clearing out the people, and in getting the woman restored to consciousness. Giving her milk and stimulants for a few days, she made a perfect recovery,

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Rec'd June 27, 1903

Mission Report.
By C. Hartwell.

FOOCHOW CITY STATION 1903-04

Foreign Workers. Mr.and Mrs.Peety Mr.and Mrs.Gardner, Dr.Woodhull, Miss Woodhull, Miss Brown, Dr.Stryker, Miss Wiley, Miss Osborne, Mr.and Mrs.Hartwell, from October to the end of the year.

Native Workers. One ordained pastor, 10 unordained preachers, 25 teachers men, 13 women teachers, 9 Bible women, and 5 other helpers, making a total of 63 native helpers.

In connection with the 11 churches and chapels were 9 organized churches, with 528 communicants, 49 of whom were added during the year. The number of adherents reported is 1155, with an average sabbath attendance of 923. There were 12 Sunday schools with a reported membership of 698.

EDUCATION. There was one College with 130 students, 50 in the higher department and 80 in the lower. 4 women medical students and 6 kindergarten do. One Bible Woman's Training School with 27 women pupils. 26 other schools with a total of 628 pupils including 72 women in women's classes, and 113 girls in the day schools.

The Native Contributions for the year were $4363.43 of which ¢799.05 was for church and congregational purposes, $3450.68 for education, $56.50 for buildings, and ¢56.90 missionary money.

In respect to the Peace Street Church, Mr Peet reports 22 additions to the membership, $325.54 contributions during the year. There has been a decided gain in the contributions which have averaged about $1.50 per member, one indication of vigorous life in the church. "The various church activities have been carried on about as usual. The class for enquirers met every Sunday after the close of the Sunday school, and students from the college composed a part of the workers for all who are interested in seeking

the way of salvation." There has been interest in the Sunday school and Christian Endeavor Society, and a steady growth in the church. In the death of Mr. Sing the church met with a loss of a most respected and useful member; his place as leader of the enquirers class and treasurer of the church has been filled by Dr. Ling, who also takes his place as teacher in the college.

Mr. Gardner reports steady improvement in the ten churches at out stations under his care. The candidates for admission to the church have passed better examinations than at any time previous to this year, showing a deeper understanding of the truth in the enquirers, and more pains-taking efforts on the part of the preachers. A most marked improvement is also manifest in listening to the preaching by the hearers. "During a part of the year weekly meetings were held with the preachers for prayer, conference, and Bible study. There has been much Christian activity at some of the chapels. At Kai-nguong-lau the deacons have held a weekly meeting for prayer and conference. They have also looked after the weaker members when absent from Sabbath worship. The church raised enough to support the preacher, and between ten and twenty dollars to put in a building fund which they commenced to collect to provide themselves a chapel. "There has been a marked increase in attendance and in earnestness at both the Gek-puoi-haeng chapel and the one outside the East Gate of the city. At the Water Gate chapel there has been a very business like method in carrying on the work."

There is much need of buying the building at this latter place which is now used for worship. It is large and commodious, well adapted to the various branches of Christian work carried on there. The rent is $120. silver a year and it could be bought probably for $450. gold. The sooner it is bought therefore, the greater the economy.

The West Street chapel is supported by the native Men's Home Missionary Society and Mr.Gardner has had the care of super vision. Contributions came from all the churches in the Foochow field for this object. This year the outlook has been better than heretofore,and we look forward to growth at this chapel.

FOOCHOW COLLEGE.

Mr.Peet,president,Mr.Hodous,vice-President,Mrs.Peet,registrar. Mr.Peet reports,"In 1903 the foreign teaching force was greatly reinforced by the addition of Miss Osborne, who rendered most valuable service along various lines. Under her superintendence the several classes in singing into which the students were divided had daily instruction and made good progress. Never before in the history of the college has so systematic and thorough work been done in instruction in vocal music. A greater part of the English teaching was divided between Miss Osborne and Miss Wiley. The latter also taught algebra,geography and Bible in Chinese. This was a most advantageous change,and contemplates the eventual gradual placing of all the various departments under the direction of some one foreigner who will,among other things, teach the Chinese how to teach. Too much cannot be said in praise of Miss Wiley's consecration to the work of the college and her faithfulness in the discharge of all the duties that have come to her. The president desires to express his sense of appreciation of the help rendered to him personally by Miss Wiley and Miss Osborne. Mr. Hartwell taught one class in Bible history during the autumn. Mrs.Peet has continued to give instruction in the Bible and to perform the duties of registrar,while at the same time managing the monthly Romanized newspaper,reading the greater part of the proofs from the press,assisting in the accounts and in innumerable other ways rendering aid in the work of the college and the press. The

Chinese instructors have for the most part taught as heretofore. The president has taught mental and moral science, political economy, international law, Christian evidences and physics.

In the death of Mr. Sing the College Faculty lost a most efficient member. He had been connected with the school for over thirty years, and was respected by students and teachers alike. "Faithful unto death" may truly be said of him. The June examinations were completed on Friday, the 12th, and on the following Monday, the 15th, came the summons to go up higher. At his funeral in Peace St. church, it was stated that daily at the noon hour he would retire to the church, and on bended knees with audible voice pour forth his soul's yearnings for the conversion of the students. There were ten Chinese teachers in the College besides a large number of student teachers. The students in 1903 numbered 130. Mr. Peet refers again to the need of a person to take charge of the science department.

The spiritual life of the College has been good. Five members joined the church. The various religious activities of the students have been maintained with the same enthusiasm and consecration as in the previous year. The College Y.M.C.A. held its regular meetings Saturday evenings. There were 46 active and 26 associate members. They rented a small room in the neighborhood, fitted it up and held evangelistic services two or three evenings weekly. The evangelistic band, under the superintendence of Mrs. Peet, did Sunday school work in connection with seven dayschools in and about the city. They report 330 children in attendance on these exercises besides some parents and visitors.

Four students graduated at the end of the term in January 1904. The two from the Chinese course go into the Theological Seminary. Of the two from the English course, one remains as teacher in the College, and one goes to Amoy to teach in the school of the London

Mission. There were five members of the class in the English department at the beginning of the year, all church members. In June they all took the Customs examination and passed with credit. Three accepted appointments at once and so only two were left to graduate. These two make the number 49 who, since 1890, from both departments with a whole or partial course, have entered into distinctively Christian work.

The receipts of the College for the year ending Dec.31st, were $3298.68, and the expenditures were $3192.15. Thirtytwo students in the Chinese course received aid of $1. or $1.50 per month towards the expense of their board. Special donations were received during the year from friends in the homeland for the help of needy but worthy students.

EQUIPMENT. THERE was the addition of a four and a half inch equatorial telescope, made by Alvan Clarke Sons, Boston, which will be a great help to both teachers and students. It was the gift of friends who through a period of years, had been accumulating funds for this institution. A donation of $100. gold was received from Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Hinman toward the furnishing of a gymnasium.

Buildings. It is regretfully reported that no new buildings have been erected during the year, in the application of the Harris fund to the uses for which it was sent. But now steps are being taken for the early erection of a recitation hall, which should be ready for occupancy the coming fall. An assembly hall, observatory, and library should follow in quick succession.

The Press connected with the College has furnished some work as self-help for a few of the College students. Its work has grown from year to year, and has done the greater part of the Foochow colloquial printing, including two editions of the New Testament. During the year the press has issued 1,754,152 pages. Its flourishing con-

dition is due in a large measure to the efforts of Mrs.Peet, who has given much time strength and attenton to its development, and it seems necessaryto give attention to provision for its future, that it may do its best work as a Christianizing and civilizing agency.

BIBLE WOMAN'S TRAINING SCHOOL. Miss Woodhull reports, that, "not counting the few who were enrolled and then for one reason or another dropped out, for the first term of 1903, we had a steady attendance of 23 boarders and 4 day pupils. And for the second term 22 boarders and five day pupils." During the first term there were 26 children belonging to the teachers and women in the school, and 24 in the second term.

With a family of over 50, and half of them children, there were many calls ~~many calls,~~ for the doctor to look after the little ones. ~~XXXX~~ In the summer vacation one woman died of the plague.

Of the three women who left at the end of the first term one was an old pupil who came in for a little review study, and was employed the latter part of the year as a Bible woman in a village near the mouth of the Min. A second went to help Mrs.Hubbard, and the third taught a woman's class for Miss Newton.

For over ten years the Life of Christ, prepared according to the chronological arrangement of the four Gospels, has been taught without any printed text book in the Romanized colloquial. Some of the women have beenable to write out copies for themselves. During the summer vacation, this book was printed, and now forms an early introduction to the study of the Gospel History (Blakeslee series) as prepared by Miss Hartwell. ~~It~~ This latter was prepared in the Romanized colloquial from the English and from a translation of it into the mandarin dialect. During the first term of the year, a class of nine women were carried through the first quarter of the (Blakeslee) Gospel History, and they are waiting for the second quarter to be out from the press for use in the first term of 1904.

The last term of the year a good deal of time was spent on what was called a normal class, to practice the women in making their own questions; in reviewing the Life of Christ the women took turns in asking questions. As the station women's classes have only an X afternoon session, four of the teachers comparatively near came into this class. There were eighteen in all. "A sample of these questions and answers were sent to St.Louis. If any of the friends who may attend that exhibition will take the pains to read the English, they will know what kind of work the class is doing."

As a bit of self-support, one widow with two little kindergarten children came into the school the fall term and paid her way entirely. As she was forced to pawn some clothes before the end of the term she cannot continue to do this, though apparently she would be glad to do it if able. She seems to be one of the few to receive the Gospel when first presented to them. Another woman received a little less than the usual amount allowed for board. She was formerly three years in the Ponasang Girls' School.

There are many applications for admission into the school in 1904, which must be denied from lack of room. It is hoped that the friends at home will soon feel that they can furnish funds for the new building which has beenasked for so long.

STATION CLASSES FOR WOMEN. There were six such classes during the year. Two inside the city under the care of Miss Wileyytwo east and southeast of the city in the charge of Miss Brownyand one inside the city and another three miles north of the city under the care of Miss Woodhull.

Miss Wiley reports, "The two station classes in my care have proved somewhat of a rest to me as well as a benefit to them.

The women met in the afternoon at two chapels fifteen or twenty minutes walk distant from the College. Being so near I could easily examine them after school hours."

"The Bible women who taught the Romanized have had good success in teaching the women to read. Several women in each class can read the Bible understandingly, others have committed to memory the Ten Commandments, Lord's Prayer, and other selected portions of the Bible. All the women have beeninstructed in the Bible each day before beginning their regular study. Some women from each class have joined the church, and in one class seven women unbound their feet."

Miss Brown reports, "The Bible women in charge of both my classes are energetic and faithful workers. At the East Gate chapel we have had twelve enrolled during the year, four of whom have been received into the church since entering the class. These with two others have been reading the Life of Christ. At the Water Gate chapel the women have made good progress. Three of the women are church members and read the Bible fluently.

Miss Woodhull's classes have also done good work.

The Bible Women of the station "have done much work in house to house visiting," besides the teaching of the women's classes.

THE KINDERGARTEN has had a successful year. During the year there has been an enrolment of sixty pupils. "A part of the year's work was sent as an exhibit to the World's Fair at St.Louis. This included specimens of the childrens work in basketry, drawing, painting, weaving, &c., and also hand work done by the training class students. Photographs of the children at work and at play added to the interest of the exhibit.

Miss Brown also reports that "The cards and map pictures,

which some of our friends in America sent, made it possible for the kindergarten children to make a large number of scrap books as Christmas gifts to lessfortunate children. We wish to make a grateful acknowledgement for them, as well as ofother gifts which have been made to the kindergarten.."

As one pleasant illustration of the silent influence of the school, she says, "A little girl four years old, belonging to a rather aristocratic heathen family, has been attending the kindergarten very regularly through the year. She is a quiet child but has been drinking in the spirit of the school. At China new year, her parents wished her to worship the idols as is the custom, but she answered, "I belong to the Jesus religion. I go to kindergarten now."

There have been six persons in the training department who have made good progress, and are enthusiastic for the work. Their studies have been "Kindergarten Pedagogics, child study, Life of Froebel, and Pestalozzi, Education of Man, Kindergarten gifts and occupation, drawing, chalk moulding, clay moulding, study of stories and games, and music.

DAY SCHOOLS. Connected with the Kindergarten there has been a girls day school, with 28 girls and 9 boys the first term and 26 girls and 8 boys the second term. They were graded for teaching in the Romanized colloquial, and in teaching the Chinese book language the ordinary method was discarded and a new set of Chinese readers and primers and readers were used which have beenprepared on foreign methods with illustrations, and excellent progress has beenmade.

Mr. Gardner has had 17 day schools under his charge throughout the year with nearly 500 pupils. The teachers were all Christians and the changes from year to year bring a large number of boys and

girls under Christian instruction and influence. Often the last half of the year shows a decrease in attendance, but the past year in a few cases the number increased the latter part of the year. There has been improvement in the character and efficiency of the teachers.

WOMANS HOSPITAL. DR.Woodhull reports "an increase of In-patients, 201 having been received during the year. A part of the time the wards have been uncomfortably full. Much suffering has been relieved. Some patients, brought in a condition that seemed almost hopeless, have, after a long period of treatment, made a good recovery and returned home very happy. Two families have shown their gratitude by presenting handsome tablets. The two assistants have made themselves very useful. Four students have received instructions from the physicians in charge, besides studying the text books with the native teacher.

Daily the old, old story of Christ's love has beentold, and we trust that many of those who came to us so full of sorrow and trouble may learn to know and trust Him who loves the people of all lands." Native receipts for the year were $516.21 silver.

Outside Practice. Dr.Stryker reports that the dispensary connected with the Woman's Hospital "has been open every morning, from ten to twelve, throughout the year." There has been a steady increase in the number of non-christian patients. Some of our most satisfactory surgical cases have come from this class."

"The Hospital evangelist is present each morning at the Dispensary and helps to gain the confidence and respect of the new patients. Fully half of our afternoons have been spent visiting the sick in their homes. When practicable, Miss Woodhull has followed our professional visits with social calls, and generally her reception has been most cordial.

"The number of eye patients averaged about the same as the previous years. Several successful cataract extractions have been performed. We might build up a large eye practice, and we look forward to a time when we may have more space and better equipment for carrying on this ~~practice~~ specialty.."

"On Wednesdays and Fridays, part of our time has been given to dispensing at the chapels of the city station. Clinics have been held on Wednesdays with considerable regularity at four places inside or near the city; and on Fridays we have made all day trips outside the city walls to the villages scattered over the plain. Every country chapel of the station has been visited at least once, and the greater number three or ~~fix~~ four times."

The statistics for the outside practice for the year are,

Attendance at Dispensary	9,916
Attendance at Chapel Clinics	1,383
Outside calls	141
Outside obstetrical cases	19
Total	11,459.

Finis Foochow City Station Report 1903.

PONASANG STATION&1903.

Foreign Workers.-Dr.and Mrs.Kinnear,Rev.and Mrs.Beard,Miss Newton Miss Garretson,and Miss Worthley. Mr.and Mrs.Beard left in February on furlough.

The station has had a prosperous year in spite of several drawbacks. The lack of a house and hospital for Dr.and Mrs.Kinnear was a great hindrance to their work. The departure of Mr.and Mrs.Beard threw very heavy responsibilities on Mr.and Mrs.Hodous,and Miss Newton's lack of health rendered it neaessary to close the Girl's College for the first part of the year.

The force of native workers connected with the station consisted of three ordained pastors, 9 unordained preachers,21 men teachers, 10 women teachers,8 Bible women,and 6 other helpers,making a total of 57 native helpers.

In connection with 11 churches and chapels were 9 organized churches,of which 4 were self-supporting The whole number of church members is reported as 688,of which 66 were added during the year. The number of adherents is given as 1309,with average attendance of 744. There were 12 Sabbath schools with a membership of 452.

The statistics for education were one Theological Seminary with 6 students,one Girl's COLlege with 24 students,one Girl's Boarding School with 90 pupils,6 station classes with 68 women,and 16 other dayschools with 301 boys and 53 girls,making a total of 545 under instruction.

The Contributions for the year amounted to $1847.31 of which $1193.45 was for church and congregatioeal uses,$312.80 for education $288.05 forbuilding and repairs,and $53.01 missionary money.

Church items furnished by Mr.Hodous. "The Geu-Cio Hong church has worshiped during the year in an old building next to Mr.Beard's residence." As the place is rather secluded,the attendance was

somewhat less than the previous year. But 11 new members were added to the church and the contributions paid all expenses with a surplus of $50. silver at the end of the year. Early in the year, work was begun on the Dudley Memorial Church, and before long the building will be ready for occupancy. The plans were drawn by Mr. Goddard. The style is Roman. A broad flight of stone steps lead to the three front doors which open into the lobby. On the right and left are stairs leading to the galleries and tower. The main audience room including the lobby is 45 X 75 feet. The side galleries are 14 feet wide, and the gallery over the lobby extends a few feet over the audience room. On the two sides of the pulpit at the rear, are wings 15 feet deep, with folding doors for Sunday School and other purposes. The seating capacity will be 1500. The building is to be furnished by the natives.

Ha-puo-ga. "This church has had a prosperous year." 14 members were added to the church. "The remarkable feature of the work was the increase in the attendance of women. The capacity of the church was taxed to the utmost to accomodate those who wanted to come. So the church members built a gallery in the back part of the church. The Sunday-school in this church is the best in the Suburbs. The pastor and a number of the members held many services during the year in the homes of the learners."

Au-iong-die. "At the beginning of the year the church occupied its new building. The attendance and interest increased each week. A Sunday-school was started. The Christian Endeavor Society took on new life, and a prayer meeting was held two evenings each week." In the summer charges were brought against the preacher, which were found insufficient to condemn him, but it was deemed wise for him to resign. After this the church regained the ground it had lost. The church has called Pastor Ciong from Chong-ha to minister to

them. They will provide his salary. Ten members joined the church during the year.

Sang-bo. This church is also self-supporting. "It has had a quiet year of internal development. In the early part of the year the preacher planned a very interesting program. Two evenings a week he explained the Bible to the members." One evening they joined with the Au-iong-die members in a prayer meeting, and they returned the visit the following evening. "This interchange proved beneficial to both churches."

In respect to the other Nantai churches, Au-ciu church had new life instilled into it by the new preacher, and they repaired and painted their church at an expense of about $50. The Dung-song church "enjoyed a year of real growth." The preacher had exceptional power in leading Christians into deeper experience. Sang-gaing chapel on an island in the river is conncted with the Hapuoga church. The taacher had a dayschool and preached on the Sabbath.

The chapel at Hung-sang-gio, connected with the Geu-cio-dong church, had a steady growth during the year, but their chapel was lost in a fire after Christmas. It will be built much larger by the owner, of whom it was rented.

The work south of the Min under Mr. Hodous care has had a prosperous year. Pastor Ciong at Chongzha was faithful in visiting his members that came from 23 villages, and in a number of the villages he held regular prayer meetings. At Dung-chio the "church is gaining influence in the village. Four persons from the village joined the church during the year.

In closing his report Mr. Hodous speaks of growth in spiritual life in the Suburbs churches. The second Sunday of each month all the Christian Endeavor Societies united in a union meeting at the different churches in turn. In the fall the preachers and many of the members met once in two weeks and afterwards weekly

for prayer in behalf of the churches and Christians in this Fuhkien Province. These meetings were uplifting to those that attended, enlarged their ideas of the great work to be done, and produced a feeling of unity and fraternity between the churches.

In respect to the Theological Seminary, Mr. Hodous says, "The work was continued along the lines marked out by Mr. Beard, and that his administration was made easy by the thorough work of his predecessor, and the faithful assistance of Mr. Ding, the Chinese Principal." There were but two classes, with two members in the senior class and four in the middle class. A third member of the senior class left to serve the men's missionary society as preacher at their chapel in the city. He speaks of the courses of study and the preaching of the seniors in the chapels, also of Mrs. Kinnear's instruction in music, training them for the Easter Service in the Spring, and giving them practice in singing hymns in the Autumn. The work of the Chinese teachers in the Seminary has been faithful. Mr. Ding has also weekly taught the Sunday-school lesson to the students, teachers, and preachers in the Suburbs. Mr. Kiu the second assistant, has had charge of the day-schools and has taught the teachers the Romanized colloquial. During the year Dr. Whitney gave the students a series of lectures on "God's Methods of Revealing Himself to Men." Rev. Mr. Ohlinger of the Methodist Mission gave two lectures, one on "Preaching" and one "On the Work of the Pastor." Pastor Ding delivered a lecture on "Congregational Polity," and Pastor Guoh on "Sermon Preparation."

The students entered vigorously into the work of the station. In the fall they supplied two churches with preaching, and conducted Sabbath-schools in three places. The Y.M.C.A. of the Seminary and the alumni rented a chapel in the spring, paying rent and repairs. Unfortunately the teacher died in the summer and the chapel was closed. They have rented a new place for the coming year. In the

early part of the year it was voted to move the Seminary into the City. It is hoped that it will be affiliated with Foochow College. The Seminary Commencement was held with the College Commencement. "The two graduates are already provided for. One goes to Chong-ha to fill the place left vacant by Pastor Ciong, the other goesto Diong-loh.

FOOCHOW GIRLS' COLLEGE.

Miss Newton and Miss Worthley ladies in charge, Mrs. Kinnear teacher in advanced music. The College was only in session the last half of the year. Miss Newton and Miss Worthley both report of its success. Miss Newton speaks of the serious loss from the interruption of there being no school the first half of the year. "When the fall term opened, six of the thirty girls were gone. Husbands had claimed three of them, and one had decided to pursue her studies at another port, hoping to find a shorter road to the position she was seeking. Five of the senior class remained, and for these we were thankful. They made the most of the one term that remained to them before graduation. We were very fortunate in securing for several hours a day the services of Mr. Diong, an earnest Christian man who has had rare opportunities for study, and whose knowledge of English gives him a wide range of reading. The girls were enthusiastic under his teaching. Their intelligent use of apparatus, and their examinations in astronomy, physics, and geology, were very gratifying, and showed the capability of the minds of Chinese girls to grasp the reason of things, in spite of the time honored custom of simply memorizing words."

In regard to the teaching of English, she says, "Miss Worthley has given considerable time to the girls who are studying English, and very very creditable progress has been made. After five years experience, we realize that more time must be given to this branch of study if we would make it a success, and a full English course is

offered in our new and enlarged curriculum,on which we are entering at the beginning of our spring term. The desire for western education is increasing,and it needs great wisdom to guide it safely.. The great danger is that the young people will be carried away by it, be lifted up because they are so far above others,and seek for wealth and ease,instead of giving themselves in whole souled consecration to self denying Christian work. It is useless to resist the current,but if we can only hold the young people,giving them what they seek,and at the same time cultivate more deply the spiritual life, we shall have strong intelligent Christians,ready for the places where they are needed in the new China."

Miss Worthley says,"Among the things learned in my first two years in China is the deep conviction that, in the coming decades, the broader training of Christian young women is bound to hold a place of high importance. The conditions of life demand it. It is a privilege to have a share,however small,in the beginning of a work which has so large a future."

"This demand for an education that shall make the Chinese woman master o f her environment grows out of a great and patent need. In visiting homes scattered throughout the province and finding them uniformly wretched and neglected,I have felt this need most keenly. China can never be saved by concentrating our higher education upon one half of the race."

As to encouragement in teaching them she says,"Nowhere could young women be found who are more ambitious and teachable. Whether the subject was English or the Bible,or experiments in physics, I have found them uniformly enthusiastic and responsive. Almost never has a student come to class unprepared. And their readiness to give is no less spontaneous than their eagerness to receive. In the Sabbath-school it has been most inspiring to see the prompt-

ness with which they have met my request to take charge of a large class of street children, and the ability they showed in managing them."

In respect to the Christian activity of the pupils, Miss Newton says, "The Evangelistic Band includes nearly all the pupils. They report for the term 81 visits to homes in the neighborhood, including 392 women to whom they have told the good news."

She also mentions the formation of a "Graduates Association" after the graduating exercises at the close of the term, and says, "The first class, one member of which was present, graduated from the Girls Boarding School in 1886, and including this, the first class from the college proper, 38 girls have received diplomas."

PONASANG GIRLS INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL.

In charge of Miss Garretson, who reports, "We have finished another year of work with few interruptions from sickness or other causes. The course of study for the younger pupils has been more carefully systematized, and a very attractive series of school readers introduced. The oldest girls with almost no exception are all taking the regular course of study. Mrs. Kinnear has given instruction in instrumental music to eight, and an evening singing class of thirty five ~~xxxx xxxxxxxxx~~ has been held five evenings each week.....

Our two societies of Christian Endeavor, the Intermediate and the Junior, have maintained a good degree of interest in their weekly meetings, and the members are very enthusiastic in their various kinds of Christian work."

"Our girls have a share in the work of the Sunday-school, and ~~is~~ are also sustaining a little Sunday-school for heathen girls in the home of one of my day schoolteachers, besides holding Sunday evening classes for the younger girls in the school."

The entire number enrolled for the year was ninety.

BIBLE WOMEN.

Miss Newton has had Four Bible Women under her carey Miss Garretson three, and Mrs. Hodous one. Miss Newton reportsy "Good work has been done. Three women report for the year a total of 866 visits with 4489 listeners. Eight women have unbound their feet, and several have been regularly taught to read. One of these Bible women has given considerable time to visiting women who are church members but who do not come to church regularly, and also those who in childhood have been for a time in the boarding schools but are hindered by circumstanges from the active Christian life we hesire for them. Mrs. Hodous woman was employed at an outstation some distance away where she was unable to visit her in personybut she sent in weekly reports of her work.

Miss Garretson's three Bible women did faithful work.

WOMENS CLASSES.

Six classes in all. Miss Newton reports Three classes of women under her care. One of 13 women pupils at the Dung-song chapely taught by the preacher's wife, a graduate of the Girl's Boarding School. "The women were carefully selected and well taught." One at the Au-ciu chapel, in the autumn only, taught by the wife of a theological student; she had beenfor several years in the Girls Boarding School and "took up the work with zeal and efficiency." Most of the nine womentaught passed a very satisfactory examination." The third was at the new AU-iong-die church. Thirteen women were taught in the spring by Mrs. Liu, the matron of the Girls College, while the college was not in session. The women made rapid improvement in their studiesand three joined the church during the term. In the autumn a sister of Mrs. Liu was released from the Woman's Training School in the City by Miss Woodhull, to teach the class. "She took up the work with enthusiasm, and we feel that the women have been greatly benefitted by her presence among them."

Mrs.Hodous had a class of ten women in connection with the Geu-cio-dong church for a part of the year which had to be given up for want of suitable accommodations. The teacher afterwards labored as Bible woman. "They read a great amount and seemed to understand it. One of the women has united with the church." There was a class of six women at the Sang-bo church. But "several of the women moved to parts of the city and the class continued through only one term." The class of eleven at HApuoga "had daily the example of Mrs.Dingy the pastor's wife. The past year was one of sickness and bereavement in her home, and her beautiful forbearance and faith in God made a deep impression on the women. In the summer one of the women died of the plague. This also touched the women deeply, and made them long for the salvation and peace of God in their hearts. The women were anxious to read their Bibles and studied diligently."

DAY SCHOOLS.

Mr.Hodous reports thirteen day schools in connection with his churches and chapels. "One was closed after the summer on account of the death of the teacher. The largest school numbered sixty pupils. The best school was at the Sang-bo church. The pupils were able to explain the Christian Books and Chinese classics they had read. The school at the Upper-Bridge was the largest and best school in the village. The boys made very commendable progress in arithmetic. Each week all attend the Junior C.E. of which they are membersTwo of the schools were taught by first degree literary graduates. Once each week a number of the teachers met Mr.Kiu of the Theological seminary for instruction in the Romanized colloquial. The work in the schools was excellent."

Mrs.Hodous reports one day school for girls only, which averaged 18 for the year. The teacher was a widow who formerly studied at the Ponasang Boarding School. She led her girls to church on Sunday, and taught them to sing hymns, as well as to read Christian and

other Chinese books.

Miss Garretson two dayschools with women teachers and 28 girls for pupils. They have been successful and have accomplished much good.

THE PONASANG HOSPITAL.

Dr.Kinnear reports that,in the first few months of the yearyhe with his family lived in a house rented of the English Church Mission. Most of his time was occupied with mission accounts,and in efforts to buy land upon which to build a new hospital. All of his efforts in making purchases were futile. The repairing and reopening of the old hospital had been delayed in hope of furthering a purchase. He had no trained students for helpers,as his graduated students,subsequent to the fire,had all secured positionsyand his evangelist had died. In view of the decision not to open the Girls College in the spring,the mission authorized him to move into a part of the college building to reside temporarily. He then employed a former student of his who had been preaching since 1896 as both assistant and evangelist,kept a student who had been reading medicine the previous year,and took on a third man,making three assistants in all,and opened the hospital.

From the opening of the hospital he had a good number of patients After the end of June he was occupied with accounts till the middle of August. On his return from Sharp Peak,he was assigned to live with Mr.Hodous in the house built by Mr.Beard. Subsequently it was decided best to build the hospital at Gek-siong-sang and have the physician occupy the house there as his residence. This leaves the site of the house that was burned and the site of the old hospital for the new house to be built for the residence of

the missionary for evangelistic work. This last has been purchased at a price much more reasonable than was previously demanded.

Dr.Kinnear's medical report is, One Hospital,24 beds,number of in-patients in nine months 205, One Dispensary,attendance of out-patients 8133.

Mrs.Kinnear has kept the hospital accounts,besides her household cares,the teaching of nineteen music pupils in the Girls College and Intermediate School,and also teaching the Theological Students to sing.

In connection with Mr.Hodous,Dr.Kinnear has aided in the oversight of the building of the Dudley Memorial Church,which has required not a little of time and strength.

With the close of the year,the mission has released Dr.Kinnear from the work of Mission Treasurer.

End of Ponasang Station 1903 Report.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE STATION. 1903.
Population 500,000.

Foreign Workers. Dr.and Mrs.H.T.Whitney,Rev.and Mrs.C.Hartwelly Rev.and Mrs.G.W.Hinman,Rev.and Mrs.G.H.Hubbard,and Miss E.S.Hartwell.

Mr.Hinman assisted Mr.Hartwell and Dr.Whitney in the work of the station till March 1903,when he entered the service of the ERE. C.E.Society as General Secretary for China.

Miss Hartwell left on furlough the 28th of May. Mr.and Mrs. Hubbard arrived from furlough the 24th of April. Mr.and Mrs. Hartwell moved to the City in October. It was a year full of changes among the foreign workers.

Native Workers,3 ordained pastors,23 unordained preachers, 20 men teachers,15 women teachers,9 Bible women,12 other helpersy total 82.

The Church Statistics for 1903 are,36 churches and chapels. Organized churches 34. Church members 641,of whom 99 were received during the year. 2015 adherents with average attendance of 1010. 36 Sunday Schools with membership of 685.

Contributions for the year were $1657.84,of which $1000.05 were for church expenses,$348.10 for education,$231.61 for buildings,and $76.88 missionary money. Also $100.towards site for medical work at Diong-loh City.

The report for Education is,1 school for Bible women with 16 women pupils,8 woman's classes with 83 woman pupils,32 dayschools with 137 girls and 552 boys. Total number under instruction 788. Four of the dayschools were self-supporting.

The evangelistic work and care of the churches in the field was divided between Dr.Whitney and Mr.Hartwell until the end of April,and then between Dr.Whitney and Mr.Hubbard.

Dr.Whitney at 20 centres,including 17 churches. Ten of the churches report 50 additions during the year. 620 inquirers are reported from all the centres,a somewhat less number than the preceding year. One of his helpers left at the beginning of the

year to go to North Borneo as business agent in a Foochow colony starting there. Two new preachers have been employed, one to fill the vacancy thus made the other to occupy a new place opened during the year. Three small churches are re-ported as self-supporting, showing an encouraging spirit in the tendency of the native church. Nine of the other churches furnish their chapels, and most pay a part of the preachers salaries, seven of them paying from one third to three fourths of their allowances. They have contributed less this year than the previous one for their own chapels, as it was not needed, but more to outside objects, including $100. towards a medical site mentioned above.

Mr. Hubbard reports for himself and Mr. Hartwell in respect to the work in the part of the field has been under their care. In doing so he has described the work of at each of the 26 centres occupied during the year by chapels and schools, one of which was newly opened.

There were 49 additions to 11 of the 17 organized churches in his field, and they reported in all a membership of 336, with contributions for all purposes amounting to $782.21.

Among the interesting incidents that he mentions, he speaks of the increasing regard for our work among the natives at the station and in the large village nearby. Also of a C.E. Union among six churches in part of the field, where the churches meet in different places in rotation once in two months, a dinner being furnished at the place of meeting. Mr. Hartwell had the pleasure of preaching at the dedication of the chapel at A-cio, built mainly by the natives. There was the reception of six members at Pu-gie, nine miles down the river, where a chapel was prepared some two years previous with funds furnished by Dr. C.C. Baldwin. Also interest is mentioned at the new outstation of (Cieng-dung) Seng-Deng where a new chapel was opened in an ancestral hall, rented and repaired by a Brooklyn gentleman's donation of $50. gold to Mr. Hubbard, who wished for a Chinese flag like one Mr. H. had exhibited in his presence while giving a missionary address. More such gifts would be gladly received, and more flags could be furnished.

At Gang-dong the natives have subscibed $200.silver towardsthe building of a new church which is very much needed,andit is hoped that the roof will be on by the end of 1904. The advance reported from other places is encouraging. Never before in the history of the station have the people been so ready to listen to the truth.

Mr.Hubbard also mentions exceptionally good work as done by a former teacher of of the Pagoda Anchorage Girls'Boarding School,who in the past year has taught in a village by the sea,where her husband is a preacher. The preacher also had done good work in the chapel which is an ancestral hall furnished for our use by the villagers.

Dr.Whitney reports 12 C.E.Societies in his field with 200 members. The help to supply the place of the prayer meeting where that cannot be maintained otherwise,and are "a valuable auxiliary for the growth and development of the church".

Of his 13 day schools with 54 girls and 239 boys he says,"The teaching of Romanized colloquial was required in all these schools this year." Teaching this in addition to the native character tends to make it popularand opens the way for many grown people as well as children,to learn to read,who never would learn to read in the use of Chinese characters.

Mr.Hubbard reports 19 schools with 83 girls and 313 boys as pupils. His personal teacer,a graduate of Foochow College,has visited the schools and acted as examiner in both Dr.Whitney's and his own field. Mr.Hubbard regrets that he is unable to give more personal supervision over such schools,but hopes that when the Miss Abbie B.Child Memorial School is fully"womanned"and there are more workers in the field,better results can be obtained. Five of his schools were taught by women and 12 by men. He speaks well of all the women teachers,and of the purely girls'school at Ma-tau as especially interesting. "The teacher is one of the first class graduating at the Pagoda Anchorage Girls'Boarding school. Coming from heathen parentage,married into a heathen family,and the only Christian in the village where she is teaching,she has a great deal to contend with. Naturally timid and slow of speech she has found it especially trying to have her own mother say,"Why dont you answer

back when scolded by your mother-in-law and husband? They simply think you are afraid of them and scold you all the more." But she replies,"I cannot do so for the Christian religion teaches me to be patient,to bear and forbear". And Christ's way of overcoming evil with good is proving the best way,and now she stands high in the esteem of the villagers,and her work with her pupils is most faithful and satisfactory. The girls taught by her show by their greatly improved appearance that something better has come into their lives."

THE WOMANWS TRAINING SCHOOL at Pagoda Anchorage had sixteen women pupils. Miss Hartwell had charge of it till her return on furlough in May,after which time it was in the care of Mrs.HUbbard. Mrs.Pastor Lau was the head teacher in the school,and she and her husband looked after the daily management of it.

Mrs.Hubbard reports that"It was very interesting to to note some of the additions to the curriculumthat had been made in the past two years,during her absence. One was the careful study of the hymn book,in which occurs many bookish prases not readily understood by uneducated women. These they were required to write out with explanation in the Romanized form which was a very beneficial exercise Another was the introduction of the Gospel History of Jesus Christ which had been prepared in the Romanized form of the Colloquial under the direction of Miss Hartwell. "This has been a great quickener of the thinking capacity of the women,and has lead them to far greater searching of the Scriptures than ever before."

On Sunday afternoons some of the older women engaged in house to house visitation,and in the summer vacation four were selected to work as Bible women.

In December the Woman's annual meeting for the station was held in connection with the school,when about twentyfive of the women workers in the field came together for a three days'meeting. "The mornings were taken up with reports from the station class teachers and Bible women,with one or two recitations by the Training school to give new ideas as to methods of teaching by practical illustrations." In the afternoons were the more devotional meetings.

"At the end of the year we were glad to find four women of the first class available for workers."

In respect to the BIBLE WOMEN, Mrs. Hubbard regrets that her many duties make it impossible for her to personally inspect their work as she would like to do, but some of their reports are interesting, and the women seem to be faithful. At the woman's annual meeting one from among the mountains some fifteen miles away, said: "I am so glad that at length there were some wise missionaries who created this Romanized form of reading, so that even such an ignorant, stupid, woman as I am can learn to read for herself. So now I can take my Testament and hymn Book or Bible Picture Book and read any portion I like, also explain the meaning. When some of my neighbors say:- "What is the use of worshiping your God? He does not keep away sickness and death." Then I reply: Do your idols keep away sickness and death after all your prayers to them? Very queer, is it not? to find fault with the true God for misfortunes that happen, yet not find fault with the false gods for the same thing, and also keep on worshiping them! Anyway I try to do my duty and tell them of the good way, so that by and by at the Judgment day when they and I stand before God and he asks them, "Why did you not repent?" they shall not be able to point the finger at me and say, "She never told us." And that I can say, "Yes, I did my best to teach you and you would not listen." So shall I be free from that condemnation."

STATION CLASSES or WOMAN'S DAY SCHOOLS. Dr. Whitney reports five such classes in his part of the field. He says, "The first half of the year they were under the care of Miss Hartwell, who did very efficient work among them. Only the Romanized colloquial is used in this field in teaching women. From these schools are gathered those who, after two or three years, come to the Bible Woman's Training School and are fitted to become both Bible women and also teachers of these women's day schools. . . .The rest become more intelligent church members and more helpful in church work. The cost of each school of ten women and teacher averages $30. to $35. gold

which includes six months teaching of the women and a years work of XXX a Bible woman."

Mrs.Hubbard reports Three women's classes under her care. One a at Sharppeak village the last half of the year with twelve in attend ance. This was taught by an unmarried graduate of the Pagoda Anchorage Girls'Boarding School. Mrs.Hubbard during her summer vacation at the seaside sanitarium helped her in reviewing her studies preparator toteaching,and she did excellent work,and the teaching developed her womanly character in a striking manner.

Another was at Phenix Nest ,)Hong-uo),where the helpers wife who had also learned Romanized at the Pagoda Anchorage Girl's Boarding School,had a fine class of seven young women,who as girls had previously been pupils in the dayschool in the village,taught by a former helpers wife,who was a graduate of the Ponasang Girl's School. "These women wished to go on with their studies,and at least one of them,the prettiest and most intelligent,hoped to become a teacher herself in another village,where her newly made husband may decide to live."

A third class was started in a large village about three miles XX from Diong-loh City. A request came early in the Fall for a class to be taught there by a woman from the villagewho was in the training school. So she was sent to start it,but for some days none came. On going about one excuse was given that they had heard that they must unbind their feet. The teacher said that no one was required to XXX do it.,and then showed the advantage of doing so by her own experience. One wanted to study the Chinese character and not XXXX spend time on these queer letters and funny marks." The teacher explained the benefits of the new method of teaching,and turned to a girl standing by who had been to school two years. Taking a book she asked the girl a Chinese character but she did not remember it. She pointed to another,and the girl said,"I have forgotten that too." "Now,See here,"said the teacher,"I've been studying two years also, and I can tell you any word you ask me,- could have done so more

than a year ago,"and so she encouraged the woman and in a day or two the class was started.

MEDICAL WORK. Dr.Whitney reports,"Dr.Chiong has continued the dispensary work the same as in previous years,seeing patients at all times at the dispensary,going to homes whenever called and dispensing at several outstations occasionally. Hehas also visited quite a number of homes and had good opportunities to produce a favorable impression for Christianity and western medicine.

The statistics for the Chinese year are , one hospital,number of beds 8,number of in-patients 10, one dispensaryynumber of out-patients 3523. Total receipts for fees and medicines,$15. gold. Total expenses including assistants salary $150.gold.

Dr.Whitney says ,"The opportunities are many and ought to be improved,but we can only repeat what we have said for several years, that only lack of means prevents us from accomplishing five times what we can do under the present conditions. The reiterated call for $2000.,to enable us to live and build up a medical work at Diong loh City,still remains to be answered by the home friends."

The building for the ABBIE B.CHILD MEMORIAL SCHOOL,intermediate grade,is being built,and we expect it will be ready to occupy in October next. As yet we have but one lady to go there and the mission do not think it best for one to go there alone,nor that single ladies should live there without a family also.

Dr.Whitney's literary work has been the continuation of the translation of Gray's Anatomy into the book language of China. It is nearly finished,and he hopes the printing of it,which has been very slow,will be completed before the end of 1904.

Hr.Whitney is also editor of the FOOCHOW MESSENGER,a quarterly publication to report the work of the mission and keep friends interested in our endeavors to Christianize this people.

(P.A.7)

The first number was issued in November,with an edition of 800 copies. The subscription price is 20 cents gold (including postage) which may be sent in 2 cent U.S. stamps to our mission treasurer,Rev.G.Milto Gardner,Foochow,China,or to the Editor,Dr.H.T. Whitney,Pagoda Anchorage,China,or if a number of copies are wanted to make the amount sufficiently large it can be transmitted thru the Treasurer of the American Board, Mr.Frank H.Wiggin,14 Beacon St.,Boston,Mass.

ING-HOK STATION, 1903.

Foreign Workers,-Rev.E.H.Smith,Mrs.Smith,Miss C.E.CHITTENDEN
Miss E.D.Smith,MD.

Native Workers,- One ordained Pastor,10 unordained preachers, 6 men teachers,one woman teacher,4 Bible women,7 other helpers, 29 in all.

In respect to the evangelical and other work,Mr.Smith reports that"The year has been one of quiet steady growth throughout the field. Churches,schools,and colporteurs all have been faithful in spreading the truth." Though the 16 churches report but 16 additions, making the present number of members 207,there are an exceptionally large number of earnest learners (366) preparing for church membership. The native contributions for the year show a gratifying increase and amount to $244.20,and this in the face of poor crops and especially high prices for all commodities.

The educational statistics are given as 2 students for helpers 33 girls in Boarding School,42 women and 76 boys in dayschools and station classes,making 153 in all under instruction.

The native helpers have been faithful workers,on very small salaries,and in the midst of plague and cholera. One preacher,the first baptized in Ing-hok County or District over thirty years ago,died during the year. He has left three sons,the oldest filling an important post as teacher in Foochow College of which he is a graduate;the second,after a partial course in the college,is now teaching school and holding service on the Sabbath;and the third is at present a student in the college. To meet the call to do something for the "hundreds of hundreds"of villages far from any chapel,some of the earnest young men in the churches have been employed as colporteurs,who have done good work in climbing the hills,

selling and explaining Scriptures, books and tracts to enlighten the people.

Mr.Smith's report gives a very interesting account of work at an outstation twenty miles from Ing-hok City, worthy of publishing, but which cannot be condensed in this annual letter.. In looking over the field he thinks there never was a time of greater promise for the church in Ing-hok, than in the new year 1904, and he suggests six points as worthy of note in respect to the work of the year 1903 in that field. (1)The enlarged work for women ~~for women~~ and girls which has been so seriously hampered from the start and only now is receiving its due attention. (2)The willingness of Christians and preachers to forego their rights and endure persecution for the sake of Christ and the Church. (3)The enlarged giving of the Christians, and the spirit back of the gifts of consecration to the service of God. (4)The special work of God in three of our chapels. (5)The imperative need of the Girl's and Boy's Boarding School buildings, that we may give our Christian boys and girls the education they must have to do God's work in the new church that is hastening on in China. (6)The outlook so full of promise and call to larger service as we face the new year. Never was the outlook more bright, never was the call more imperative, more inspiring.

Miss Chittenden reports her work for two years as along three lines. (1)The Intermediate (boarding) School for girls. (2)The Woman's School (1902 only), station classes and direction of Bible women. (3) Touring.

Intermediate School for Girls.

The total enrolment for the two years has been 39, of whom 33 attended in 1903. Three of the girls died of bubonic plague in the sum-

mer of 1903,and two others were stricken but recovered." The epdemic did not prevent the girls from heathen families returning to the school in the autumn. Most of the girls are from Christian families. A number of them seem to be Christians though none have been received to the church . She is much encouraged in the use of new text books that have been prepared for the teaching of the Chinese their own language,and speaks of the courage of the girls in daring to attempt to read at sight books that have not been taught them in the usual parrot-like method. She has employed one man to assist in teaching and one woman,a graduate of the Ponasang School in 1900.and another graduate of the same school in 1899, near the end of the year.

WORK FOR WOMEN.

"During the year 1902,three Bible women worked in the Ing-hok District,each teaching a class of women six months of the year and doing house to house personal work among the members of their classesand others the other six months,all with good results. In 1903 four bible women were employed. One at Diong-keng with a class of 8 women,one at Gah-tau with a class of 13 women,one at Gah-liang with a class of 6 women,and one at Ing-hok City with a class of 16 women divided into two parts,one place inside the City and one outside. She taught at one place in the forenoon and one in the afternoon. At Gah-tau the class was visited by the plague and the two brightest women among them died during the epidemic. At Ing-hok City an afternoon meeting on the Sabbath was held at each of the two ~~places~~ centres,and a good number of women have been reached who are not yet ready to bear the stigma of going through the streets to attend worship at the church.

TOURING. At the beginning of 1903,Miss Chittenden made a two weeks trip to Diong-keng and Sung-kau,the two farthest out stations

No foreign lady had previously gone beyond Ing-hok City except Miss Newton in a hurried trip to these places in 1899. Her trip resulted in the formation of the Diong-keng station class. Miss Chittenden found the contrast between Miss Newton's trip, when there were no Christian women beside the wife of the preacher, and her own trip when a little group of Christian women met her at both places, was most encouraging. Besides this long trip, Miss Chittenden made three trips of three days each to Gak-liang, and a number of single day trips to Gah-tau.

An ANNUAL MEETING of the Christian women was held at INg-hok City in February, 1903. Miss Garretson and Miss HArtwell were present and aided much in making the gathering, though small comparatively, of much value. Another annual meeting has been held in February 1904, at which Mrs. Hubbard and Mr. Hinman, the C.E. Secretary for China, were present and aided in the success and profitableness of the meeting.

LITERARY WORK. Miss Chittenden passed the Summer vacation at Kuliang, and spent much of the time in revising a part of the Blakeslee series on the Life of Christ, which had been prepared in the Foochow colloquial unher the direction of Miss Hartwell; before she left on furlough the first part had been published, and other parts are now passing through the press.

MEDICAL WORK. Dr. Smith reports, "On Feruary 27, 1903, the Dispensary was opened. Two tiny rooms, one for drugs and one for consultation with women patients, together with a small waiting room open on one side, were the only available space that could be spared from the Girl's School, to which the hospital building had been lent. The men were seen only in the waiting room. The annual meeting for the Christians of our district was held only a short time before the opening. At that time 60 treatments were given at the house, to those who were in attendance at the meeting." (I.4)

She reports to February 1,1904,"Treatments in dispensary 1092y Treatments at Gak-liang 200,Patients seen in homes 16,Patients seen in school 12, Total 1320.

She made two trips to Gak-liang,where the preacher was most helpful in preaching and other ways. The first and only inpatient for the year returned with her from Gak-liang anh remained nearly two months. Most of her patients came from long distances,and the small proportion of women among them was a trial,but she expects the women will come later.

Some curious native dressings came to her notice. One man's head was smeared with a paste made from porcupine quills ground up." A boy's leg bitten by a dog had as a dressing"alarge bunch of black dog's hair." "On the back of an old man's hand was a lock of hair from the head of a new born baby,and he was unwilling to have the 'good medicine' washed off.

As to needs in her work she says,"we are hoping for money with which to build the Girl.s School and thus leave the Hospital building free,or for funds to build an entirely new Hospital.

Under the same heading of needs,Miss Chittenden also says,"The vital need of the School is a school house. During these first two years,the girls have been housed in the Hospital. For the coming year (1904) nobetter arrangement seems possible,although both school and medical work are crippled by being crowded into one small building. The normal growth of the work in both parts will speedily make even this undesirable arrangement impossible.

SHAOWU STATION&1903.

Population 1,000,000. 30 centres of work.
Foreign Workers, Rev.J.E.WAlker,D.D.,E.L.Bliss,M.D.,Mrs.Bliss, Miss Lucy P.Bement,M.D.,Miss Frances K.Bement,Miss Josephine C. Walker. Dr.and Miss Bement were at Kuliang,the health station near Foochow,during the summer,the other members of the station spent part of the summer at health retreats near Shaowu.

The native force of the station has embraced 3 native pastors, 24 unordained native preachers,18 school teachers,(men),6 school teachers (women),6 Bible women,and 20 other native helpers,making in all 75 specially employed native workers. For the expenses of these,in building,rents,and repairs,according to report,the natives contributed,in silver,$1103.23. There have been 23 churches and chapels occupied during the year.

The contributions (native) for church and congregational expenses amounted to $1040.45 silver,and for special mission work $139.70. Two of the churches are reported as self-supporting.

There were added to the churches during the year 94 adults,making the total number of communicants 653.

The average attendance is given as 1141,out of a total number of adherents of 2371. The Sabbath membership is reported as 321.

The number of dayschools was 22,including two for women. 161 boys and 177 girls and women as pupils. The native contributions for education were $206 . There was a boarding school for boys with 24 pupils,and one for girls with 25 pupils. Five pupils from each of these boarding schools united with the church during the year.

Twelve of the more distant dayschools and the two for women were under the care of Miss Walker,one was entirely self-support-

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ing. The nearer seven schools were in charge of Miss Bement, who reports having made over one hundred visits to the schools under her charge, but she says "We cannot make these schools what we would like them to be, until we have some trained teachers, which we hope to have soon. Already five girls from the boarding school have begun to do some teaching, and when the boys' school contributes its share we shall look for better things in dayschools." Miss Walker reports that "half of the schools" under her care "did well"; the other half did not." She speaks of the difficulty in visiting the schools from lack of needed mission workers, the difficulty in securing good teachers, and the impossibility of gathering the distant ones for occasional instruction.

Miss Walker has also had the "general oversight of th Boys Boarding School" in connection with her father, and has done some teaching in it. Dr. Walker has had the discipline of the school, conducted morning and evening prayers, and taught in it one hour a day. Mrs. Bliss has also taught two hours daily in the school, and a graduate of Foochow College has been employed as teacher. The school has had a prosperous year. Dr. Walker reports, "In general the spirit and discipline of the school has been good, and gratifying progress has been made, for which much of the credit is due to Mrs. Bliss and Miss Walker. But a new building and a new man are greatly needed."

The Girls Boarding School has been in charge of Miss Bement. She reports, "In the spring of 1903 the Girls' School was temporarily closed while work was going on in the new school building. At the beginning of the fall term, after about three years of almost continuous pounding, sawing, hammering, and wrangling in connection with the buildings growing over our heads, my head rebelled and I

was unable for a few weeks to take charge of the school,but Dr. Bement and Miss Walker kindly took my work in addition to ~~my~~ their own and both continued to teach one and one half hours throughout the term,Dr.Bement taking the general oversight of the work til I was able to relieve her. We have had visiting days at the school,once every week and over two thousand heathen women have taken this opportunity of seeing us and our work. We have had special meetings in connection with each of these visits and feel that no little good comes from them. In this same connection I have, when opportunity offered,made visits in return and have called on over two hundred homes,but feel that this is hardly a beginning in what I hope may continue to grow. We are most grateful that we have been permitted to build,with almost no help from home,the neat brick chapel at the North Gate which comfortably seats three hundred. I could not have done this with my other work,had not my two teachers done most of the work of overseeing and instructing the workmen."

"The church was organized with sixteen members. Five girls from the school united with the church at the last communion,and seven more are ready to do so at the next communion service."

"We cannot tell our gratitude for the new school building. May it stand to send forth hundreds of Spirit filled workers in this wide,needy,,but most promising of fields."

"Of the forty four boarders in the Girl's School,over thirty came from distant towns and cities and this getting to the school at the beginning of the term is becoming more and more difficult. If we were ever able to receave as many as one girl from every one thousand of the population of the district,their getting together at the beginning of the term would mean over 3000 days travel."

To illustrate further the extent of the Shaowu field,and the fact also that the touring of 1903 was done mostly by the ladies of

the station. Miss bement reports that her sister,Dr.Bement and herself,mostly each one alone,were off touring ninetyfour days in addition to their other work." Miss Walker reports ,"During the year while touring I traveled 2117 Chinese miles,(over 700 English miles) and visited only twentyseven of our chapels and schools".
Dr.Walker sums up the distances traveled by his helpers and their families in transfer of stations,and by graduates of Theological School going to their stations,as hav ing travelled over 700 English miles. The size of the field adds much to the expense in transferring from one place to another,and to the difficulty in superintending their work. In regard to his touring,Dr. Walker says: During the past year it was not my aim to do much touring,as my efforts along that line the year before had been very trying to my health. A portion of last summer,however,was spent in Er-shih-tu mountains,so that I was able to meet the Christians in several villages,and gave the work more attention than I could have hone on a tour." He reports that after his return to Shaowu City he made a visit of four days absence to a city twenty five miles away to attend a caoe of persecution,of which a number occurred at various places throughout the field during the year. His hisability to travel about the country in general rendered it especially difficult for him to aid in all such cases.

But notwithstanding the comparative lack of foreign supervision during the year,a comendable interest was manifested by the native Christians in providing themselves with places of worship. Nine plages are mentioned where special efforts were put forth in this direction. And the sum of $1117.23 reported as given for this and kindred purposes is much to their credit.

In view of the wide separation of the preachers and their isolation Hr.Walker thinks it desirable to call them together some three times a year for mutual encouagement and spiritual stimulation,but

he was able to do it but once during the year. "The meeting which was held here Dec.22 to 26,was a very profitable occasion. There were addresses on spiritual topics,a council to organize the North Gate Church,a Christmas tree and Christmas exercises in the East Gate Church,and two and a half days were given to discussing the work and the workers at the various outstations. There was much shown that was encouraging,and quite a few things that were trying;but the former predominated decidehly over the latter.

There was a decided increase in the number of adherents,and a fair increase in the number of members;and there has been much liberal giving. The insufficiencies have been on the foreign side rather than the Chinese."

In respect to the Medical Work , Dr.L.P.Bement reports,"The physician in charge of the woman's dispensary in Shaowu spent several weeks in the early part of the year visiting the outstations in this part of the field. In the fall a number of weeks were spent in the Girls'School and in looking after the workmen on the new building for the Girls'School during Miss Bement's illness. Nevertheless the records show 6000 treatments for the year. This includes both the new and the old patients,and is a larger number than for any previous year."

Dr.E.L.Bliss reports,"During most of the year the superintendence of building,duties as station treasurer and other matters of mission business have not allowed the physician to give more than half his time to the medical work. This diversion of attention has affected chiefly the hospital in-patients,the house visits,and the instruction of five medical students. These are all bright promising Christian young men. The months of August and September were spent in the Ni-shih-tu mountains near Shaowu. There about one thousand patients were treated either at our cottage or at

their homes. Some traveled more than a day's journey and took lohging near by, that they might receive prolonged treatment. We plan to care for the less important diseases at the dispensary daily between ten a.m. and one p.m. A short Gospel service has been held in the waiting room of the hospital each morning before dispensing. In the afternoon the hospital evangelist talks to the patients in the ward and teaches them Bible truth. The in-patients have averaged more than ten days in the hospital.

Summary for the year is, Inpatients 64, Dispensary patients 1971 return visits 4563, at Ni-shih-tu 1000. Out of hours 685. Total 8283. Operations with chloroform 14. Cataract (cocaine) 2. Minor operations 101, Total 117.

Receipts in U.S. gold from A.B.C.F.M. $144.40

Receipts in fees and medicines 195.00, Total $339.40

This allows only an average expenditure of four cents per treatment, including wages of assistant, cook and coolie. This last year God has used the little to do much good, but we hope that the needs of the hospital and its opportunities for good will so appeal to God's people that they will supply the money needed to enable it to more fully improve the opportunities.

Finis Shaowu Station Report 1903.

Rev. Chas. Hartwell

Recd June 27-1904

1903-04

Report of Foochow College, MAR. 31ST. 1904.

Pres.___Lyman P. Peet,
Vice Pres.----Lewis Hodous,
Sec'y---Miss M. Wiley,
Registrar---- Mrs. L. P. Peet.

The following Report is for the year ending Mar. 31st, 1904. During 1903 the teaching force was greatly reinforced by the addition of Miss. H.L.Osborne, a teacher of long experience in the homeland and full of enthusiasm. Miss Osborne was able to render most valuable assistance along various lines. Under her superintendence the several classes in singing into which the students were divided had daily instruction, and by the end of the year were making fair progress in this most important accomplishment. Never before in the history of the College has so systematic and thorough work been done in instruction in oral music, and it is a matter of deep regret that the work so well begun was brought to a sudden close by the appointment of Miss Osborne to the Pagoda Anchorage Station. A greater part of the English teaching was divided between Miss Osborne and Miss Wiley. The latter also taught Algebra and Geography in Chinese. This was a most advantageous change and contemplates the eventual gradual placing of all the various departments under the direction of some one foreigner who will among other things teach the Chinese how to teach. Too much cannot be said in praise of Miss Wiley's thorough consecration to the work of the College and her faithfulness in the discharge of all the duties which have come to her. The President desires to express his sense of appreciation of the help rendered to him personally by Miss Wiley and Miss Osborne who from time to time have taken from his shoulders various and sundry tasks and brought them to a sucessful completion. Mr. Hartwell brought to the College Faculty the rich experience of many years of faithful service in this field and none could more appropriately than he teach the Bible and Christian Evidences. Mrs.Peet has continued

to give instruction in Bible and to perform the duties of registrar while at the same time managing the monthly Romanized newspaper, reading the greater part of the proofs from the press, assisting in the accounts and in innumerable other ways rendering aid in the work both of the College and the Press. The Chinese instructors have for the most part taught as heretofore. The President has taught Mental and Moral Science, Political Economy, International Law, Christian Evidences and Physics. With the beginning of 1904 the Theological Seminary moved into the city, and was assigned rooms in Lincoln Hall. The College has thus been able to secure the services of Mr. Hodous for two Bible classes and Mrs. Hodous for Physiology and language. Two of the Chinese teachers who teach in the Seminary also have classes in the College, while Mr. Ding of the College gives an hour a day in the instruction of a class in the Seminary. In this way a real and we may hope a lasting bond of union has been established between the College and the Seminary. An immediate result has been the entrance of a class of three College graduates into the Seminary. The manner in which these young men are taking up the Seminary studies promises well for the future.

It is with profound regret that we have to record the death of Mr. Sing, a man who had been connected with this school for over thirty years. No one was more respected by teachers and students alike, than he, and in his death the College faculty lost a most efficient member. "Faithful unto death" may be truly be said of Mr. Sing. The June examinations were completed on Friday, the 12th, and on the following Monday, the 15th came the summons to go up higher. We cannot fully realize what great benefit to this institution were the prayers of this righteous man. At his funeral in the Peace St. Church it was stated that every day at the noon hour Mr. Sing would retire alone to the Church and on bended knees and with audible voice pour forth his soul's yearnings for the conversion of the students of the College. The world will never know the good this man did here but his record is on high and when that last great day shall reveal all things, we are sure Mr. Sing's name will be found to stand among the highest for faithfulness in Christian living. As might be expected it was difficult to fill

the vacancy thus occasioned and not until the begining of this year, 1904, did the College find a man fitted for the place. The Faculty is to be congratulated on its success in securing Dr. Ling to fill the place so long and so successfully occupied by Mr. Sing. Dr. Ling is a man of mature years and one of those few who make no secret of their christianity. He was formerly connected with the Imperial Chinese Navy in the capacity of a physician and while serving as such was converted. It did not take him so long to realize that he could not retain his place in the navy and at the same time lead a consistent christian life. His resignation followed at the same time with the resignation of his captain who had also been converted. Since that time Dr. Ling has been engaged in christian work in one place and another as opportunity offered until with the begining of this year he was induced to join the band of christian workers in this College. We bespeak for him a long and useful career here. The Faculty, as at present composed and engaged in work consists of six foreigners and ten chinese. There are also fourteen student teachers. The work done by the Chinese members of the Faculty, looked at from a western standpoint, may be regarded as good and passable according as the persons have or have not been previously trained in our institutions. But this is no more than should be expected. In general, faithfulness has been a prominent characteristic and this after all is one of the most essential things to success in any department of life. The President would refer once more to the necessity of the early appointment of a young man to the charge of the Science Department--a matter which has been referred to in each annual report for the last three or four years. It is with great gratification that we hear of the application for this position of Mr. George Newell of Wesleyan University--a man who has the highest recommendations from those competent to judge as to his fitness to fill the position referred to. We can but express the hope that he may be on hand to begin work in September of the current year.

~~Students--The largest number enrolled during the year under review~~

Students--The largest number enrolled during the year under review

was 186. During 1903 the attendance was small owing to the multiplication of schools of foreign learning, and it was not expected that the number attending our school would ever again be as large as formerly. But with the beginning of 1904, much to our surprise, the number of students took a jump, several of the entering class coming from schools instituted either by the officials or by the gentry. A feeling of distrust regarding the competency of their teachers seems to have taken hold of many seekers after western knowledge. Thus we find our buildings taxed to their utmost capacity. The health of the students as a body has been fairly good, there having been but one or two cases of severe illness and no deaths. There is no doubt that this good record is due in great part to the excellent services of Dr. Woodhull, who as in years past, has given prompt and faithful attention to any cases of illness among the students.

The spiritual life of the College has been quite up to that of preceding years, although the number admitted to the Church was but five as against twelve mentioned in the last report. The College Y.M.C.A. as in former years held its regular meeting each Saturday evening. In addition weekly meetings were held in a small room rented and neatly fitted up by the members of the association, not far from the College buildings. Here preaching services were conducted two or three evenings each week. There was a membership in the association of 46 active, and 26 associate members. The Evangelistic Band under the care and superintendence of Mrs. Peet did good Sunday School work in seven day schools in and about the city. An examination of the report of this band shows that there was an attendance of 330 children besides visitors and some of the parents of the children. This furnishes training in christian work for these young men whom we trust will on finishing their course here enter the Seminary and prepare themselves for wider usefulness in the future. In a word it may be stated that the various religious activities of the students have been maintained with the same enthusiasm and consecration as in the previous year.

Mention may be made of the last commencement which took place in January of the current year. A class of four took their diplomas—two from the Eng-

lish Department and two from the regular Chinese Department. The class in the English Department, during the first term, numbered five, all fine, christian young men and rather exceptional in their mental attainments. Last June they all took the Customs' examinations and passed with credit to themselves. Three accepted appointments at once, but two preferred to wait and graduate. Of these two, one is now a teacher in the London Mission College, Amoy, and the other has been retained as an instructor here. The two from the Chinese Department have entered the Seminary together with a graduate of last year's class and the three make up 50% of the present membership of the Seminary. The registrar reports that including the two English speaking graduates just mentioned, the College has sent out into distinctively christian work, since 1890, forty-nine young men and it is most gratifying that in almost every case we have heard words of well-earned commendation in regard to the work done by these men. We believe this report will compare favorably with that of any other institution of the same kind in any other part of the empire and yet our motto must be "ever onward and upward". The chief reason for the founding of such an institution, namely the education and training of christian workers, must never be lost sight of. It is not expected that all will go into distinctively christian work. Some are not adapted to it. But if from this College there shall ~~flo~~ flow forth into the various walks in life, streams of christian power and influence, the expenditure through many successive years of time, strength and money, will be fully justified. The last Commencement differed in some respects from its predecessors. It was more of a home affair. No invitations were sent to the officials, but rather to our constituency, pastors, preachers and other workers. Much labor and anxiety were thus spared to those in charge of the exercises, and much more freedom secured to students and guests alike. In the evening occured the Alumni Dinner. Of the thirty-seven graduates, thirty-two were present, representing different walks in life. Teaching, the Post Office, the Printing Press, the Ministry and Medicine, were all represented and all toasted in due form before the company arose from the table. Games were interspersed with

usic and after evening devotions the company separated. These annual gathrings of the Alumni tend to foster a feeling of interest in the work of he institution on the part of its graduates and should be encouraged.

BUILDINGS---It would be most gratifying to be able to report progress along this line, but this is not possible, absolutely nothing has been done during the past year in the erection of the buildings so long needed by the College. The Harris Fund for College enlargement has now been in hand some five years, and it is to be regretted that more progress could not have been made in the application of this fund to the uses for which it was ent. As the year now under review draws to a close, steps are being taken for the early erection of a Recitation Hall, and this building should be ready for occupancy by the fall term. An Assembly Hall, Observatory and Library should follow in quick succession.

Equipment-- We report an addition to the equipment of the College in the shape of a new four and a half inch equitorial telescope, made by Alvan Clarke Sons, Boston. This telescope, which will be a great help to teachers and students alike, was the gift of friends who through a period of ears have been accumulating the funds for this instrument.

FINANCES--The report of the treasuoer of the College is for the year ding Dec. 31st 1907 [illegible]

We would acknowledge with thanks the gift of $100. gold from Revp and Mrs. Hinman toward the furnishing of a gymnasium. Also the various Special Donations of $20. and $25. which have come from friends in the homeland for the help of needy but worthy students.

land where true gratitude is an almost unknown virtue.

THE PRESS--In the development of a feeling of respect for honest labor on the part of the students, the College Press has played a no unimportant part. This is an integral part of the College Plant and its importance to

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FINANCES--The report of the treasuoer of the College is for the year nding Dec. 31st 1903. The books show receipts amounting to $3298.682 and xpenditures amounting to $3192.152 leaving a balance in the treasury at the nd of the year of $106.53 Thirty-two students received financial aid from he Mission--fifteen receiving $1.50 and seventeen $1.00 per month toward heir board. That such help in many instances should be receivnd as a matter of course without any indication of gratitude on the part of the receiver nd in its results appear like unproductive capital, need not be surprising. he results of christian benevolence, even in enlightened lands are not in very case entirely satisfactory. How much more may we expect such results in a land where true gratitude is an almost unknown virtue.#

THE PRESS--In the development of a feeling of respect for honest labor on the part of the students, the College Press has played a no unimportant part. This is an integral part of the College Plant and its importance to

the work as a whole can scarcely be overestimated. From very small beginnings it has grown year by year, adding to its equipment as the gifts of friends and the profits of the work would permit. It has demonstrated its right to exist by furnishing a means of self-help to needy students and by proving itself of increasing value to the mission work as a whole. It has done the greater part of the Foochow Colloquial Romanized printing including two editions of the New Testament. During the last ten months of 1903 the Press issued a total of 1,719,077pp besides 35,075 sheet tracts and since 1892 it has issued a total 9,074,047 pages, sheets, tracts, etc. The condition of this department of the College work gives good cause for gratification while at the same time giving rise to a feeling of anxiety. Its flourishing condition is due in large measure to the efforts of Mrs. Peet who has given much time, strength and attention to its developement. But what of its future? Should advantage not be taken of the position already gained by the Press, it would seem to us that a grievous error would be committed. In this way, and in this way only, can this department of work develope as it should, and do its best work as a christianizing and civilizing agency.

In closing this report of the College and Press for the year ending Mar. 31st, 1904, the President desires to express his hearty appreciation of the aid received from those associated with him in this work. Faithfulness and perseverance, which will always commend themselves to all people, have been marked characteristics in most instances, and it is because of these that we have been enabled to present so favorable a report. Circumstances are not yet all that we could desire, but still we may look forward to the future with hope and confidence.

THE PEACE STREET CHURCH—There have been twenty-two additions during the year. The treasurer reports contributions amounting to $325.54 a decided gain over last year and averaging about $1.50 per member. It also ~~represents a gain of over 100% over the contributions last reported.~~ The church is to be congratulated on its vigorous life as indicated by this increase in its contributions. The various church activities have been

carried on about as usual. The class for enquirers met every Sunday afternoon immediately afer the close of the Sunday School, and students from the College composed a large part of the workers for all who are interested in seeking the way of salvation. This class, together with the Sunday School and Christian Endeavor Society, form the foundation upon which is built the membership of the Church. While there has been no revival so called, still there has been a steady growth, and we look forward to the future with rejoicing. In the death of Mr. Sing, the Church has lost a most respected and useful member, one whose advice was eagerly sought after on all occasions. His place has leader of the enquirers class, and treasurer of the church has been filled by Dr. Ling who also takes his place as teacher in the College.

Lyman P. Bett.

REPORT OF WORK FOR 1903.

The beginning of the year 1903 found those of us who are engaged in college work busy with examinations preparatory to the closing of the school year. Our commencement day, here as elsewhere, is the greatest event of the year. With us there is also the added excitement of seeing the provincial officials, who have for some years honored us with their presence. As much as we were interested in the guests present, we were more interested in our four graduates who were that day closing eight years of study under Christian influences and were now to step out into experiences new and untried.

It came as a direct answer to prayer that they all accepted positions in the mission and were not drawn off into business by the craving for money, so intense in the mind of the Foochow people. One became the trusted teacher and helper of Mr. Hubbard at Pagoda Anchorage; one went to Ing-hok with Mr. Smith, who is warm in his praises of the Christian character of the young man; a third has acted as superintendent of the day schools under Mr. Gardner; the remaining one has done efficient service on the Romanised newspaper.

When commencement was well over, I, in company with three other ladies of our mission, began our journey to Shao-wu. The visit to this station was in every way delightful, though undertaken during the cold, rainy season. The many rainy days shut us into the boat and afforded a much appreciated rest after a peculiarly hard term of school work. On the bright days, when it was possible to walk, we passed through such lovely scenes that we forgot for a time the dirt and poverty of China, which we never for a moment forget when in the city, and found that China was really a most beautiful land.

At each of the chapels along the way we stopped for a half day. These short visits seemed to give the Christians real pleasure and to encourage the preacher and his wife, who were in charge. When possible to get the Christians together we had short meetings. Everywhere, the "tie that binds" is stronger than those ties of race and country, and though the Christians did not even know where we were, they knew that we were of the same "household of faith" and welcomed us accordingly.

After over twenty days of travel we reached Shao-wu and spent a week in looking over the work and comparing it with that in our stations at Foochow. That which most impressed me there, was the boundless opportunities for spreading a knowledge of the Gospel which are left to our mission alone. In Foochow we are frequently finding that our work crosses boundaries with that of another mission and that the whole responsibility for the people is not ours. But at Shao-wu the responsibility is all ours, and the immense field and the work it involves is overwhelming. The attitude of the people to the missionaries seemed much more brotherly than that of the Foochow people. Differences of race and color did not seem to keep them aloof from the foreigners. We were invited to their homes with such freedom and friendliness as I have not experienced in Foochow. Their self-reliance and independence of thought was also quite a contrast to our people and they

are far in advance of us in solving the problem of self support.
It was a great pleasure and privilege to visit this station, not only on account of a better understanding of the problems and difficulties that confront the workers there but also for the inspiration received from such sympathetic touch between the people and the missionaries as seen there.

The return required but three days and was one of the keenest pleasure as we darted down the rapids between great rocks that threatened our little boat with disaster every moment.

I reached Foochow City just as the school term opened, well rested for the work which continued without a day's leisure until the summer vacation.

The entrance class was, as usual, about fifty in number. A few pupils came from the day schools but many were from heathen homes and entirely unacquainted with our rules and methods. It takes some time for them to become adjusted and to get into line for study under such strange conditions. This very strangeness has its advantages and at that time their young minds are most easily impressed. Very much depends on their starting right and the first term of each year is difficult for that reason. They, theoretically, have great reverence but practically they have none when they come to us, and it takes a boy some time to understand what it means and show respectful attention when when remarks are not particularly addressed to him. It is not at all a small matter to get them drilled into habits of instant obedience and undivided attention. The Chinese system of individual instruction works havoc with the faculty of giving attention, and one of the difficulties of all beginning classes is to convince the students that they can do anything as a class. It is gratifying to note the developement as the days go by. Though this is but the beginning of my fifth year in the college I can see great advances made not only in their mental but also their Christian growth. If success is measured in regard to the degree of improvement their is no need of discouragement.

In fact, as I watch the work in the various departments there seems to be none more more rich in opportunities for the Master's service than that and of joy to the worker than that among educational lines. The long period of time which we keep the students under constant Christian influences is the fact that counts.

The Christian societies are of great value in providing opportunities for training students to do personal work and to make them gradually more brave in confessing their faith before others, and also gives the teachers some idea which of their pupils need help of this kind.

The courage of some of the students when home during the vacations in not yielding to the many temptations to idolatry is proof of the power Christianity has in their lives.

It has been my regret, and continues to be more and more a disappointment, that there is not another lady to share the heavy work in actual recitations, that we might have more time for personal contact with individuals. Class work is good as far as it goes but it cannot have the power over these boys that more personal work would have. In the press of the routine work there is danger that this will be crowded out.

My regular teaching consisted of ten classes. Added to this I reviewed classes taught by the student teachers, each week, in order to keep their work up to the standard. The preparation for these classes required no

little time as part were in Chinese. Besides this there were the regular meetings of the various committees, the Sunday-School classes and the English rhetoricals of the college .

The two station classes in my care have proved somewhat of a rest to me as well as a benefit to them. The women met in the afternoon at two chapels some fifteen or twenty minutes walk distant from the college. Being so near I could easily examine them after school hours.

The Bible women who taught the Romanised have had good success in teaching the women to read. Several women in each class can read the Bible understandingly, others have committed to memory the Ten Commandments , Lord's Prayer and other selected portions of the Bible. All the women have been instructed in the Bible each day before beginning their regular study. Some women from each class have united with the church and in one class seven bound-footed women unbound their feet. The classes also have a tendency to increase the attendance at the chapels very greatly. Three other Bible women whose work I direct have done good work in house-to-house visiting.

When Miss Hartwell returned to America she resigned as secretary of the W.E.M.U. of Fukien Province, which I am attempting to hold until her return. This involves the planning of union meetings every three months, as well as keeping in order many minor matters.

Also the widows and orphans whom Miss Hartwell left in my care have been a great drain on my time and nerves.

There may be a query as to how so many different things can be crowded into a day. I wonder when a day ends (somewhere in the night) how they were accomplished, but as the day so has been my strength, and I have been in good health the whole year.

At this time, the close of 1903, we as a mission can say that goodnesss and mercy have followed us through the year, and personally I have many reasons to rejoice in the many opportunities for service, and the increased faith in Him who made me a co-laborer with Him.

After school my appointment for Thursday, I began regular work as Assistant Teacher in Foochow College with the spring term of 1903. The classes assigned me were Bible lessons on "Great Men of Israel", English Grammar and Composition, and music. The boys in these classes - some of them married men of families - were intelligent, diligent, and interesting pupils.

The Bible lessons showed remarkable familiarity with the Word and a love for it. A large percent of the boys were Christians,

When one comes to the foreign field from active work at home with hopes and ambitions to engage at once in the glorious harvest "already ripe", the first years are a testing time. In place of achievement must be tedious delay, when the new recruit must by slow and almost imperceptible changes be adapted to a new language, a new climate, a new environment, a new people. There must be this period of adjustment which tests the faith as well as the patience.

It was, therefore, at the beginning of the second year in China most satisfactory to be in active service and especially so to be with pupils as their teacher. By appointment of the Mission, I began regular work as Assistant Teacher in Foochow College with the spring term of 1903. The classes assigned me were Bible lessons on "Great Men of Israel", English Grammar and Composition, and music. The boys in these classes - some of them married men of families - were intelligent, diligent, and interesting pupils.

The Bible lessons showed remarkable familiarity with the Word and a love for it. A large percent of the boys were Christians,

but even those who were not, were most respectful in their attention and preparation, and warmly appreciative of the Book. Before June, to our great joy, the last two unsaved members of the Senior class confessed Christ and united with the Church. This was largely the result of earnest and persistent effort of Christian school mates in behalf of these young men.

Compared with other branches, perhaps the study of English received the most enthusiastic attention because of the high commercial value now placed upon it. With the music, also, the boys did splendid work. At Easter time the choruses joined with the schools of the two sister missions and in a chaste and beautiful Easter service praised God, "with the spirit and the understanding". They sang such music as Elvey's "Arise, Shine" and "Oh Lord, How Manifold" Barnby. Later a musicale at College demonstrated the fact that the Chinese boys can learn and do appreciate good music. At this time, a male quartet did excellent work, though the boys had never before sung four part songs.

We appreciate the fact that music is one of the most important departments of College work and should receive definite,

adequate, and systematic attention. Many of our young men become pastors, teachers, or Christian leaders. With trained voices they may be able to convert what seems a riotous mob into a worshipping Christian congregation. Thus the harmonious strains of holy hymns would prove an attraction to the heathen ~~wor~~ chipers, who shout and call aloud upon their idols of wood and stone, and sacred song would be a fruitful means of sounding the Glad Tidings. The boys themselves would be happier, healthier.

Naturally, the Chinese voice in Song is a thin, weird falsetto without semi-tones, perfectly attuned to the one-stringed squeaking instrument which accompanies it, and the one who is successful in changing Chinese standards of music and in implanting a taste for harmonies has left no unimportant mark on the Nation.

After the close of school in June, the study of the language interrupted by school work was resumed, ~~and~~ the first year's examinations passed, and the advanced work well begun.

In the fall, the Mission requested that I give my entire time to teaching, because of the insufficient force of foreign teachers to carry on the work and physiology and geography were added to the subjects before mentioned.

At this time, the music received regular and systematic attention. The entire school was divided into classes and received daily drill. The College clock furnished nothing for practice in singing but the Church hymn-book, and as these tunes had already been learned with original variations, that source was hopeless. But the press department had a good supply of blank paper, and this with some Chinese ink and labor, and a little American ingenuity soon made an excellent chart which gave daily practice in sight singing.

All this work was exceedingly pleasant. The diligence and lively interest of the students, the ready co-operation and support of the Principal and his hearty appreciation of effort, the sympathy and help of fellow teachers, made the year at Foochow College one of the pleasantest of my life as teacher.

In my opinion the College will never be adequately manned until it is possible to divide one teacher's time between school work and visiting in the homes of the pupils. More than an institution for the dissemination of learning, the College was established to bring the Gospel of Christ to the Chinese, and this link of sympathy between the home and the school would surely result in more Christian homes and an increased number of educated Christian workers.

Harriet L. Osborne.

23.

Pres Lyman P. Peet.

Feb-1904

Foochow College
Foochow, China

In the fall of 1852 a boarding school for boys was founded by the Rev. Justus Doolittle of the American Board Mission, in the suburbs of Foochow City at a place called Lonasang. In those early days missionary effort, it was difficult to secure pupils even though all their expenses including books, food and clothing were provided. With wise forethought Mr Doolittle spent much of his time & labor in the development of his little school. That he laid the foundations deep and well is evidenced by the fact that after an existence of but four years, the school was able to put five men into the field as preachers and that to its influence we owe the foremost men of our present native church for these received in it their first Christian instruction.

In the spring of '58 the school was closed some of the students continued their studies under the guidance of individual missionaries, while others entered the school of the Methodist Mission, under the care of Mr Gibson.

In '64 the boarding school was re-opened in Foochow City and Rev Simeon Woodin, a man whose memory is honored among all the Chinese who knew him, was placed in charge. For two years it was located in the Guang Haeng in premises then belonging to the Mission. It was then moved into a

building on the site of the present "Hospital Home" from whence it was moved in '88, to its present location. Since Mr Woodin the school has been in charge respectively of Messrs Hartwell, Baldwin, Hartwell & since '90, of the writer. In this "Boys Boarding and Training School" during the years '65–'90 many who afterwards entered the Christian ministry received their education. The school has had a continued existence since 1852 to the present time with but two intermissions – the first from '58 to '62 & the second during the year '73.

The year '90 marks an epoch in the history of the institution. In that year the Mission set apart one of its members for the special work of developing this branch of missionary effort. The field of instruction was greatly enlarged; a beginning was made in requiring regular payments from the students – at first but 400 cash per month, nominally to pay for the kerosene oil and foreign lamps used in the public rooms of the school. This amount was gradually increased, care being taken to furnish, with each increase some additional advantage as a ground for such an additional fee. A Faculty was organized and for the next seven years the institution was known as "The Banyan City Scientific Institute". At first all the instruction was given in the Chinese language but in

891 the Mission yielded to the long growing demand
or English and an English Department was added.
tudents able to pay for their education have been
ttracted to the school and thus the work has
een brought to the notice of the richer & more
influential classes and the light of Gospel
ruth has penetrated into places where other-
wise it might never have reached.
The year 1898 marks another epoch in
he history of the school. The visit of the
Deputation in the spring of that year and
its careful enquiry into the work done
by the institution, resulted in the organi-
ation of the Mission as a Board of Managers
n the field, the Prudential Committee as a
Board of Trustees in America and the change
of name to Foochow College. But a still
more important result was the assignment
Foochow College of the endowment of $10000 given
y Miss Chapin through the well known philan-
hropist and friend of Christian education, Dr.
K. Pearsons. The need of enlarged accom-
odations also made a deep impression upon
e Deputation with the result that when the
udential Committee was advised of the gift
a sum of money for educational work in
ina, upon the recommendation of the Deputation,
choow College was decided upon as the recipient,

and the name of Mrs. H. M. Harris of New London, Conn. will always be gratefully remembered as the giver of $15000 for College Enlargement.

Situation — Foochow College is situated on the southern border of the city just within the city wall, and is distant three miles from the foreign settlement. It may thus be said to be "right in among the Chinese". Its field of influence covers the city and suburbs together with the surrounding district within a radius of sixty miles and even extends into the adjoining province of Che Kiang from which a few of our students have come. It is the only Christian school of its kind in the city.

Buildings and Equipment — These are by no means what they should be but represent a good beginning. Cowan Hall so named after Rev P. D. Cowan who, in memory of his daughter, contributed $500. toward its erection, was the first building of what may be called our modern educational plant to be placed on the present College site. Built in 1887 it contains an assembly room 34 X 27, two recitation rooms and dormitory accommodations for 40 students. There are also a press room and two composing rooms. For eleven years this was the only building adapted, in some measure to the needs of the institution which year by year the ever increasing number of students

made the demand for enlarged accommodations ever more apparent and urgent.

In '97 the idea of a new dormitory received great impetus by a gift of $600. from Mrs Rogers of Cambridgeport, Mass. augmented by a contribution of some $400. from the Foochow Local and Provincial authorities. These gifts, supplemented by those of numerous friends all over the United States and in Honolulu aggregating about $4000. made possible the erection of "Lincoln Hall" in '98 & '99. This building is capable of accommodating 100 students. Many of the rooms are memorial rooms named in accordance to the wishes of donors of fifty dollars or more. The building is 145 ft × 54 ft × 43 ft built of gray brick with red brick trimmings. The lower story of the main or central portion is built up of arched masonry & left open as a place of recreation for the students. In the basement of the left wing is the spacious dining room with 24 tables capable of accommodating 192 persons & the kitchen adjoining with its two large ranges & immense caldron for cooking rice.

Next to "Lincoln Hall" in point of time, comes the Administration Building erected in 1901 & containing the offices of the President & a Dispensary, temporarily used as a class room by Miss Wiley.

things move slowly in China but College enlarg-
ment has now been fairly launched & will n
cease until the Harris Fund, given for that p
pose, is exhausted. The plans for a three-sto
Recitation Hall, are already in the hands of
contractors for estimates & it is expected that
this long-needed building will be occupied wi
in the next six months. Then should follo
in quick succession the Harris Assembly Hal
& Chapel, the Observatory & the Library to whi
latter building Dr C. C. Baldwin contributed
some years ago, $500. Mexicans.

As to Equipment, the College has a fairly
good supply of physical & chemical apparatus
A 4½ inch telescope with equatorial & meridian
circles, the gift of home friends, adds muc
to the interest & profit in the study of Astrono
The College is but poorly supplied with cha
illustrating Botany & Zoology. Its minera
collection, tho not large, is a choice one

The institution is divided into two distin
departments, the Academic and Collegiate,
each with its course of four years. Th
subjects taught are, for the most part simila
to those in institutions of the same grade i
the home land with the exception of the Greek
and Latin Classics. In the place of these, are
the Chinese Classics, which tho musty & heavy,

age, are still considered essential to a well-equipped & well-disciplined Chinese mind. For all this work the College has a teaching force of five foreigners and seven natives.

The school year is divided into two terms, the first extending from the end of Feb. or first of March to about the middle of June & the second from about the middle of Sept. to the end of Jan. at which time Commencement occurs. The College day begins at five or six according to the time of the year & is ushered in by the rising bell. In true Chinese style breakfast is eaten before faces are washed or hair combed. The students are responsible for the sweeping and dusting of their own rooms. At 8.30 the chapel bell rings when all assemble in the Peace St. church for morning worship. The roll of 130 students is called & then the president conducts the exercises. These consist of the reading of Scripture with a brief exposition followed by a hymn & prayer. Recitations begin at 9.00 and continue until 4.30 with an intermission of an hour at 12.30. Evening prayers occur at 8.00 & the retiring bell is heard at 10. The quietness of a western school is not found in the main school room during school hours but the pandemonium of diligent study prevails. The Classics are taught in true Confucian style, the instructor, after assigning the lesson for the following day, reading it off, sentence

by sentence, in a high, singsong, nasal tone, the depth of the instructor's stomach (his literary excellence) being in directly proportional to the pitch of his voice & the prominence of the nasal twang.

The students of Foochow College represent a cosmopolitan body. Here the rich and poor, the Christian and non-Christian are thrown together in the dormitories, the class rooms and around the dining tables. And if the leaven does not permeate and influence the entire mass of meal it will not be because of a lack of opportunity. Every year witnesses the coming forward of some young men in the Peace St. church, and before their fellows acknowledging their eternal allegiance to all that is good, true and beautiful — to all that can make men true and noble. The christian students find abundant opportunity for Christian activity not only within the College walls among their mates, by personal exhortation and teaching, by lives of consistency & by testimony in the various religious exercises of the week, but also outside, in the College Y. M. C. A. chapel, where services are conducted by the students four nights in the week, in the seven Sunday Schools in and about the city & in the enquirers' meeting held every Sabbath afternoon in the Peace St. church. Thus by lives of earnestness and fidelity to the truth they are constantly showing that the man represented by these dull, cold walls of brick and

tone has not been spent in vain but is destined
yield a hundred fold in lives of self-sacrificing
ervice. Nor is this all. The College has graduated
ince 1894, 33 young men, of whom 21 have en-
ered distinctively Christian work either as preachers
r teachers. 25 undergraduates are also enrolled
mong our Christian workers, making a total of 46.

Fees etc. Each student of the English Department
ays $10. tuition a year, $2. room rent & $2.20 for board
er month. Each member of the entering class pays
n addition a matriculation fee of $10. For students
f the regular Chinese Department there is no matric-
ulation fee or rent. The tuition is $2. a year and
he board $1.20 and .70 per month for students of the
cademic and Collegiate Departments respectively,
e balance of $1.00 and $1.50 being paid from the
ollege funds. The College is indebted to a num-
er of friends who have, from time to time, each contrib-
uted $25.00 gold a year for the support of some
pecial students. Worthy young men have thus been
nabled to complete the prescribed course of study
are now giving valuable assistance in Mission work.
n no cases are these "special gifts" placed in the hands
f the students as experience has shown that
ome service in return for money paid, is
n essential to the maintenance of self respect
nd a growth in all those higher qualities of
anhood which fit men for valuable service in the

future. Such service, rendered by the students themselves, whether in the classroom, in the kitchen, or in the press room, tends to instill in the hearts of the student body, a respect for honest labor which apparently is entirely absent from the minds of the literary class of China.

In the development of this feeling of respect for honest labor, the College Press has played no unimportant part. This is an integral part of the College plant & its importance to the work as a whole can scarcely be overestimated. From very small beginnings it has grown year by year adding to its equipment as the gifts of friends & the profits of the work would permit. It has demonstrated its right to exist by furnishing a means of self-help to needy students & by proving itself of increasing value to the mission work as a whole. It has done the greater part of the Foochow Colloquial Romanized printing including two editions of the New Testament. Since 1892 it has issued 9,074,047 pages, sheet tracts etc. & of this grand total 1,719,077 pages & 35,075 sheet tracts have been issued during the last ten months of 1903.

Sketch of Foochow College Press

In an article like this it has not been possible to avoid omitting many interesting items in connection with the work but enough has been said to show that Foochow College is taking a no unimportant part in the work of the evangelization of this great Empire.

Lyman P. Peet,
President.

Theological Seminary.

The work of the Theological Seminary was continued along the lines marked out by Mr. Beard. The administration of the details was made easy by the thorough work of my predecessor and the faithful assistance of Mr. Ding, the Chinese principal.

Two classes studied during the year, the Senior class consisting of two members and the Middle class of four members. The third member of the Senior class accepted a call to the chapel supported by the Men's Native Missionary Society. Inasmuch as he is a graduate of the College, he is fitted to take up the work after two years in the Seminary. The studies pursued during the year were as follows: Church History, Exegesis of various books of the Bible, Theology, Pioneer Missionaries, Astronomy, Physiology, History of the Nineteenth Century, Mandarin, Chinese Classics. The members of the Senior Class preached frequently in the chapels. The teachers were present and offered helpful suggestions on the sermon. In the spring term Mrs. Kinnear trained the students in the music sung at the Easter Festival. The three missions working in Foochow unite in a song service at Easter. In the fall term Mrs. Kinnear gave the students practice in hymn singing twice each week. The work of the teachers in the Seminary has been very faithful. Mr. Ding besides his regular work taught the Sunday School lesson to the students and the preachers and teachers of the Suburbs Station. Mr. Kin, the second assistant

had charge of the day schools and taught the day school teachers the Remanized Colloquial.

Besides the regular course of instruction Dr. Whitney gave a series of lectures on "God's Methods of Revealing Himself to Men." The course was very enjoyable and profitable. Rev. Ohlinger of the Methodist Mission gave two lectures, one on "Preaching" and one on the "Work of the Pastor." Pastor Ling delivered a lecture on "Congregational Polity" and pastor Guoh a lecture on "Sermon Preparation."

The students entered vigorously into the work of the Station. They took turns in conducting the Sunday School at Gen Ciu Long. During the fall term two churches were supplied regularly by the students. Two Sunday Schools were opened in connection with our day schools in outlying districts. During the Spring term the Y.M.C.A. of the Seminary and the alumni supported a chapel paying the rent and repairs. In the summer the teacher died and the chapel was closed. Another chapel was rented for the coming year by the Y.M.C.A. This is located near the South Gate.

In the early part of the year the Seminary was voted into Foochow City to be located near the College. It is hoped that at the beginning of the Chinese year the two institutions will be affiliated. The Seminary Commencement was held together with the College Commencement. We trust that this is the first step toward further cooperation of the two institutions.

The two graduates are already provided for, one goes to Chong Ha which is left vacant by Pastor Ciang who was called to An Jing Lie; the other goes to Ming Loh.

Lewis Hodges

Report for the year 1903.

The Churches of Foochow Suburbs.

Gen Cio Ldong.

During the past year the church worshipped in an old building next to Mr. Beard's residence. This place is somewhat secluded and on this account attendance at the services was somewhat smaller than during the preceding year. In the spring, as soon as the purchase of the land required was completed, ground was broken and work begun on the Dudley Memorial Church. Before long the new building will be ready for occupancy. The new church is pronounced by many the best planned and best built structure of its kind in Foochow. The plans were drawn by Mr. Goddard. The style of architecture is Roman. A broad flight of stone steps leads to the three front doors which open into a lobby. To the right and left are stairs, the one leading into the tower and side galleries, the other also into the rear and side galleries. The main audience room including the lobby is 45 X 71 feet. On each side are galleries 14 feet wide. On either side of the pulpit which is opposite the front entrance at the other end of the building are two wings each 15 feet wide. The side galleries extend over the wings. There is also a rear gallery over the lobby extending a few feet over the main audience room. The wings on either side will be provided with folding doors and can be used for Sunday School classes, committee meetings, and small prayer meetings. The floor of the main audience room slopes gradually toward the pulpit; the galleries are also built on the slant so that

everybody in the audience can see the speaker. The acoustic properties of the building are excellent. The church is lighted by two rows of arched windows one above the other. The seating capacity is 2500.

The building is substantially built. The foundation is of cut stone with the face pounded smooth. The walls are of brick 2 feet thick throughout supported by buttresses. The roof is supported by five trusses. Each of the trusses is bolted by three iron rods. The lower chord of the trusses is one piece of timber 45 feet long.

The building is to be furnished by the natives and plans were already started toward that end. The church paid all its expenses last year and had a surplus of $50 at the end of the year.

Na Boro Ga.

This church has had a prosperous year. The remarkable feature of the work was the increase in the attendance of women. The present capacity of the church was taxed to the utmost to accommodate those who wanted to come, so the church members built a gallery in the back part of the church. The Sunday School in this church is the best in the Suburbs. It is organized into classes which are taught by competent teachers. The pastor and a number of the members held many services during the year in the homes of the learners.

An Jong Lie.

At the beginning of the year the church occupied its new building. The attendance and interest increased each week. A Sunday School was started. The Christian Endeavor Society took on new life and a prayer meeting was held two evenings each week. During the summer several serious charges were brought against the preacher. The charges were examined by the pastor and myself and the evidence was found to be insufficient to condemn the man. It was deemed wise, however, for him to resign. This he did and the church regained the ground lost during the troublous time. The Sunday School is growing. The Christian Endeavor Society is progressing favorably. The attendance is increasing every week. The church members called Pastor Ciing of Chang Na to minister to them. They will provide his salary.

Sang Bo.

This church has had a quiet year of internal development. In the early part of the year the preacher planned a very interesting program. Two evenings of each week he explained the Bible to the members. One evening the Sang Bo members joined with the members of An Jong Lie in a prayer meeting. On the following evening the An Jong Lie members returned the visit. This interchange proved beneficial to both churches

An Cin.

This church had new life instilled into it by the young preacher who took charge at the beginning of the year. The church building was repaired and painted. The attendance was increased and also the contributions. Several of the new members come from the immediate vicinity of the church. A large number of women attended regularly throughout the year.

Cui Muoi.

This church opened the year with large numbers and a hopeful future. It became apparent, however, after a few months that the prosperity was based upon the influence of the church in law-suits. After consultation with the pastors it seemed best to overhaul the church roll and ask the preacher to retire. The result was that only nine members were found worthy to remain on the church roll. The rest were excommunicated or suspended for a time. The members who remain will form a nucleus for a future church. It was sad work to excommunicate the members, but it seemed the only way to place the church upon a good foundation. The action was performed in pursuance of Mr. Beard's ideas regarding the church. He himself wanted to close it, but found it impossible at the time. The members are planning to call a preacher for

the coming year. They will assist as much as possible in his support.

Lung Song

This church enjoyed a year of real growth. The preacher has exceptional powers in leading Christians into deeper experience. During the latter part of the year he taught in the Girls' College. This arrangement is not very satisfactory. We trust that some plan may soon be devised whereby he can give his whole time to the church or to the school.

Sang Gaing

This chapel is located on an island in the Min river a short distance above bridge of Ten Thousand Ages. The people are employed on the river as boatmen and raftsmen. It is the most difficult place in the Penasang station. The preacher taught a day school and preached every Sabbath. In this way his influence was extended over the young whose minds are more open to the Gospel. On Sunday the pupils came to service and remained to the Sunday School.

Hung Sang Gio.

This chapel was opened in connection with Gen Cio Llong. It is located on the Min river about two hours' walk from Penasang. The growth during the year was steady and natural.

After the Christmas celebration a fire swept over the village and destroyed the chapel. The chapel furniture and the personal effects of the teacher and preacher were saved. The New year opens favorably. The former landlord is putting up a building twice as large as the old one adapted especially to our purpose. The church and school will occupy the building in the near future.

Chong Ha.

This church is the center of a wide religious activity. The membership is drawn from about twenty three villages situated in a broad fertile plain. Some of the members walk ten miles to church. The church meets the needs of all classes of men. There are rough mountaineers, shop-keepers, weavers, farmers, literary men. The pastor visited his parishioners faithfully during the year. In a number of the villages he held regular prayer meetings. The results of this work are very gratifying. One young man who works at the loom all day and long into the night has his Bible beside him and as his shuttle flies back and forth catches a glimpse of a few characters. In this way he read the New Testament through. The pastor accepted a call to An Jong die. He will settle there at the beginning of the Chinese year. One of the graduates will go to Chong Ha.

Leng Chio.

This church is gaining influence in the village of Leng Chio in which it is located. During the past year several persons from the village joined the church. One of them is a member of a powerful clan. The members of an official family one of whom is a high official in Peking come to church occasionally and one of them contributes toward the church expenses. Perhaps the most remarkable feature about the work was the absence of troublesome lawsuits.

Summary

This past year was on the whole a prosperous one in the churches of the suburbs. Four of the churches paid all their expenses. An Ing Lie paid the rent on the house occupied by a day school. This was besides its regular expenses. This church also contributed $40 toward putting up a wall of the church which fell after a severe typhoon. An Cin renovated its building at an expense of about $50. Ta Buo Ga put in a gallery to accommodate the larger numbers attending church. The other churches made various small repairs at their own expense.

There was progress in the spiritual life. An Ing Lie and Sang Bo united in their prayer meetings. The second Sunday of each month all the Endeavor Societies united in a union meeting. This gathering was held at different churches in turn. These C.E. union meetings were very profitable.

In the fall of the year the preachers and many of the members met once in two weeks for prayer in behalf of the Christians of Fukien Province. Later these services were held once each week. They were the means of uplifting those who attended and centering their attention upon the great work yet to be done in Fukien.

These union meetings are producing a spirit of unity and fraternity among the churches in the Suburbs. They are becoming more and more conscious that their cause is one and that to gain ultimate victory there must be success all along the line. The particulars are tabulated in the statistical table and need no special comment.

Lewis Hodous

Report for the year 1903.

The day schools of the Pomasang Station.

The dayschools under my charge numbered 13. After the summer one had to be closed because of the death of the teacher. The largest school, at Ngie Cin, numbered 60 pupils. The best school was that located at Sang Bo. The pupils were able to explain the Christian books and the Chinese classics which they had read. The school located at the Upper Bridge is the largest and best school in the village. The boys made very commendable progress in arithmetic. Each week all attend the Junior C. E. of which they are members. Two of the schools were taught by first degree men.

The schools were examined twice during the year. Once each week a number of the teachers ment with Mr. Kin of the Theological Seminary who taught them the Romanized colloquial. The work in the schools was excellent, but does not compare with what it would be if our teachers were trained in western branches and methods. Such teachers are absolutely necessary to make our dayschools successful.

Lewis Hodous. Report for 1903.

Faochow, China.
Feb. 16, 1904.

My dear Dr. Smith,

During the year I had in charge three station classes: Gew Cio Dong, Ha Buo Ga, Sang Bo; one bible woman at Deng Cio, and one girls' day school at Song Dong Dung.

The class at Gew Cio Dong met daily in the temporary place of worship adjoining Mr. Beard's residence. The teacher and women were faithful in their attendance and reading. They read a great amount and seemed to understand it. One of the women has united with the church. I was sorry that this class had to be given up because there could not be found a suitable place for the women. The teacher however was retained as bible woman and her visiting among the women has shown an increased attendance at the morning church and afternoon Sabbath school services. When the new Dudley Memorial is completed, there will be a room for the class where the women can meet and study.

There were six women in the class at Sang Bo. Soon after the class opened several of the women moved to other parts of the city and the class continued through one term.

The class at Ha Buo Ga had an uninterrupted year. Here the women had daily the example and inspiration of Mrs. Ding, the pastor's wife, a dear old Christian woman. The past year was one of sickness and bereavement in her home and her beautiful forbearance and faith in God made a deep impression upon the women. In the summer one of the women died of the plague. This also touched the women deeply and made them long for the salvation and peace of God in their hearts. The women are anxious to learn to read their bibles and study diligently.

Deng Cio is some distance away and as I could not myself visit the place the Bible woman sent weekly reports of her work in visiting the people in their homes and reading to them the Word of God.

The Dong Dong Dung girls' day school averaged eighteen for the year. The Christian teacher, a widow, who formerly studied in Miss Newton's school, had a good hold on her little flock, leading them to church every Sabbath morning. They not only read the Chinese classics and Christian books available but sang hymns daily and during the latter part of the year, the teacher encouraged the children to pray. These hours with the teacher mean much to the children. When in their early years they learn to lisp the name of God in prayer and to speak with their Saviour, will not these early impressions cling to them as they grow into womanhood and motherhood. The best expenditure of time and money is upon the children - our hope for the future, our sure foundation of Christian homes.

Very respectfully,
Anna Hodous.

For the press.

E. M. Northley

77.

To the new recruit on the foreign field the first term's work is largely a work of learning. One comes to the end of his second year with the sense that his chief accomplishment is a fair comprehension of what he has to learn, and how he must go about it, if he is ever to wield effectively the weapons of God.

Among the things learned during my first two years in China is the deep conviction that, in the coming decades, the broader training of Christian young women is bound to hold a place of high importance. The conditions of life demand it; the work demands it; best of all, the young women themselves demand it. It is a privilege to have a share, however small, in the beginnings of a work which has so large a future.

This demand for an education that shall make the Chinese woman master of her environment grows out of a great and patent need.

In visiting homes scattered throughout the province, and finding them uniformly wretched and neglected, I have felt this need most keenly. China can never be saved by concentrating our higher education upon one half of the race. In a land where the sexes are so widely separated by custom, this is most strikingly true. One of the foulest hovels I have seen in China was the home of an intelligent and devoted evangelist, whose wife, however, had received no Christian training.

This leads us to consider a fact not at first apparent, - that the higher Christian training of women is a most direct factor in the evangelization of the race. There is not a commercial motive impelling a girl to seek higher education, nor a commercial temptation luring her away from the service of Christ. Her marriage sets her free from social restraints for a wider usefulness, as a teacher in her own home, or as a worker in the homes of others.

Above all, she, and not her husband, moulds the man of tomorrow. By an inalterable human law, the mother transmits to her child the best she has,- something the father has neither opportunity nor ability to do. So if the mother is ignorant and superstitious, the child of an educated Christian man begins life just where his father began it.

This discussion would all be futile if the young women of China themselves showed no capacity for Christian training or adaptability to Christian work. But nowhere could young women be found who are more ambitious and teachable. Whether the subject was English, or Bible, or experiments in Physics, I have found them uniformly enthusiastic and responsive. Almost never has a student come to class unprepared. And their readiness to give is no less spontaneous than their eagerness to receive; in the Sabbath school it has been most inspiring to see the quiet promptness with which they have met my request

to take charge of a large class of street children, and the ability they showed in managing them. In their evangelistic work, also, I have often been touched by the tact and earnest patience with which they told the story of Jesus, sometimes to those who cared little to hear, — told it simply, yet forcibly, as I, with years of effort, could never learn to tell it.

Last spring I spent a few weeks in the country with one of the College girls, visiting in the homes of many women to whom even the name of God was a new name. And as I listened to her earnest, logical recital of the whole plan of salvation, adapting so skilfully these mighty truths to the meagre intelligence of her hearers, and watched the very love of Christ glow in her face, I felt as never before that this is indeed work that pays, — training young women to preach Christ to their own people.

Such training requires a knowledge

of the language, and of the young women, and a personal consecration that seem only higher and more unattainable as the months fly past. The two years' course of study, completed last October, was merely a foundation; and the Chinese girl heart seems still past finding out. Yet the path of research is lit by many glowing discoveries of real worth and strong, sweet romanticism that lead us to pause in the way and lift our thanks to God.

Evelyn M. Worthley.

April, 1904.

The Kindergarten.

We are happy to report an increase in attendance during the past year having had an enrollment of sixty children.

A part of the year's work was sent as an exhibit to the World's Fair in St Louis. This included specimens of the children's work in basketry, drawing, painting, weaving &c and also hand work done by the training class students. Photographs of the children at work and at play added to the interest of the exhibit.

The cards and scrap pictures which some of our friends in America sent made it possible for the Kindergarten children to make a large number of scrap books as Christmas gifts to less fortunate children. We wish to make grateful acknowledgement of these as well as of other gifts which have been made to the Kindergarten.

We see daily results of the work of the kindergarten but we feel there is a silent influence going on day by day which cannot be fully estimated.

A little girl four years old belonging to a rather aristocratic heathen family

has been attending the Kindergarten very regularly through the year. She is a quiet child but she has been drinking in the spirit of the school.

At Two Years her parents wanted her to worship the idols as is the custom, but she answered "I belong to the Jesus religion. I go to Kindergarten now."

There have been six young girls in the training department. One of these is sent by the Presbyterian mission of Shanghai for training. The students have made good progress and show an increased enthusiasm for the work as well as a growing comprehension of its great principles.

To the question "What has the Kindergarten done for you personally", one girl said: "It has helped me to be interested in all children. I formerly cared only for the children of my own family but now I love all children." Another said the training had opened her eyes to nature and that now when she goes out to walk she finds something interesting

ing and new. One member of the class said she had learned the value of small things and another said. "I have learned to be more patient". They all agreed the work had broadened and enriched their lives. "We cannot tell all the good we have gained" they said.

The course of study in the training department consists of the following:- Kindergarten Pedagogies. Child Study. Life of Froebel & Pestalozzi. Education of Man. Kindergarten gifts & occupations drawing. chalk modeling. clay modeling Study of Stories & games. Music.

There is a growing interest ~~among~~ in the Kindergarten work among the Chinese. We have had a large number of visitors almost every day many of whom belong to the wealthy & official class. All this helps to advance the ~~work~~ among little children.

Jean H Brown

Report of Mr. & Mrs. Hartwell for 1903.

Mrs. Hartwell had a poor turn in the early part of the year, and Mr. Hartwell one in March, but during the rest of the year they have had usual good health for persons of their ages.

Mrs. Hartwell during the year has attended to her household duties, and cheered others by her presence and help as she has had opportunity.

Mr. Hartwell had charge of the preachers and chapels in the Pagoda Anchorage part of the Lower Min and Diongloh field, for the first four months of the year, Miss Hartwell, in addition to her other work, having charge of the day-schools and woman's work in the same territory. There were eighteen places for stated preaching in Mr. Hartwell's care, eight being reached by boat up the river and creeks with the tide, and ten down the river in the same manner. One church had a native pastor, and one chapel was occupied by a preacher who supported himself in business during the year. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard arrived on 24th April and from 1st May the chapels and helpers have been in his charge. The statistics of the church and work will be included in Mr. Hubbard's report for the year.

Besides this direct evangelical work, Mr. Hartwell had the literary work of preparing the Sabbath School Lessons for the year in the Foochow Colloquial. Also from October he had one class in Bible History in Foochow College.

Mrs. Hartwell and himself are glad to still be able to do a little active work, but they get weary easily as age advances upon them.

Their home was at the Anchorage with Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard till October, two months and over, in the hot season, being spent at ~~at~~ the Sharp Peak Sanitarium. In October they returned to Foochow City to occupy a part of the premises vacated by Mr. Gardener and family when they moved into the new home at this station.

On 26th May, there was held a pleasant gathering for a Jubilee celebration in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Hartwell's arrival at Foochow on 9th June, 1853. It was held in advance of the real date to allow his daughter, Miss Hartwell, to leave in time to reach Denver, U. S. A., to represent China as a delegate to the International Christian Endeavor Convention held at that place. The celebration was also in honor of Mrs. Hartwell's

~~Term, in addition to the literary work he has in hand.~~
eightieth birth-day, which occurred on 30th June, and the congratulations to her were equally cordial to those to her husband. We are both grateful to our Heavenly Father for the privilege of spending so many years in China, and of witnessing so great changes and advancement in the mission work here.

We enter upon the duties of a new year with the hope of still being able to do something more for the cause of Christ in Foochow.

Received
Recd. June 2 1904

Report of Evangelistic Work, and Day Schools, CITY STATION, for year ~~ending~~ 1903, in charge of Rev. G. Milton Gardner. 88. 1903-04

Evangelistic Work.

There have been many encouraging features in the ten churches in this district. One marked feature of encouragement is that the candidates for admission to the church have passed better examinations than at any time previous to this year. This is a matter of much moment, as it shows a deeper understanding of the Truth in the hearts of the inquirers, and more painstaking effort on the part of the preachers in their labors. The admissions to the church have been fewer. This, however, is not a matter of concern, but rather of gladness, as an indication that men are not coming in numbers because of popularity, nor for the sake of gaining influence, but because of a deeper knowledge of the Truth, and a clearer understanding of the aims of Christianity. This fact is most satisfactory.

Another encouraging thing is the manner in which those who attend church listen to the preached Word. So often a Chinese congregation is restless and noisy, not sitting quietly like a European congregation. A most marked improvement is noticeable in this respect. It is quite the rule now for many of the congregations to remain quiet and listen with great care and attention, showing that the Truth is taking deep root in their minds and hearts, and becoming a vital part of their lives.

During part of the year weekly meetings were held with the preachers for prayer, conference, and Bible study. The beneficial results have been very manifest in the life and work of the preachers.

The Christian activity has been much greater in some chapels than in others. At Kai Nguong Lap the deacons have held a weekly meeting for prayer and conference. The deacons have been very helpful in looking after the weaker members, when absence from Sabbath

meeting showed that they needed an encouraging word. It is a marked indication of progress when the native Christians thus assume so much responsibility in the upbuilding of the church. They raised enough at this church to support the preacher, and had between ten and twenty dollars besides to put in a building fund, which they have commenced to provide themselves a chapel.

A marked increase in attendance, and in earnestness are noticeable at both Gek Puoi Heng, and at Deng Muong, while at Cui Buo there has been a very business-like method in carrying on the work.

Cui Buo needs very much to buy the building in which the congregation is now worshipping. It is large and commodious, and well adapted to the various branches of Christian work carried on at this chapel. The rent is $120. (Mexican) a year. The building can probably be bought for $800. or $1000. (Mexican). This would be about $350. to $450 U.S. currency. It would be wise economy to make this purchase at the earliest moment, as the rent is so high that we are compelled to pay enough in rent in about 6 years to buy the property, which is quite a serious matter. Thus as the years go by we pay for the place many times over, and are just as far as ever from owning it, whereas if we could pay the amount of 6 years rent at one time the place would be ours.

Women's classes may be mentioned as a great help in building up the churches. These classes bring in the wives and mothers, and thus the whole family life is touched. When the whole family is brought in, it means that solid Christian homes are being made, and the church put on a strong foundation.

The West Gate Chapel is supported by the Chinese Home Missionary Society, and given to my care for supervision. Contributions come from all the churches in the lower field for this object. This year the outlook has been better than heretofore, and we look forward

to growth at this chapel.

Day Schools.

The benefits of day school work are many and obvious. To get hold of children and implant in their minds and hearts principles of Truth is a great privilege, and an opportunity bringing lasting benefit. Getting hold of this generation means a great deal to China. When these children under our instruction grow to man-hood and woman-hood, they will make better citizens, and another generation of Christians must necessarily excel the present generation, as they will add to and enrich the experience of those preceeding them.

There were 17 day schools throught the year, with nearly 500 pupils. The pupils are not always the same every year, thus these day schools reach an enormous number of children from year to year, putting a little into the heart of each one.

Often the last half of the year shows a marked decrease in attendance. This year, however, many of the schools held their numbers right to the end of the year, while a few increased the latter part of the year. It has been very hard in the past to get good teachers for the day schools, but there has been an improvement, and we hope for still greater progress and benefit in this respect.

Medical work -

Foochow, China, March 18th., 1904.

Rev. Judson Smith, D. D.,

Sec. For China, A. B. C. F. M.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Doctor Smith,

I am reminded that it is time for me to prepare my annual letter reporting the work which we have done during the year 1903, and now wish that I had formed the habit of keeping some sort of a diary from which to refresh my memory so that I could be more sure of sending you the most important facts.

During the first few months of the year we remained in the C. M. S. house at South Side, into which we had moved in the previous autumn, after returning from Sharp Peak. During these two months my time was given to the work on the semi-annual accounts and interviewing the middlemen who were negotiating for the land for the new hospital site. It seemed as though we must make a start in getting the needed land, but it was God's will to disappoint us in this matter because He had a better way. The last month of the Chinese year passed and nothing had been accomplished. There had seemed a possible advantage in allowing the hospital to remain closed during the preceding few months. It was impossible to reopen it with untrained students while living so far from it, and we hoped that we might have better success in buying the land if the work were discontinued. The prices given us as the Chinese year closed were so exhorbitant that we could not buy.

As the Chinese New Year holidays passed it became evident that Miss Newton's health would not permit her to reopen the girls college for the spring term, and as the mission concurred

in the opinion that it would be well to try reopening the hospital, and since the girls college building was empty for the time it was decided that we should live in it until summer.

The class of students who graduated just after our home was burned had all found places and would need more wages than I could afford to pay to induce them to come back. So when Mr. Gardner wished to find a place for one of my former students who had been preaching since '96, and who had always shown more talent in medicine than in theology, I hired him to be both assistant and evangelist. One student had been kept during the previous year reading medicine, and another was taken on at this time, making in all three helpers.

From the first reopening of the hospital we had good numbers of patients, more in fact than I thought I could do justice to with the many outside duties given me by the mission and with the inefficient character of my help. It was necessary too to buy new furniture and rearrange many details that require no attention under ordinary circumstances. The college building was airy - all too airy - as there was only one small room arranged for a fire, and so our family suffered from frequent "colds" while at attack of pneumonia in Mrs. Kinnear and the serious illness of Mrs. Hodous with my many other extra duties made the time until summer seem all too short.

Commencing with the last of June the work on mission accounts demanded all of the time that I could give them until the middle of August.

In view of the fact that the mission had assigned us to live in the Gek-siong-sang house with the Hodous family it seemedbest that we should return to Foochow from Sharp Peak earlier than the other families, in order to get our larger family settled before the Hodous family arrived. They arrived a week or so later, and we found that our crowded quarters were made more endurable by having ideal neighbors.

The mission had decided that in view of the desirability of moving the theological seminary into the city, it would be wise to transfer the site already bought for the seminary at Gek-siong-sabg to the hospital, and discontinue negotiations for the old hospital site with a view to building the new hospital on the old site. With this in view plans for a new house for the Physician to replace the burned one, to be erected near the socalled Beard house, were prepared, with the thought that the old compound had better be left entirely to the girls schools. This decision was communicated to you and we received no encouragement from the Womans Board upon which we could found a hope that they would be able, in the near future, to raise the $1,500. which we thought would be a fair compensation for the land which we proposed to vacate. So when the plans for the new physicians house were presented, and the part of the new land which it would require was shown, the question was raised whethsr in view of all the circumstances, it would not be better economy to transfer the Gek-siong-sang (Beard) house, which adjoins the new hospital site, to the use of the hospital physician, and build the new house for the resident missionary at Ponasang. If no new land could be added to the site of the burned house this would not be desirable on account of the proximity of the girls college, but as the year drew near its close, and as our decision to build the new hospital at Gek-siong-sang became known, the owner of the old hospital site reduced his price, and we learned that he had been so unwise in the use of the property which his father had so carefully saved, that his creditors were demanding a settlement, and that if we were patient we could probably buy at a reasonable price. As the Chinese New Year did not come until February 16th., and as the pressure for settlement did not become acute until about a month before that time, the last of December found us still bargaining for the land, with the hope that we might build the new missionary residence there. Our hopes were realized before

the end of January, and I had the pleasure of handing over the deeds to this piece of land which I have earnestly wished the mission to posess ever since I came to China. The purchase was effected at $1,100. Mexicans, which was some less than I would have been glad to pay a year sooner, although it included a small but important plot of vacant land in addition to the hospital site.

The medical work has presented little out of the usual run, nothing of sufficient importance to require comment here. So many appliances were stolen at the time of the fire, and the income has been so urgently needed in helping to pay for the site for the new hospital that we have not yet put ourselves in a position to undertake the more serious operations.

With the close of the year the mission has kindly released me from the work of mission treasurer, and put it into the hands of Mr. Gardner. I have been doing the work since Mr. Goddard resigned it before going to Ing-hok, and it has taken a great deal of time from the hospital and broken in upon other work in a way that made it difficult to plan my work so as to economize time, and I look forward to working with much greater freedom as a result of this release.

Mrs. Kinnear has, in addition to the care of our rather large family, had the teaching of nineteen music pupils in the girls school and college, and finds much satisfaction and pleasure in the progress made by some of her scholars. Her aim is to give them a complete mastery of the church hymnal and a few organ voluntaries, so that where ever they may be placed, whether employed by the mission as teachers, or otherwise, or as the wives of preachers they may be useful leaders of the service of song. Pupils who remain to complete the courses of study in the two schools are, however, able to take advanced music and play acceptably at public exercises of the schools. She has also

given the theological students parts of two afternoons each week, of much needed drill in the singing of the church hymns, has done the collecting for and kept the accounts of the hospital, and otherwise helped in the hospital work.

During the entire year the building of the new Dudley memorial church - to replace Geu-cio-dong, the old First church,- has been progressing. When Mr. Beard returned to America Mr. Hodous was appointed chairman of our committee in his place, and he has carried the burden of the larger part of this work, but there have been many things that have required much time from both of us and the wisdom of the entire committee for adjustment. We think that the result will be a good building, one that will answer nicely the purpose for which it was intended. Some embarrassment was caused by the difficulty we experienced in buying one small shop which was essential in order to place the church as first planned, facing the street. We had concluded that it would be necessary to place the building with one side toward the street, but shortly before we commenced work on the foundation we succeeded in getting all the land that was necessary in order to place it in the best possible position. It was found necessary to excavate much deeper than the contract called for in order to put the foundations upon solid earth, and the eight and ten feet of surface soil dug away for the purpose showed many layers of broken tiles and refuse that told of many successive fires which had devastated the place since it was first built upon. While we have found much to criticise and correct as the work progressed, we think that the walls are probably better than those of any other building of the same height in Foochow, and we trust that it may prove to be more durable than we can ever know. While it was the aim to give the mission one church adequate to meet its needs at times of conventions and annual meetings, we hope that the time will soon come when it

will not be too large for the needs of the congregation which will worship there.

The girls school building remains unchanged and the old hospital, though wrecked by the looters, still stands, but nothing else remains of the outfit of the Ponasang station as you saw it at the time of your visit. The substantial new buildings, the Gek-siong-sang house, the girls college and the new church are prominent features in any view of the suburb, and remind people constantly of the work we are doing, while changes quite as important are being made at the other stations, all showing material advancement in the work of the mission. Our prayer is that the spiritual advancement of the work may be still more marked. We long for the time when a fine new hospital building on the land adjoining this may be added to the outfit for efficient work for this station, and have been disappointed that the funds for this new building have been donated so slowly. We believe, however that this money will come in good time and are waiting, working and praying for this consummation.

With kindest regards I remain

Yours faithfully

H. N. Kinnear

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Yours faithfully

Received at Station
Dec 27 1904

Report of the Bible Woman's Training School for 1903.

Not counting the few who enrolled and then for one reason or another dropped out for the first term of 1903 we had a steady attendance of 23 boarders and 4 day pupils And for the second term 22 boarders and 5 day pupils During the first term counting the 7 children belonging to the teachers, who are all small and must be with their mothers we had 26 children and during the second term we had 24 children.

With a family of over 30 and half of them children there have been few days when some one has not been in need of the Doctor's services. But we have much to be thankful for that while the school was in session little Bo-die was the only case of serious illness, and she was quite well by the time school closed. But while on the mountain in the summer we heard the sad news of Duang-Keng so's death by plague. This woman was so small in size and had such a bright face that she seemed a mere child while in fact she was really 23, and the mother of three children, who were all in the school with her.

She was not strong and we feared it was too much for her to study with the care of her little family, but she was so unwilling to give up, that we allowed her to go on. Late one night about the middle of the night she had a sever attack of pain. The school matron sent for sister, and we both went over and stayed with her for over an hour and we shall always remember how patiently she bore the pain, Ko-bien so who is ever ready to lend a hand took care of the baby. At last the medicine took effect and the mother grew quiet and fell asleep. The next morning the two older children were sent home to the grandma and Duang-Keng so was nursed until she recovered. After this she seemed much stronger and kept up with the class quite easily. Before leaving for home at the close of school, she brought a little silver ring to sister saying I want you to have this you have been so kind to me. We were sorry to have her give it up, for she had so few of those little arnaments of which the Chinese women are so fond. But we knew it would give her real pain to have her gift refused so the

ring was accepted, and now it will ever be a precious keepsake. The baby died soon after its mother and the older children have been sent to relatives in the country. It is sad for the motherless children but it is well with Duang-Keng so as she was a true christain.

Of the three women who left the school at the end of the first term one was Cüi-cüi so an old pupil who came back this year for a little review. Cüi-cüi so belongs to the Diong-Loh field and for the second quarter was employed there as a Bible woman. Ngük-cin so we gave up to help Mrs. Hubbard. Mrs. Hubbard came back from America to find the work for woman in the Diong Loh field greatly increased and no one to help her. With no responsible woman to stay with her children it was impossible for her to make trips to the different parts of the field many of them require a whole long day while others oblige her to be away from home over night. So while we would gladly have had Ngük cin so remain in the school another year, we felt that she was just the one to help Mrs. Hubbard, and we gave her up. For

1904 Mrs. Hublard is planning for Ngük cin so to help teach in the women's school and also go on with her studies. Chung Main so another one of our best women we gave up to take charge of a station class in charge of Miss Newton. We hope Chung Main so will be able to come back soon for another year of study.

For over ten years we have taught the Life of Christ (a consolidation of the four Gospels into one chronological order) in our school, but we have never had a printed Romanized text book. Some of the women were able to write copies for themselves, but most of them were obliged to get the Scripture references and subjects of the chapter each day from the teacher. During the summer vacation with the help of Mrs. Peet we supervised the printing of this book into the Romanized and now each woman is rejoicing over a book of her own. When the women have mastered the Life of Christ they are prepared to take up intelligently the Gospel History of Jesus Christ translated from the Mandarin into the Foochow Romanized Colloquial by Miss Hartwell. We are very glad to get this new text

book as it is an advanced step in the line of obliging the women to do more thinking. The first term of this year we carried a class of nine women through the first quarter of this Gospel History. Besides writing out all the answers they memorized a good many of the scripture references. These women are now waiting for the second quarter which we hope will be out of the press for the first quarter of 1904.

We want all of our graduate to be able to teach the Life of Christ if necessary, in our station classes. In order to do this they must know how to make their own questions as there are no questions in the text book.

We spent a good deal of time this term on what we call our Normal class - a class of women reviewing the Life of Christ and taking turns in asking the questions.

As our station classes have only an afternoon session, this enabled four of our women, who are teaching classes near enough to the city for them to walk in to join the class There were eighteen in all. We sent a sample of these questions and answers to St. Louis

If any of our friends who may attend that exhibition will take the pains to read the English they will know what kind of work the class is doing.

We are happy to be able to report a little bit of self-support experience for this year. One woman received four cents (silver) a day instead of five which is what the other women receive. This woman's husband though not rich makes more or less money. We talked to him for sometime explaining that while we helped those who really had no money, all who could ought to pay their own way. He acknowleged that was the right principle to work on, and hoped he could do it sometime, but could not this year. His wife was in the Ponasang school for three years when she was a girl. She seems a true christain and gives evidence that the time and money spent on her while in school was not lost. Another woman Ei-ding so who came into the school last term has paid her way entirely. She is a widow and has two dear little Kindergarten children. Ei-ding so is one of the few who have only

to hear the Gospel to believe and recieve it.
But before she left for home at the close of the school, she came to us and said she could not pay her way any longer. She said it is not that I am jealous because I see the other women get their money, but the children have no father to earn money for them, and then asked us if we could not help some towards their support. We fully believe that if En-ding so had the ready money she would be glad to pay her own way. ~~So~~ Do you say yes, but if she really appreciated the blessings of the Gospel she would be willing to make sacrifices for it, perhaps so, but when at home she has been earning by her needle work some two dollars a month and since she has been in the school she has had to pawn several articles to support herself and her children, and she has been most industrious in sewing out of school hours.
En-ding so knows the Chinese character very well. She will join the church next term and if she developes spiritually as she bids fair to do she will make a very useful worker.

With the close of another year begins the applications for next year and they have been many. With the exceptions of two over whose acceptance we had no doubts, we just tell every one, they must wait and see if there is room. Then when the time arrives for begining school, we select those who we think will make the best use of the time and money spent on them. The number must be limited to correspond to our present small inconvenient quarters. We are still hoping and praying that our friends at home will soon feel that our work is worthy of the new building we have been asking for so long.

Hannah C. Vadhull.

Report of The Tai-Ping Ka Girls Day School. for 1903. 83.

The first term of this year we had 28 girls and 9 boys. For the second term, we had 26 girls and 8 boys.

We have made two advance steps in the school this year over which we greatly rejoice The first step is the grading of the school so that from the youngest to the oldest pupil all are studying the Romanized.

The head class of eight can now read it quite easily. The second advance has been with the character. We have done away with the system of mere memorizing, without being able either to recognize or tell the meaning of the character.

During the Summer we ordered some illustrated Chinese Primers from Shanghai, but they were not on hand at the begining of the term so we started all the younger pupils in the Hongkong Primer which is the best purely native book for beginers. The children were not only obliged to give the name and meaning of the character but to write it from dictation. As soon as the new Primers ~~arrv~~ arrived we began using them in the afternoon going on with the Hongkong Primers in the morning. The children were delighted with the pictures and it was an

enthusiastic set of little students that gathered every afternoon around the table in the Kindergarten dining room. We had our teacher write each character on a little card, and in addition to recognizing the character in the book the children were obliged to give the name of the character quickly as the card was held up before them.

The illustrated primers are prepared by a Chinese student after western methods of instruction. For instance, the first book contains sixty lessons, each lesson contains six new characters, made up into thirty six sentences twelve of two, twelve of three, and twelve of four characters each. And these sentences tell about the things the child sees and hears every day. We do indeed rejoice at the appearance of these books but there is one serious draw back, the same vexed problem that meets us missionaries at every ~~adden~~ advance movement - expense.

There are four Primers and each book costs fifteen cents, making ~~a dollar~~ 60 cents for books which a child soon outgrows. Then there follows a set of Reader which of course are more expensive.

And this in contrast to the old Chinese text books which have as their one point of merit - cheapness. It did not take us long to decide that we must have the new books, but it took much longer to decide how to manage the matter of expense. We ~~are~~ began by having the teacher cover the books with thick covers. Then we decided to own the books ourselves, telling the children they must be very careful when they used other people's books. This term the children have only used the books while in class, when the teacher could look after them and we ourselves were generally there to help her. We are happy to report that so far the books have been kept immaculate. But now for the next year we want to use the ~~the~~ new books all the time. We are having our personal teacher write the six new characters of each new lesson on a pasteboard card for the children to study in the morning, and then in the afternoon we will use the books, where they will have the pictures and the characters arranged in sentences. We hope soon to create in the children such a respect for their text books, that they can be trusted with good books. Then we shall be able

to rent the books and so avoid giving them to the school which we dislike to do.
While we are doing our best to raise the literary standard of the school, we do not forget that the main object in getting the children to come to us, is that we may teach them the Bible.
At the close of the morning session of the school we teach the children the golden text of the Sunday school lesson. And in the afternoon we close the school with the commandments, and the verse for the day for the Junior Endeavor topic. At the children's meeting on Sunday morning we have each child who is able to do so, stand up and repeat the Golden text. This is the only way we can keep up the enthusiasm of each one to master the verse for herself.
This year at the children's service we had an average attendance of 63. On Easter sunday we had 100. At Annual meeting time Mr. Hubbard led the meeting, and there were 100 children present. Near Christmas time Mr. Hartwell gave us a talk on the Child-hood of Jesus. And one Sunday Mrs. Hubbard gave us a

good talk from the Life of Jacob.
These children's meetings are steadily growing in interest, and thanks to Miss Brown's careful training the singing can really be called good.

Hannah E. Vordhulls

Report of Womans Hospital Foochow City 84.

Kate C. Woodhull M.D.

With the increase of outside practice there has also been an increase of Hospital patients - 201 have been received during the year. A part of the time the wards have been uncomfortably full. But we always know when crowding is necessary that it does not trouble the Chinese as it does us - they heartily believe, "the more the merrier."

We have had the satisfaction of seeing a good deal of suffering relieved.

Some patients brought in a condition that seemed almost hopeless have after a long period of treatment made a good recovery and returned home very happy.

Two families have shown their gratitude by presenting handsome Tablets.

After returning from the mountain considerable time had to be given to looking after repairs. Then followed weeks of fine weather when patients like to come to the hospital and all were kept busy.

Christmas time brought cheer to the patients

by the distribution of cakes and oranges and little gifts and all who were able attended the exercises in the church.

The two assistants have made themselves very useful. Four students have received instruction from the physicians in charge, besides studying the text-books with the native teacher.

Daily the old, old story of Christ's love has been told and we trust that many of those who come to us so full of sorrow and trouble may learn to know and trust Him who loves the people of all lands.

Native Income $506.21 (Silver)

Financial Statement for year ending Dec 31. 1903

Assistants	$ 114.00
Students & Helpers	283.50
Chair coolies	81.00
Outside coolies	63.78
Day service, bringing water &c	48.36
Wood	104.80
Food for patients	51.90
Clothing	2.15
Carpenter	7.55
Mason	52.34
Painter	26.22
Awnings	9.00
Native Supplies	140.25
Drugs & Surgical Supplies	660.08
	$ 1644.93

Clinics & outside calls	$ 418.11
Fees from In patients	27.10
Wood	61.76
Sale of Medicine & Instruments	39.12
Appropriation	948.71
Native Gifts	61.00
Bristol S. School N.H.	54.13
Foreign Fees & Gifts	35.00
	$ 1644.93

(Silver)

Report of Womans Hospital
Foochow City
Kate C. Woodhull M.D.

1903

Out-practice for 1903.
Woman's Hospital, Foochow, City.

Every year more of the Chinese are willing to try western medicine, thereby giving us a larger opportunity to relieve physical suffering and to teach a lesson of kindness and love.

Our little dispensary has been open every morning from ten to twelve throughout the year. Those who patronize the clinics are students in our schools, Christians living in the neighborhood, and men and women from the heathen city that surrounds us. We have been gratified to note a steady increase in the number of non-Christian patients. Some of our most satisfactory surgical cases have come from this class, as the heathen with their fears and superstitions show remarkable faith and willingness to return for repeated treatments, thus making it possible for us to do better work. The hospital evangelist is present each morning at the dispensary, and in many little ways helps to gain the confidence and respect of the new patients.

Fully half of our afternoons have been

spent in visiting the sick in their homes. When practical, Miss Woodhull has followed our professional visits with social calls and generally her reception has been most cordial.

The number of eye patients averages about the same as last year. Several successful cataract extractions have been performed. With little effort we might build up a large eye practice, as refractive errors and inflammatory diseases are extremely common and eye examinations and treatments are greatly appreciated. We look forward to a time when we may have more space and better equipment for carrying on this specialty.

This year there have been nine difficult obstetrical operations, four of which were craniotomies, four deliveries of badly neglected transverse presentations, and one a removal of an extra-uterine foetus of seven months development through a spontaneous opening in the abdominal wall. The majority of our maternity cases are abnormal. Both for

the instruction of the students who go out from us and for the sake of suffering Chinese women, we very much desire an opportunity to develop this department of hospital work.

On Wednesdays and Fridays part of our time has been given to dispensing at the chapels of the City Station. Clinics have been held on Wednesdays with considerable regularity at four places inside or very near the City, and on Fridays we have made all day trips outside the City walls to the villages scattered over the plain. Every country chapel has been visited at least once and the greater number three or four times. The object of these clinics has been threefold: first, to arouse an interest among Chinese who have not yet heard of Christianity, second to teach silent lessons to those of our Christians who know nothing of our methods of treating the sick and who therefore are afraid to trust us, and third to accommodate other Christians who may have

learned to prefer western medicine but who live so far away that they cannot often come to the hospital or ask us to go to their homes.

The figures given below as compared with those of previous years, indicate constant growth of the hospital's influence. During the coming year our aim shall be to reach as many of the sick as we are able and to give them the best treatment our facilities and their coöperation will permit.

Attendance at dispensary	9916
Attendance at chapel clinics	1383
Outside calls	141
Outside obstetrical cases	19
Total	11,459

Annual Report - G. B. S. 1903-04 87.

Ing Hok via Foochow China

19 February 1904.

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.

Secretary A.B.C.F.M.

Boston Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Dr Smith:

The work placed in my care in the Ing Hok Station for the past two years has been along three lines:

(1) The Intermediate (Boarding) School for Girls.

(2) The Woman's School (1902 only) Station Classes and direction of Bible Women.

(3) Touring

I. Intermediate School for Girls.

This school at the close of its second year can report a total enrollment of 39 girls during the years of 1902 and 1903. Of these 19 attended in the first semester of 1902 and 15 in the second semester. All who attended during this second semester returned at the beginning of 1903 bringing new pupils until the school numbered 30. Of these 30, 22 returned for the second semester and 8 new girls entered.

Three of our girls died of Bubonic Plague during the Summer of 1903, and two others were stricken, but recovered. It is a cause for special gratitude that although part of the girls are from heathen homes so few were kept from returning to school in the Fall by the superstitious fears of their parents on account of these deaths.

Most of the girls are the daughters, or are betrothed to the sons of Christians or enquirers. ~~None of~~ It has been encouraging to see the interest in the Gospel shown by those of the girls who have no Christian influences at home. None of the girls have yet united with the church but we feel that a number are real child-Christians. All have taken great delight in preparing for their Sunday evening Junior C.E. meeting. Their first missionary money is to go to some little child-widow in India.

Course of Study. Most of the girls have never had opportunity to attend day-school and the work so far has necessarily been preparatory to the regular Intermediate Course. The advanced class is now ready to begin that course.

The new text-books now obtainable for teaching Chinese children in their own language (i.e. the written or Classical language) make it possible to teach by methods more nearly modern. Special care has been given to teaching easy Classical in this way, with the result that the pupils welcome instead of dreading a new book, and attempt to read anything they see from Imperial proclamations down. Naturally, they soon get beyond their depth, but the courage to attempt something they have not learned by parrott-like imitation of a teacher is as far from likeness to the pupils of native schools as the West is from the East. Their learning to use easy Classical intelligently has also helped them in use of the colloquial character. With very little special

drill on the colloquial character the advanced class (second-year) are now able to read anywhere in their Testaments or hymn-books with few mistakes.

When there was a public examination of the school during the last Ing Hoh Annual Meeting the preachers took great interest in selecting hard passages from the Testament for the girls to read at sight.

Domestic Work. The girls have done the house-work, aside from cooking, have done their own laundry work and have had some instruction in sewing. We hope to make progress in this line the coming year, adding cooking for the older ones. A number of parents reported with satisfation the way this girls took hold of the home house-work after being in school but one term.

Teachers. During 1902 there was one assistant teacher, Mrs. Ding Kai Ceng (Ponasang 1900) At the beginning of 1903 a Classical teacher was engaged. Mr Dang, formerly a teacher in the

Diong Loh Girls' School. Toward the close of last year Mrs. Sü Tieng-uong (Ponasang '99) was engaged as second assistant, and her coming will make it possible to give additional teaching the coming year.

Doctor Smith has taught gymnastics and singing. It would be difficult to say which the girls enjoyed the more. This school is probably the only one in China which has the benefit of gymnastics taught by a trained Physical Director.

<u>Needs</u>. The vital need of the school is a school-house. During these first two years the girls have been housed in the Hospital. For the coming year (1904.) no better arrangement seems possible, although both school and medical work are crippled by being crowded into one small building. The normal growth of both parts of the work will speedily make even this undesirable arrangement impossible.

After long and thorough search we are still unable to find a native house

which it would be wise for the school to occupy for even a short time. To build at the earliest possible date seems the only way. These two years use of the Hospital while it has been partly unoccupied during Doctor Smith's study of the language has made it possible to test the opportunity for this school before going to the expense of building. This test has proved that the Ing Hoh Christians appreciate what friends across the sea are doing and are ready to do what they can for their daughters. To give these first thirty girls and those who come after them the opportunity of continued growth into well-rounded Christian woman-hood is to hasten the coming of the Kingdom of God in the hearts of the Ing Hoh people.

To whom has the Great Shepherd entrusted the means to build a fold for this His little flock of His?

II Work for Women. During 1902 three Bible Women worked in Ing Hook District, each teaching a class of women six months of the year and doing house-to-house personal work among the members of their classes and others the remaining six months, all with good results. These workers were: (1) Mrs. Diong Tung-hiong, (Ponasang) with a class of 15 members at Diong-Keng (2) Mrs. Ciong Gă-huák (Ponasang '95) with a class of 10 members at Sung-Kau, and Mrs. Ding Ing-guang (Bible Women's School, Foochow City) who taught the Woman's School at Ing Hok City, where 10 students were enrolled during the year. Mrs. Ding was a new worker in Ing Hok.

For 1903 the work for women was as follows: (1) Diong-Keng Station Class, Mrs. Diong Tung-hiong 8 members, (2) Gáh-tàu Class, 13 members, taught by Mrs. Ciong Ga-huak, formerly at Sung-kau. (3) Gák-liāng. This was a renewed attempt to reach the women of this important out-station in the lower part of the field, but like the class gathered in 1900 the six women who entered found it impossible to get time free for study. The women about Gak-liang work as porters, carrying great loads of bamboo and other

things to the river-boats, and doing heavier out-door labor than in other parts of the field. The teacher Mrs. Ling Nih-huák (Bible Women's School Foochow City) was teacher of the Woman's School at Ding Hok City from '99 to 1900. She is an earnest, efficient worker, and will be a blessing to the women of the Ling-Kau church when she goes with her husband to his new work in that outstation the coming year.

(3.) The Class at Gák-biáng tàu was visited by the Plague during the Summer. The two brightest members of the class died during the epidemic, enduring terrible suffering. We rejoice that they knew the Almighty Comforter.

(4.) Ing Hok City. The Woman's School was closed because the rooms in the Hospital occupied ~~during~~ until 1903 were needed by the Girls' School. A Station Class was opened in two divisions (a) Pus-tàu, on the river-front and (b) Sing-sang-háeng inside the City walls, with 16 members in all. Both divisions were taught by Mrs. Ding Ing-guang, who taught the Woman's School during 1902. The two new centers of work thus opened have

enabled Mrs. Ding to carry the Gospel into a large number of new homes. During term-time a Sunday afternoon meeting for women at each of these centers has reached a good number of women not yet ready to come openly to church. It is impossible for us with our Western freedom to realize what an ordeal the walk to the church services was to most members of the City class. In Ding Hok it is not good form for a woman to walk through a public street, and a young woman's good name is in danger if she goes out of the immediate neighborhood of her home with any regularity. Then too the few books in the local dialect used by the few native women who can read are books (tales) and plays of ~~the~~ a low kind. These customs naturally result in cruel suspicion of the Christian women by their heathen relatives and neighbors. The only remedy is for them to bravely live down the evil reports. One encouraging result of the past ~~two~~ years' work by the Bible Women is that membership in a Station Class and the ability to read the "Holy Doctrine Book" in

their mother-tongue is coming to be considered by outsiders a privilege instead of a reproach.

Touring. At the beginning of 1902 I made a two weeks' tour through the upper part of the field, dividing the time between Diong Keng and Sung-Kau, the two farthest outstations. This was the first time any foreign lady had been beyond Ing Hok City except the one hurried trip Miss Newton made in '99. That trip resulted in the formation of the Diong Keng Station Class. The contrast between her trip when there were no Christian women in all that up-river district, and my trip when there was a little group of Christian women to welcome me at both Diong Keng and Sung-Kau, was most encouraging. Those two weeks made me long more than ever to make many such trips to the parts of the District where the women are still unreached.

Beside this long tour I made during 1903 3 trips of 3 days each to Gak-liang and a number of single-day trips to Gak-tau but could do no more touring than that while the Girls' School was in session.

At the close of the last Chinese year (February 1904) I made a visit of two weeks to Ngiu-dëng-muoi, the first station up-river from Ing Hok City, a hard day's journey by sedan-chair over the mountains or two days by boat. At this outstation are a few faithful old church members and a number of promising young men, and during the past year a number of women have become interested. Ngiu-dëng-muoi Village is perhaps the worst place in this whole Ing Hok field. This outstation has long been considered stony ground, but at last the labor of years is bearing fruit, and members and enquirers number over fifty. It was happy, intensely interesting work to receive the wives and mothers of these Christians at the chapel, and to visit them in their own homes in company with the Ing Hok City Bible Woman and Mrs. Diong Nga-ning, wife of the preacher at Ngiu-dëng-muoi. Mrs. Diong was herself led to Christ by the ~~Diong~~ Siing-Kau Station Class, being the first woman who dared to enter it. The coming year (1904) she will open a Station Class at Ngiu-dëng-muoi. The first little girl to come from that region will also enter the Girls' School.

The school vacation was too short to allow even one visit to each home opened to us through the large region of which Ngiu-dung-muoi is the natural center, a region in which no other Christian work is being done.
Had it been possible to spend two months there instead of two weeks, I should have felt the time well invested. And Ngiu-dung-muoi is but one out of the 15 equally needy places where chapels are already opened in Ing Hok District.
And beyond each little circle of women who have begun to hear the Glad Tidings the great company of the Ing Hok women still wait the coming of the King's messengers.
The touring so sorely needed cannot be done by the three women workers now at Ing Hok in addition to other work. The need for a third W. B. M. I. ~~worker~~ missionary to share the work for girls and women is most urgent.

Women's Annual Meeting. The second and third Annual Meetings of the Ing Hok Christian women were held in February 1903 and February 1904. The attendance was small, but those who came received help which made the gathering well worth while.

At the 1903 meeting Miss Garrettson and Miss Heartwell were the invited speakers, Miss Heartwell repeating the outline study of Mark given by Y. M. C. A. Secretary Lyon at the previous Foochow Annual Meeting. At the 1904 meeting Mrs. Hubbard and C. E. General Secretary Hinman were the speakers from abroad, and papers were prepared by the women themselves. These papers were based on selected chapters from books recently translated which have been eagerly welcomed by the Christians, Meyer's Shepherd Psalm, Drummond's Greatest Thing in the World, and The Christian's Secret of a Happy Life. The spiritual uplift and widened mental horizon given by these meetings are specially needed by our Ing Hok women, so few of whom have gone even in thought beyond the narrow confines of their native hills.

Summer Vacations - The Summers of both 1902 and 1903 were spent at Mt. Kuliang. The second Summer was given to revising the MSS. of the Gospel History of Jesus Christ (Blakeslee Series) which had been translated into the Foochow dialect from the English and Mandarin editions by graduates of Foochow College under the direction of Miss Hartwell. The first part was published before Miss Hartwell's furlough, and the remaining parts are now passing through the press. The Gospel History is published in Romanized colloquial, and is an invaluable aid in Bible teaching.

Health. My health is good and there is reason to hope that unless I overwork it will continue to be so. The thing hard to bear is the pressure of work which one does not dare either to leave entirely untouched, with such opportunities as we have, or to attempt in the way it needs to be done

lest one's strength should be over-taxed and entirely give way.

Respectfully submitted

Caroline E. Chittenden.

Report of C. E. Chittenden
1903.

Report Evangelistic Work of Ing Hok. 1903.

The year has been one of quiet, steady growth throughout the field. Churches, schools colporteurs - all have been faithfully spreading the gospel. It has indeed been a good year. The additions (16) to the churches while not numerous still make a gain of 8%. We have been conservative about admitting to membership preferring that the learners come to this step fully prepared and with a good consciousness of what their new faith must mean. We have at this time an exceptionally large number of earnest sincere learners preparing for full membership. (366) The church members now number 207.

The gifts for the work this year show a gratifying increase and for all objects amount to $244.20. or more than one dollar per member - And this in the face of poor crops and excessive high prices for all comonodities.

It is impossible to give full credit to the 29 native workers in the district. They have worked most faithfully or fitifully

small salaries - they have their reward on High. Through heat and cold - plague cholera and persecution they have gone unfaltringly about the Master's business.

One preacher - the oldest Christian in Eng Hok, Ding Seng Ciang died in November of appendicitus - For forty years according to his ability and strength he has gone spreading the gospel throughout Eng Hok. By trade a barber he used the opportunity to his patrons, Later he was a bookseller and traveled for years selling Christian books and preaching in hundreds of heathen villages. Finally he was made a preacher this position he held when he died.

His three sons are growing up to be strong pillars of the church, we trust.

The eldest is head chinese teacher in Foochow College. and president of the Provincial C. E. Union.

The second son came from the college this year to teach and preach here in Eng Hok. The third is still a student in the English Dep't. of the College.

We rejoice in the coming to the work of these second generation Christians.

The problem of supplying workers is always a pressing one. The hundreds on hundreds of heathen villages far far away from any chapel must appeal to and almost appall the missionary.

To meet this need we have been using the earnest young Christians in the churches as lay colporters. It has commended itself thus far by its results. These young men need very little help to support themselves, making it our most economical agency. They know the people of all the villages, they are physically able to stand the mountain touring day after day where a student from our schools would give out. All in all we have found them to be many times most useful evangelists for these remote and broad parishes.

Throughout the year we have not had a single case before the Mandarin. In a few cases Christians have we believe suffered some persecution and

injustice for their faith but we have urged them to endure it for the sake of Him who endured for us - and impressed it upon them that thus they could help the coming of the kingdom as in no other way. In every case they have accepted our view and been blessed in so doing. The good effect is already perceptible and we believe we shall still feel the good effect in the years to come.

Perhaps in no better way can we set forth the work being done in our 16 chapels than by a description of what has been done this year at the station next west of us and twenty miles away

Ngu Deng Misi is the only centre of a mountainous district twenty miles in diameter. At work in this parish with its tens of thousands of people is the preacher (but two years out of the seminary) his wife and four children and a helper - a young man a member of the church here. These are our only workers aside from one faithful old christian who never

loses an opportunity to witness to his faith.

For several years the work has been carried on here but almost without apparent results. The chapel is a native mud wall building on the street of the village, squeezed in between other filthy black shops & houses. but by the door daily pass hundreds of people from the country on their way to the village where they do their buying & selling. Darkness - filth - heathenism - sickness and vice abound in that sin cursed village. Every kind of sin and sorrow finds place in that quarter of a mile of buildings - The only clean and respectable spot is the christian chapel -

Day after day the preacher meets the people who drop into the chapel to talk - and explains to them Christianity - day after day he has gone forth into the homes in the mountains and villages about to preach, and encourage the learners.

At the last communion service held there in December we admitted four

young men to the church and baptized four of their children - The service began at 10.30 - with the examination of the candidates for membership.

This always gives us our very best opportunity to bring out the fundimental truths of Christ's teachings in a very simple way and in a way this is most likely to be understood by the crowd of earnest learners who crowd the chapel. Can you see them - here is a country boy with a hat of bamboo leaves come well to the front to see it all. there is the village blacksmith who left his forge to come. there is the keeper of an opium saloon who followed someone into the chapel - there in a back corner is a sad and ragged woman - and on and on until one has a composite picture of China - with Christianity touching here and there a bright happy face in the midst of heathen sadness and sin.

After an hour and half of examination comes the baptism and reception into the church of those who are found fitted

then the pastor must explain the meaning and the promise implied in the baptism of the children and especially of the little girls in this land of infant marriages. Following the baptism of the children we have the talk preceeding the communion and then we all partake of the Lord's Supper - with joy and gladness -

The service closed at 2 P.M - and at 3.30 we have the C.E. meeting - It was a good meeting of prayer and testimony.

But most distinctly do I remember one of the learners with a clear, thoughtful face and a question to ask the pastor regarding the duty of Christians and unbinding the feet of wives and daughters. From the preacher I learned his story - He is one of five brothers in a village three miles from the chapel. Last year by turn he was in charge of the idol worship there - a sort of priest. Zealously he served the idols and left no duty unperformed but nevertheless was sick for a long time. While he was thinking of the injustice of the idols who thus requited him for his service

Just then Christianity was again presented to him and he determined to go to the chapel and hear for himself. He went and the more he heard the more firmly was he convinced. He was hindered in keeping the Sabbath and in his faith by the distress and anger of his old mother - who whenever he wished to go to the chapel - scolded and cursed him and ordered him to work.

One Sunday a neighbor overheard him praying aloud that his mother might be brought to believe too and allow him to serve God. This neighbor went and told her how she had overheard him and the mother was so impressed by this way of meeting her abuse that she determined to go in his stead that Sunday. So she walked the three miles down the mountain road to chapel and was so impressed by what she heard that she went the following Sunday and believed. Since then she has helped him to keep the Sabbath and the four brothers also are learners now.

Soon after he became a learner he met

one of those question that determine the current of mens lives. To us it seems almost amusing. to him it was a Brook Jabbok - It was concerning a flock of chickens - half grown, that had been consecrated to different idols. He felt that these heathen chickens would be a constant source of temptation so he killed them all and the family eat them together - so however sick the children may be, or whatever ill may come, they cannot tempt the superstitious woman and men to offer those chickens to appease the idols. It marked a decisive break with the old past. the coming clean out of Egypt. I trust that ere long we may receive those brothers into church fellowship.

There are other young men who meet Sunday by sunday in that little chapel who are enduring hardness as true soldiers of Christ. whose story it would be a joy to tell. As also the way the preaching wife has won the hearts of some of those heathen women

But the Master and the Angels alone know the battles and the strongholds of the enemy that are giving way. They are not a few...

As I have tried to look over the field and judge it critically - while there are things that discourage - while there are christians who fail to measure up to our standards for them - while there are churches that are cold and lifeless yet the many earnest lives given to the Master - the many seekers of the truth - the many churches when Christ is truly lifted up and drawing men to Himself. make us feel that there never was a time of greater promise for the church in Ing Hok - than the new year 1904.

When we see the boys and girls growing up all about us we feel that this two fold duty presses upon us -

the insistent preaching of the gospel among the waiting heathen multitude and the

giving of a Christian school training to those who in the future are to be God's messengers to this mighty people. in the great Church of China.

These 6 points are worthy of note as we review the work of the year.

1. The enlarged work for women and girls which has been so seriously hampered from the start and only now receiving its due attention.

2. The willingness of christians and preachers to forego their rights and endure persecution for the sake of Christ and the church.

3. The enlarged giving of the christians and the spirit back of the gifts of consecration to the ~~Spirit~~ of God.

4. The special work of God in three of our chapels.

5. The imperative need of the Girl's and Boy's Boarding School Buildings that we may give our christian boys and girls the education they must have to do God's work in the new church that is hastening on in China.

6. The outlook so full of promise and call to larger service as we face the new Year. Never was the outlook more bright never was the call more imperative. more inspiring

Report of Medical Work. Ing. hok.

On the first day of the second moon (February 27. 1903) the Dispensary was opened. Two tiny rooms, one for drugs, and one for consultation with women patients, together with a small waiting room, open on one side, were the only available space that could be spared from the Girls School, to which the Hospital building had been lent. The men were seen only in the waiting-room.

The annual meeting for the Christians of our District was held only a short time before the opening of the Dispensary. At that time sixty treatments were given at the house, to those in attendance at the meeting.

In April a trip was made to Gahliang, occupying in all five days. 150 treatments were given. Again in December I made another trip

to Gah. liang and treated 50 patients. The preacher was most helpful, and was very faithful in preaching to all who came. Many heard the Gospel for the first time.

The first and only in-patient for the year, returned with me from Gah. liang, and remained nearly two months.

The small proportion of women coming to the Dispensary has been a trial, but one may be encouraged by the thought that if the men come and are pleased, they will allow the women to come later.

A great majority of the patients come from long distances, sometimes fifty miles. Many times I am greeted with the remark "Your fame has spread abroad, you have cured such and such a man, and I have come to see if you can cure me."

The first question usually is, "Can mend or not"? Sometimes be

for the sickness has been described. A frequent query is "Is this medicine hot or cold?" As I do not understand the Chinese theories of hot and cold, I cannot give a satisfactory answer.

Many of the ulcers and infections brought for me to heal, have already been liberally coated with medicine so called, which I find it necessary to carefully wash off before I can get at the real nature of the trouble. Sometimes it is mud, or tobacco, or grass made into a paste, or leaves, or the soot of the bottom of cooking kettles. Once I found a man's head smeared with a paste made from porcupine quills ground up. Again, on a boy's leg, that had been bitten by a dog, I found a large bunch of black dog's hair. The queerest dressing I found on the back of an old man's hand. It was a lock of hair from the head of a new-born baby, and had been on the hand for weeks. It looked as

though it had grown there. I had dressed the man's leg, but he could not be induced to let me wash off the "good medicine" from his hand.

A number of patients I have tried to persuade to go to Forchow to the men's Hospital, but they are unwilling to go, and insist that a little of my good medicine will be sufficient.

Many come repeatedly until they are healed, but others come once or twice, and then for lack of faith or lack of time, do not return.

The patients are always greatly impressed by the radical means used to cleanse their old sores. A little cleanliness sometimes is all that is needed to bring about a speedy recovery. We trust it is an object lesson to them.

Would that many may come to realize their need of heart-cleansing, and be ready to accept Him who alone can make and keep them pure and clean.

The evangelistic part of the work is necessarily uncertain. We give out cards on which are Scripture verses, also Commandment sheets. We talk to the patients a little, but one longs for a Hospital where daily teaching may be given.

My assistant this year, has been the Girls School teacher, who has been spared in the afternoons to help me.

The sixteen cases that have been seen in their homes, have been mostly among the Christians or their friends, in or near the city.

It is the plan for the coming year to take a little space from the Girls School, and prepare a few beds for a limited number of patients. From this small beginning we believe the work will grow more rapidly.

We are hoping for money with which to build a Girls School, and thus leave the Hospital building

free, or for funds to build an entirely new Hospital.

Treatments in dispensary	1092
" at Gak-liang	200
Patients seen in homes	16
" " " school	12
Total to Feb. 1. 1904	1320

Respectfully submitted
Emily Dillman Smith

Received
Mar 2 1904
Jane 27 1904

Returned with thanks. H.G.W.

Rev. Geo. H. Hubbard's Report of Work in Pagoda Anchorage Station of the Foochow Mission, Amer. Bd. in 1903_04

Mr. & Mrs. Hubbard with three children arrived at Pagoda Anchorage April 24, 1903. Nela the eldest daughter had spent ten years in the U.S. while Theodore and Christine had been away two years and two months an unusually long furlough caused by a lack of house room in Foochow City.

The work of the station had been under the superintendance of Rev. C. Hartwell, and Miss E. Hartwell and Dr. H. T. Whitney and it was manifest that good work had been done, especially the work among women had been greatly advanced. The one thing lacking was the Girl's Boarding School which had been closed in the autumn of 1902 because Miss Bortz had found a more delightful surname and had determined to do her work in the future under the name of Bliss. Pagoda's loss was Shaowu's gain. The Gospel method so early established of missionaries going to their work obtaining we could but say "it is well."

Rev. & Mrs. Geo. W. Hinman had begun their work at this station in the autumn of 1902 but the call to work as General Secty of of the U.S.C.E. for China had just gone into effect and their removal to Shanghai the last of May soon followed. Would that they could have continued with us, for the harvest is great enough, and the field broad enough to require their labors; but, alas, the Board does not see its way clear to increase the number of its missionaries in the foreign field.

At the station in the Girls Boarding School building a dayschool was in a manner supplying the noise of study and recitation with which the walls had resounded term by term since its erection in 1898. But the folly of the husband of the teacher in a feud with the native physician made it necessary to close the day school in the autumn. C.E. services continued to be held there on Sunday eve with a good attendance. The neighbors are more interested than formerly and next door to the school there now lives a bride who for a number of years was a student in the Pomasang Girls School.

Dang-seng chapel has been occupied by the Woman's School. Pastor and Mrs Lau have been busy enough in teaching and conducting this school. He has preached regularly on Sunday and seven persons have united with the church. The villagers are regarding our work with greater favor as the years pass. The many call the "Jesus Doctrine good, but do not come forward to confess Christ as their Savior.

On Pagoda Island the preacher has been supported by his son who is an agent of a North Borneo colonization scheme. This makes an opportunity for the poor Christians and is helping us to solve some of the difficult problems connected with them.

At Uiong-daing under Kushan (our outstation nearest Foochow) the Colporteur Ling Hok-ing has kept up the Sunday services with a few poor people & has delivered the Gospel message to the villages from the foot of Kushan to the Arsenal. We have an invitation to start a woman's class at Siông-tailo but as yet have no woman prepared to do this work.

We ought to be doing a larger work on that side of the river.

Lang-puo has given our mission two generations of workers. All but one of the first have passed to their reward. The pastor at Inghok calls Langpuo the village of his ancestors, one brother is at Muoi-hua and two brothers in Foochow are in mission work. The present preacher as a mere boy first saw and heard Rev L.B. Peet at Lang-puo nearly half a century ago. His removal from Kusen a year ago to his own village aroused a passing interest so that the Sunday services were well attended for a time. The daughters (made bright and beautiful by their training in our Girl's schools) are an object lesson to the slow-going idolatrous villagers. and their vacations & visits home will no doubt tend to kindle a desire in the hearts of others to seek something of the kind for themselves. Ding Ca-huo is the preacher's father.

From the "Inner Chek-lē" we can pass over the the hills to the "Outer Chek-lē" to come first to the village of ~~Langpuo~~ Lìng-muoi where the teacher-preacher Gū Ca-chiong and his wife as Bible woman have been working. They report a good deal of interest on the part of the villagers. He has been much interested in making the C.E. Union of 6 churches a success. In this union they have a rally every 2 months each place taking its turn & furnishing dinner. This union

was purely of native planning and is a hopeful sign of the progress of Christianity.

Kang-chang chapel with Zen Guong-tiing as preacher has had good audiences in the Ancestral Hall from Sabbath to Sabbath. It is a convenient halting place for the inland villages and both M.E. + C.M.S. workers native and foreign stop in sometimes for overnight. The preacher has gone into other villages with some success.

At Cio-hu the colporteur Dang Hok-ceng has been hindered from doing his best work by the continued illness of his wife, but he has been patient and faithful and well attended services mark the continued interest and growth of the member and enquirers. One member was hardly pressed by a R. C. relative in a lawsuit but the magistrate gave a righteous decision in his favor so that peace has since prevailed.

At A-cio the teacher-preacher has had the pleasure of seeing a native chapel and parsonage, combined, built largely by native contributions of labor and cash and dedicated, Mr. Hartwell preaching the sermon. The village feud with a neighboring village continuing has hindered the broader work we had hoped for. This village has forbid the opening of opium dens + has fewer opium eaters on that account.

Angpang an hour's boatride below the customs on the Min has had its 3d preacher-teacher for a year. He has done good work, and gaining the confidence of the villagers and by drawing enquirers to the religious services has enlarged the band of Christians, giving them the satisfaction of growth in influence and power as well as in the knowledge of things spiritual. A typhoon in the summer compelled one wall of the chapel to bow and fall. The Christians contributed many days labor so the wall was soon built again and a better & stronger chapel is the result. Poor crops of rice and sweet potatoes on the land and diminishing draughts of fishes in the river for a few years makes this village extremely poor. If we can make them rich with the Savior's blessing promised the poor, we shall also be happy.

Chiong-ăoh (Sharppeak) by the sea has had its 6th helper for his first year. His wife with necrosis of a rib has made ~~his made~~ his labor difficult. Dr. Kinnear gave her several weeks of treatment at Sharppeak & later she went to the Hospital with but little improvement. Chapel service was well attended. A women's class started in the autumn made a very considerable addition to the number of women attending church on Sunday. Wine, opium and gambling + lack of work make large the problems of evil.

Hong-uo by the "Golden gate" is a hard field. the preacher and physician Sōng Bingheng has completed a year of work there and we trust has done his part of a pioneer work that will count for something in the future. though but little can be shown as present results. It is interesting to find the general at the forts near by favorable to Christianity as are also some of the lower officers.

Chiah-sai had a teacher who also proposed conducting services on Sunday for the enquirers who previously attended at Hongno. Geong-chin did not do satisfactory work, spending a good part of his time at home, hence his dismission.

Dǎnggie has had the best workers of the Min delta chapels in Diong Hung-ging and his wife Sin-King, and although their light has been shining in a remote corner it has brightened many hearts in this ancient village. and perhaps in the coming years these may give the light to others in distant and more important places. The old ancestral temples resound daily with the Songs of Zion, and the incense of Christian prayer arising to the throne of the heavenly Father is a glad change from the past. The school is the best of our day schools.

Loangie chapel has had the conclusion of Li Hok-siong's work in this part of the P.A. field. A severe persecution of members from the village of Dong-a was very difficult to deal with and for a time the strong heathen party led by a Min magistrate sheriff, seemingly triumphed in making christians pay for the support of idolatry; one christian was beaten in the courts by a deputy magistrate, our consul was unable to do anything for them, but strange to say all the leaders died within six months so their transient triumph is not the setback to Christianity they were boasting about.

On the opposite bank of the Min is the village of Puzie where Li U-ne as colporteur and conducted of services on Sunday has kept the little flock together. Six of them entered the church last summer. That the poor enter the Kingdom more easily than the rich still holds good.

Farther toward the sea is the market town of Tang-tau in which Li Bing-guang is doing good work in a quiet way which is very acceptable to the church and his neighbors. We hope for larger things there in the coming years. In a neighboring village Ong-siong he is conducting services which we hope

will grow in power as the gospel is heralded and held by the hearers.

Muoi-hua by the sea has had the services of a well equipped and faithful preacher Ling Caik-ngu who has a difficult task to make the church what he would like it to be out of these children of the sea, protean as they are, but hard as the task may be he is willing to work away at it still, as we know, for when offered a good position in Foochow College he did not accept. His wife has been greatly depressed by the loss of their little son, a heavy blow to both father & mother. He has made considerable change in the chapel both to beautify & protect its walls so that it is now an attractive place.

Sèng-dēng (Ciēng-Dūng) an hours walk inland from Muoi-hua is a place newly opened (June 1903) Mr. F. C. Meacham of Lewis Ave. Congl. Church Brooklyn became interested in Foreign Missions through seeing the flag presented by the Christians of the P. A. field to Mr. Hubbard on his return to the U.S. in 1901 This with the story of the bicycle Christian and good roads committee of the C.E. Societies of the P. A. Station opened his mind and pocket book for the advancement of our work. A flag was sent

him and with the balance of his $50. gold a "branch" ancestral hall was repaired and the preacher's salary paid for six months. A goodly number of persons are attending the services & have enrolled their names as enquirers.

Mr. Hubbard wishes he had a dozen "flag converts" in the U.S. & that they would stay converted; he would send them silk embroidered flags to display in the campaign of "China for Christ".

Gangdong, the market town par excellence of the northern villages of the Diongloh District. (is now a centre for the work of three denominations in that region. We were the first, the R.Cs followed and now the C.M.S. has a representative in the person of Ho Hok-sing who provides a catechist who in turn is supported by the contributions of the enquirers. The missionaries of the C.M.S. mission refuse to come into our apportioned field to superintend this work. Bishop Hoare has desired to go there but has not done so as yet; their catechumens go to Foochow for examination and baptism. Most of these at first came to our chapel but as we could not undertake their defence in lawsuits, and having been insulted by the R.Cs they thought

the C.M.S better able to cope with them. They have been in conflict and both sides have spent large sums of money in the courts with the result that both have a bad name among the heathen while we are good by comparison, but that is no reason to their minds why they should join us since for a long time they have known the better but have gone on doing the worse being held by the cords of their sins. At first our Christians were much distressed because the C.M.S. were prospering so greatly in numbers but they are more content now. The old chapel has become too small for our meetings besides is much disturbed by the blacksmithing next door. The Christians have contributed about $200. Mex. to begin work of building (walls for) a new chapel & it is hoped that by the end of 1904 we shall have a roof over a part of the premises & can move in (with the prospect of being in a condition to do better work than we have done in the past.

There is great need of a Church Building Society. Would that the Congl Church Building Society had the money to enable it to extend its beneficent aid to our churches in China!

Never in the previous history of our mission work in this station have the people been so ready to listen to our message as now. That China must change and learn something new from other nations even the most conservative and anti-foreign of the chinese must concede, but the great majority are anxious to better their condition and it is becoming more and more evident to many that the Protestant Christian religion has the best to offer them.

Freely have we received, may we as freely give.

Geo. H. Hubbard

Pagoda Anchorage,
China. April 4, 1904.

Report of Day Schools for 1903, Pagoda Anchorage, In charge of Rev. Geo. H. Hubbard.

The dayschools in Mr. Hubbard's part of the P.A. Station field numbered 17. Five schools were taught by women and twelve by men. Four of these had charge of the Sunday services and on that account have been called Preacher-teachers. At Cio-hir the teacher received no help from the mission. He has been quite faithful in leading a number of his scholars to the services at the chapel on Sunday.

Mr. Hubbard's personal teacher has been the rounds of the schools in Dr. Whitney's part of the field as examiner as well as in Mr. Hubbard's part, but with all the other work in hand it is impossible to give the careful supervision the schools need. When the Woman's Boards have the Miss Abie B. Child Memorial School in running order and properly woomanned and there is also another worker for the P.A. part, we hope for better things. There is probably no other part of the wide world of missions where more has been accomplished for the amount of money expended than here.

The purely girl's school at Mā-tau is especially interesting as the teacher is one of the first class graduated from the P. A. Girl's Boarding school. Coming from heathen parentage, married into a heathen family and the only Christian in the village where she is teaching, she has a great deal to contend with. Naturally timid and slow of speech she has found it specially trying to have her heathen mother say "Why dont you answer back when scolded by your mother-in-law and husband? They simply think you are afraid of them and scold you all the more." But she replies "I cannot do so for the Christian religion teaches me to be patient, to bear and forbear." And Christs way of overcoming evil with good is proving to be the best way and now she stands high in the esteem of the villagers and her work with her pupils is most faithful and satisfactory. The girls taught by her show by their greatly improved appearance that something better has come into their lives.

At Muoi-hua Chin-ging has had a large school of girls and they seem very much devoted to her ~~them~~ as she certainly is to them. These two schools are worth the cost of all.

Three other women have had mixed schools
(1) At Deng-gie, Siu-King has had a fine school of ten girls and twenty four boys. The old, dilapidated ancestral temple has been repaired and turned into a chapel, school, and parsonage. No ancestral tablets are found there, but if the shades of any of their departed ancestors have occasion to visit there I hope they will come while the school is in session for they should rejoice in the good fortune that has come to their descendents in this school.
(2) Hi-ging, Ning-hui so, at Tang-tau has enrolled twelve girls and nineteen boys with whom she has done faithful work; more than one person ought to do she has attempted. She has heavy burdens for her husband smokes opium and gambles, a ne'er-do-well indeed, so the wife has to care for their children in every way.
(3) Gang-gang so at Pangching has had the teaching of our "high" school, high that is in altitude being in one of the mountain top villages on the range north of Pagoda. A typhoon in midsummer blew down the house in which the school was held and it took a little time to find another. The first to teach Christian books in the place she has sown much good seed. May it not return void.

The introduction of young minds into the highways of learning is not an easy process in any language. The newly born calf is standing on his feet in a few minutes & soon is walking all about. The little kittens first attempts are merely sprawls and a much longer time is required by them to learn to run; while the little babe after a year of careful nursing may be just able to toddle. The comparison may be applied to languages. Spanish is said to be easily acquired both as a spoken and written language. English requires a much longer time. While Chinese, if a knowledge of writing it to any extent is desired, requires years of teaching and training.

To acquire facility in memorizing the words and thoughts that have occupied the minds of Chinese scholars for two thousand years and more is not an altogether useless training, so we give them the old and add thereto the creams of knowledge in the teaching of Gospel truth from the Bible, hymnbook, & catechism, and give them a fuller knowledge of the world in the study of Geography, arithmetic, & astronomy.

This is foundation work, and but little more can be said about our dayschool work than that <u>we are laying foundations</u>. In the future years the superstructure will appear and when it does appear we believe there will be shouting of "Grace, grace, unto it." [Sincerely, Geo. H. Hubbard.]

Pagoda Anchorage Woman's Training School.
Mrs George F. Hubbard.

Soon after my return from a furlough in the U. S. the Woman's Training School was given into my charge, May 1903, as Miss Hartwell was leaving for rest in the Homeland.

The number of women studying was sixteen, several of whom had children who also studied in the day school connected with the Chapel. Mrs Lau was at the head of the school and both she and her husband did faithful work in teaching, and looking after the daily needs of both women and children.

It was interesting to note some of the additions to the curriculum that had been made in the past two years. The study of our church Hymn-book, not merely reading the words, but knowing what they mean, and the writing out in Romanized form any classical phrases that may occur, with their colloquial equivalent, has proved itself to be a very beneficial method. Also the Gospel History of Jesus Christ, has been a great quickener to the thinking capacity of our women and led them to a far greater searching of the Scriptures than

ever before. Not only must they search the Bible to find answers to the questions but they are also requested to write out these answers in brief form against each question. Some found this very difficult, at first, even to the shedding of tears, but gradually gained knowledge and confidence, learning more and more to appreciate the value of such discipline.

Sunday afternoons some of our older women would go out for house to house visitation, thus getting a little taste and practice in Bible Woman's work, and, as we trust to the benefit of their hearers. When Summer vacation came, four were picked out of those who had been longest in school, to act as Bible-women during the weeks of resting-time from school-work. It was gratifying to hear the good reports that they gave on their return in the Fall, of how women were ready to listen and ask questions, and how their own souls were stirred by the needs of the work. The experience, slight though it was, had served to awaken

within them a more realizing sense of the nature of the work, and seemed to increase their desire for doing such work to the enlightenment of the soul and mind of their fellow-women.

Every Sunday evening the C.E. Soc'y of the school holds its regular meeting. Pastor Lau has the real spirit of Christian Endeavor and it is due largely to his efforts that the women are trained in its methods. It is surprising sometimes to see how soon a timid, almost ignorant woman, will learn to make a good prayer in public. Surely the C.E. spirit and methods cannot be too highly praised by those who have had experience in the training of women.

In December we held the Woman's Annual Meeting of Pagoda Anchorage Station, at Iáng-Séng village. A goodly representation, about twenty-five in all of our various women workers throughout the field, came together for a three days meeting.

It was not easy for some of them to come, what is to them a long distance with its attendant discomforts, carrying a child in arms and arriving in the cold

and darkness of the night. Yet all seemed glad to be here and ready to give, and to get, all the good that they could to and from these meetings. We were pleased to note the very cordial reception extended to the visitors, by all the women of the School, each of them feeling some responsibility in playing the part of hostess. For we had tried to impress it upon them, that the meeting was theirs also, and that each one had a share in making the visitors comfortable and happy. So they were on the lookout to do something; perhaps take a heavy, lively baby out of the mother's arms, so she could have a bit of rest; or bring a cup of hot tea to a new comer; or at the table, watchful to jump up and refill the empty bowl with rice, lest, perchance the visitor might be too bashful to do so herself; — and in many other ways.

The mornings were taken up with reports from station-class teachers, and Bible-women, with one or two recitations by women of the Training School, — the chief reason of this being, to give new ideas

2. Woman's Training School - continued.
as to methods of teaching by practical illustration.

Then in the afternoons were the more devotional meetings, with addresses by missionaries and native preachers, and various papers. The Central theme was The Holy Spirit and surely He, the Third Person of the God-head never appeared so real to that company of women. Their faces betokened new interest, and renewed consecration of body and soul to Him. Our heart felt prayer was, that in all this coming year the power of the Spirit might be shown forth in these women as never before, to the bringing of many other women out of darkness into light.

At the end of the year we were glad to find four women of the first class available as workers. One of these remains to help in the Training School, while the other three are station-class teachers in various villages. Let us pray earnestly that they may have just the courage and wisdom which they need in the work of liberating souls from the bondage of ignorance into the freedom of knowledge.

Bible-women of Pagoda Anchorage Station.

Mrs G. H. Hubbard.

To give anything like an adequate report of the work of the Bible-women in this field is a most difficult matter, for the pressure of so many other duties made it impossible for me to go much with them in their house-to-house visitation, neither could they come to me, to report because of the distance. Whether they accomplish much or little, must be left in great measure to the faithfulness of the workers themselves. It is a comfort to know that the Lord knows all about it, and will give just measure to every one's work.

During our annual meeting in Dec. we heard a few words from several of the Bible women. One little woman Ciing Ciong Sō from up among the mountains gave us an idea of how she does her Bible women's work. Among other things she said:

"I am so glad that at length there were some wise missionaries who created this Romanized form of reading, so that even such an ignorant stupid woman as I am can learn to read for herself. So now

I can take my New Testament and Hymn-book or Bible picture-book and read any portion I like, also explain the meaning. When some of my heathen neighbors say, "What's the use of worshiping your God; he does not keep away sickness and death;" then I reply, "Do your idols keep away sickness and death in spite of all your prayers to them?" Very queer isn't it,— to find fault with the true God for misfortunes that happen, yet not find fault with the false gods for the same thing, and also keep on worshiping them! Anyway I try to do my duty and tell them of the good way, so that by and by at the Judgment Day when they and I stand before God and He asks them, "Why did you not repent?" they shall not be able to point the finger at me and say, "She never told us." And then I can say, "Yes I did my best to teach you and you would not listen." So shall I be free from that condemnation".

Kiü-ngóng Sí has been stationed the past year at Íông-mióng. The Christians there knew of her, and asked that she might come and do work in the village. The preacher happened to be a young man living in "single blessedness",

and the church-members felt it would be so much easier for the women to come to church on Sunday, if they had an older woman to lead them, and stay with them in place of the lack-ing minister's wife. It is much more incon-vient to be a wife-less minister in China than in America. Lein-ngoing Sz did faithful work in reminding others when Sunday came, and gently persuading one, then another, or several at a time, to accompany her where they could hear the Gospel preached. During the week she did much working about, now relating, now persuading, again urging, - perhaps giving a Bible study from which she could draw a practical lesson; or perhaps reading a hymn the pleasing rhyme of which would catch the ear, and hold the attention for a time.

Another, a timid self-distrustful woman Cui-cui Sz is trying to do her work in a specially hard place, where the force of circumstances happened to put her. I went out with her one day, to do a little visiting, and realized as never before, what a hard discour-aging field it is. Cold, indifferent eyes looked at us, occasionally a half insulting remark

Bible-Women of Pagoda Anchorage - continued.
would reach our ears; or a mocking laugh come floating by, while the noisy street urchins would follow on. There was a noticable lack of the innocent curiosity and good natured invitation to "come in and sit", or, "take a smoke", usually found in country villages, and only once or twice did we get a reluctant half-scowl, "will you sit down." How much a Bible woman needs our prayers in such a place as this!

At Lông-mui Mrs Gi reports a great change in the feelings of the people towards the Doctrine, from what it was a few years ago. Now they seem glad to listen, and whenever she goes out she receives cordial invitations to come into the homes, and "talk the book." In the summer vacation I put a student from the Woman's School there, that the two might go out together and both seemed pleased with the opportunities.

Another woman from the Training School spent the summer at Sāi-gāng with our older Bible-woman Cū-mū Si, who was her teacher in the Station Class, when she first began to read. Both women were pleased

with the arrangment, and the experiment proved satisfactory. They were mutually helpful, the older woman giving practical training out of her own experience, while receiving companionship and enthusiasm from the younger. "Two by two", is no doubt the ideal way for workers to go forth, and we should thus try to plan so far as practicable.

It is not an easy work that these Bible women are expected and striving to do, as we believe, and they need our earnest prayers. Let us pray also, that the Lord will send others from the Home-land, to train these women yet more, and to go out with them constantly, thus encouraging these native sisters by their actual presence. In this way will the effectiveness of their work be greatly increased.

Station-classes of Pagoda Anchorage Station.

Mrs G. H. Hubbard.

It was during our summer vacation of 1903, that the Preacher of Sharp-peak village came to me, to talk over the matter of having a station-class at the village Chapel. I was rather skeptical, as to whether there was interest enough among the women to warrant it; but he was quite urgent pleading that these women had never had a chance to learn to read, and he was sure such a class would help to quicken the general life of the Church.

The daughter of one of the Christians would be pleased to teach, and was willing to give special study preparatory to this work. She was one of the first class to graduate from Pagoda Anchorage Girls School and knew a good deal about the Romanized system, but her knowledge had grown somewhat rusty, and moreover she had never taught anyone else. So a little time each week for several weeks, I acted as tutor, reviewing and instructing her as to our methods of teaching. Just before we left at the end of the summer I went to the village to open the Station Class.

It was a noisy motley crowd that assembled for the men and boys had also come to see this new thing,- a reading class being started for their women! At first eighteen entered their names, but, as is usually the case, when the novelty had worn off several gave up, so that only twelve could really be counted as in the class. As I visited the place from time to time, I could see that they made progress, not only book-wise but otherwise, losing much of their dirty uncouth appearance, and taking on more quiet civilized manners.

And it was surprising how the experience developed the little teacher herself. Naturally slow and quiet, she had always been considered a dull pupil at school and felt herself looked down upon by the others, for she is only the daughter of an ignorant fisherman, in a small village by the sea, noted in former times for its piratical tendencies. And now she stands before her class in womanly dignity, commanding their respect, wonderfully patient with their stupidity, and with a heart of loving interest and

Station classes of Pagoda Anchorage,- continued.
and sympathy with them all. In her great helpfulness to preacher and people, I think of her as a home-missionary in a hard out-of-the-way place.

Some five miles from here by water, is Ilong-fuo,- such a dead place as it always seems to me, and as the preacher there says, remarkable for its utter indifference, seeming not to have even the idle curiosity usual to most country villages. Yet sight here in the midst of all this inertia and conceit, was a class of nice looking intelligent young women, who came regularly to the Chapel for study. Looking at them, one wondered that they could belong to such a forlorn village as this. It is explained by the fact that several years ago they were day-school pupils in this same Chapel, taught by the preacher's wife an earnest Christian woman, who has since "gone home", to her reward. She put her whole life and soul into the training of her pupils that they might have "true knowledge" and the impress of her life is upon them. These seven came wishing

to go on with their studies, and at least one of them, the prettiest and most intelligent, hoped to become a teacher herself in the new home in another village, where her newly made husband may decide to live.

Early in the Fall a request came for a station class to be formed at Hô-siông. They wanted a woman from the Training School, who belonged to that village, and as the poor health of her son prevented her continuing her course just then, I consented. Strange as it may seem although they asked for the class, yet they were very slow about coming together, so that the prospective teacher began to fear she was not going to have a class after all. It was interesting to hear her relate her experience. On visiting at several houses to inquire into their non-appearance, some said that they heard, their small feet must be unbound before they would be admitted into the class, and they were not willing to do this.

"Why no, said the teacher, that is not so. The missionaries and many of

us believe it is right, and an excellent thing to unbind the small feet, but we do not force any one to do so". Then she went on at length to set forth the great advantages of unbinding the feet, using her own which formerly were of the genteel length to emphasize her arguments. As she talked they listened and could not gain-say her words.

Then others said, "Oh! I'm stupid, I'm afraid I cannot learn, and then when the Lady comes to examine the school and finds how dull I am, perhaps she will whip me".

To this the visitor would reply by telling how very kind and pitiful are the hearts of these foreign missionaries, and "that they have come all these thousands of miles across the great waters on purpose to teach us poor women to read so that we may know the true doctrine", etc. "But, said another, I wish we might study our own character and not spend time on all these queer letters and funny marks."

"To be sure, these do seem strange at first, is the reply, but after all it is our own spoken dialect that we are studying, and having once learned this method, which does not take long,

one can read anything that is printed in this way." A young girl was standing by who had been studying the Chinese Character for two years. Having a book close at hand, Mrs Teacher asked her the name of a character, and she replied, "I've forgotten." She pointed out another word, and the girl said, "I have forgotten that, too." "Now see here, said the visitor, "I've been reading two years also, and I can tell you any word you ask me, printed in the Romanized form, — could have done so more than a year ago. By learning this foreign method of reading our language, any word that I may not know at first glance I can spell out and have it all right without asking any-body. The method is really so simple, that in two years we have ample time also, to learn the meaning of all we read.

"And so, said our speaker, I talked earnestly with them, and at night, I prayed with all my heart that God would incline all these ignorant ones to come and learn, — and in a day or two our Station class was started."

Another delegate to the Annual Meeting

Station-classes of Pagoda Anchorage - continued.
told of a member of her class, who had been a zealous vegetarian for many years, but now had learned and accepted of the "Jesus doctrine." And even as she had been zealous in vegetarianism, so now is she fervent in the doctrine, and knows how to pray with such fervor, it quickens one's own soul, to hear her. As the vegetarian sect is really very religious and do a great deal for the sake of their belief, so they make warm earnest christians, when once they have accepted the Gospel. Let us

Let us pray much that these Station-class teachers may have great wisdom in guiding the awakening minds into things spiritual as well as intellectual; - for is not this what we covet most for ourselves and others, that we should know of the Spirit, who alone can make wise unto salvation.

Regarta Practice
Regatta
Pres'd Tennis

Report of the ~~Diongloh~~ Changloh Field work for 1908 (Rev. 15 ay)

Evangelistic. Two new men have been added to the preaching force this year, one to take the place of one who left to become Business Agent for the North Borneo Colonization scheme which was started to establish there a second Colony of Foochow men. The other was to supply the need that had developed in the South villages extending the work beyond where any work had yet been opened. Also two that had previously been classed as Teacher-Preachers were changed to Preacher-Teachers showing an advance in the grade of workers. This gives a net gain of three on the Preachers list.

The work has been very much the same as in the previous year and the results practically the same, as last year there were 52 admissions and this year there are 50 additions to [redacted] of the 17 churches. The number of Enquirers (last year 873, & this year 620) reported, are 253 less; but that is largely due to a more careful discrimination of those who should be reported as real Enquirers, and partly to the influence of a senseless faction arising in one of the churches against the pastor. As in the previous year, also, a good number of Enquirers were kept back from joining

the church till they were better fitted for membership. Three places are reported as self-supporting. These are all on a small scale but it shows the tendency of the native church and is so far encouraging. Nine of the other churches furnish their own chapels and most of them pay something toward the preacher besides. Seven of the churches pay from one third to three fourths of the preacher's allowance.

The Average Attendance at church is the same as last year. The contributions to the various objects are considerably less than last year according to the Statistical Table, tho in reality the difference is not so great. Last year quite a good deal was done for chapels which was not called for this year; some of the best contributors have died; the cost of living has increased; objects outside of the field calling for contributions are on the increase; this year also some $100. silver, was subscribed in the different out-stations, to help secure the medical site at Changloh City, which does not appear in the list of native contributions. ~~where we are waiting for $2000. from the home constituency to enable us to build a hospital, dispensary & a place to live. Will not some specially interested in medical work come to our relief soon.)~~

The Sunday schools and membership remain about the same,- two less schools and fifty eight more in attendance.

The Christian Endeavor societies and membership are also about the same as last year, i.e. 12 with 200 members. These make a good substitute for the prayer meeting. Not that they fill the place of the prayer meeting, but they can often be held in places and at times where a prayer meeting cannot be sustained. The extra efforts being put forth in China in behalf of Christian Endeavor it is hoped will also affect the "border lands" of C. E. as well as the centers, as it is a valuable auxiliary for the growth and development of the native church.

Day Schools. There are 13 on our list this year for boys & girls with a membership of 293,- 239 boys and 54 girls. The teaching of Romanization was required in all these schools this year. This requirement is intended to help spread the knowledge of the Romanized colloquial so as to reach those who, for various reasons, cannot acquire a knowledge of the Chinese characters, whether children or adults. This means is being employed more & more in China and is now being extended to the Mandarin dialect. It is one of the devices that will probably have to be relied upon to help relieve the ignorance in the native churches. ~~And this applies also to~~

Woman's Day Schools. ~~Where only Romanized is used in this field.~~ This year there were five schools with a membership

54. The first half of the year they were under the
Miss Hartwell ~~care~~ who did very efficient work
among them. Only the Romanized Colloquial is used in ~~this~~ this field. In
these schools are gathered those
who, after two or three years, come to the Bible Women's
training School and are fitted to become both Bible women
and also teachers of these women's day schools. The rest
are instructed in the Bible & Christian truth, and thus become
more intelligent church members and more helpful
in church work. The cost of each school of ten women
teacher averages from $30. to $35. a year gold, which includes six months
teaching of the women and a year's work of a Bible woman.
While we would be glad to have the women appreciate
the value of these schools enough to help support
them, and we hope some day they will, yet it seems
to be the cheapest way of reaching them. And
in reality it is inexpensive. In the home lands a school
of ten women taught for six months and the
teacher doing Christian work in the town the
other six months, all for $35. would be considered
a marvel of cheapness. So that those who contribute
toward this branch of the work may consider
the money well expended.

[illegible] go there and the mission
[illegible] for one to go alone, nor that
[illegible] family also.
ladies should [illegible] there without a gentleman

Medical Work. Dr Chiong has continued the dispensary work the same as in previous years, seeing patients at all times at the dispensary, going to homes whenever called and dispensing at several out-stations occasionally. Several thousand have thus been treated and quite a number of homes visited where the friends of patients could have an opportunity to see the methods of treatment and the good effects of western medicine and so in some cases at least produce a favorable impression for Christianity. The opportunities are many and aught to be improved. And we can only repeat what we have said for several years, that only the lack of means prevents us from ~~doing~~ accomplishing fully five times what we can do under the present conditions. The reiterated call for $2000., to enable us to live and build up a medical work at Changloh City, still remains to be answered by the home friends. We are already on the "shady side" of fifty and gray hairs are beginning to appear. The "prime" of life is the time to do ones best work. The Child Memorial School, intermediate grade, is being built & we expect it will be ready to occupy in October. As yet we have had one lady to go there and the mission does not think it best for one to go alone, nor that single ladies should live there without a ~~gentleman~~ family also.

So we are waiting now for another single lady and the means for the physician to go when we shall be able to open up one of the most inviting works of any station in China. Literary work. This has been confined mostly to the continuation of the translation of Gray's Anatomy into the book language of China, to reach pupils in all parts of the empire. The translation is nearly finished but the printing of it has been very slow. But we hope to see it complete and ready for circulation before the end of 1904.

The Foochow Messenger. In November the mission began to issue a quarterly paper designed to transmit printed letters from the different stations to the home constituency to keep it better informed of the progress and work of the mission and thus save much valuable time. This quarterly visitor is called "The Foochow Messenger". We are now issuing editions of only 800 copies. ~~But~~ They ~~will be~~ are sent to different states and to leading places, churches and persons, and it is hoped they will create a wider interest in missions in general and in this one in particular. To any who wish it sent regularly the price is 20¢ a year and 2 cent stamps can be sent

to the Mission Treasurer, Rev. G. Milton Gardner, Foochow, China, or to the Editor, Dr. H. T. Whitney, Pagoda Anchorage, China. Or, if a number of copies are wanted to make the amount sufficiently large it can be transmitted then to the Treasurer of the American Board, Frank H. Wiggin, Esq. Congregational House, 14 Beacon St. Boston, Mass.

Looking at the work of the Changloh field as a whole we can see where some places have fallen behind a little some have remaind nearly stationary while the majority have made a decided advance and the outlook is very encouraging for the coming year.

H. T. Whitney.

The Shaowu Field and Workers for 1903

The Shaowu East Gate Church supports its own pastor Rev. Yao Er-lin. He has taught the theologs in certain studies and for this received $3 extra (about $1.20 gold) per months, which is largely expended in benevolence. We have also a flourishing day school at the East Gate taught by a first degree man who received from the Mission $50. silver, per year, (about $20 gold), and about $36. silver from the pupils and friends of the school. This school is a delightful feature of the work. At the East Gate is also located our Boy's Boarding School of twenty odd pupils which might be fifty if we only could find room for them. In this a Christian 1st degree man gives instruction in the Chinese Classics, &c at $6 per month, silver ($28.75 gold per year). Mr Yao Shi-hsu, a graduate of the Foochow College Chinese course, and also a 1st degree man, also helps in return for tuition in English. Mr. Ding Ming-siu, a recent graduate of the Foochow College English course, is also a very helpful teacher of English. But such help comes dear, $300 per year silver, say $120, gold. We have no appropriation from the Board to meet this expense; but would much rather take it out of our purses than out of our brains. Miss Walker's Infant Sunday School class of about 50 members is another unique feature. In good weather they meet out-doors, in rainy weather on a small veranda, and almost spill off,

In the Men's Hospital at the East Gate, there is a short Gospel service and dispensing daily, with serious cases in the hospital for more careful and thorough treatment. Dr Edward L. Bliss

the physician in charge has ~~three~~ five medical students, who help at the dispensing, and in the care of the hospital patients. They are not paid full wages but receive { one, Pung Ken Ki receives $2 per month; one, Hi Ken Tsin " $1 " ; the others are unpaid.

In the city near the North Gate are the commodious premises for Woman's Work, supported by the W. B. M. I. and in charge of Dr. Lucy P. Bement, and her sister Miss Frances K. Bement. A nice dispensary building has been erected, one half of which now serves as a home for the Bement sisters, and, hereafter, will be available as special wards for special cases not received into the general hospital.

A small two story frame houst has been erected for the use of a Girl's Boarding School, and was crowded last year; but this year the school is temporarily discontinued till better accommodations can be provided. Work is well begun on a two story brick building to accommodate 80 pupils, but the funds are not now in sight to complete it. Here also there is a flourishing boy's day school and an equally good girl's day school. The teachers of these recive $20 (Say $8. gold) or more a year, silver, from the W. B. M. I. & A. B. C. F. M. and other sums from the parents or friends of the school.

At the South Gate we have a chapel in charge of a recent graduate of our Theological Class. His salary is $ 7 per month, one half to be raised by the church. The ~~premises are~~ building is a chapel in front, and dwelling rooms within and at the back. The preacher occupies a part of these, ~~and~~ while a school teacher with a good sized family also ~~holds~~ has his school of ~~20~~ 35 ~~and~~ boys and girls, and ~~[illegible]~~ resides in the ~~other~~ remaining part. In view of the size of his school he will be helped to the extent of $30. silver.

Going up the river a few miles we come to a village where is a school taught by a Christian teacher who has $10 15 help from us.

25 miles up the river from Shaowu is the city of Kuang-chai or Kuong-ts'a. Here there is a building owned by the Christians, which serves as a chapel, and as a dwelling for the preacher, with his mother, wife and child. He is a literary 1st degree man, and has also just completed his course as a theolog. He receives $ 5 per month, silver, the Board paying 9 months of this. There are only a few members there; but it is a very important center, and there are several tens of learners. In my visits there I have had some very attentive audiences. A Christian school here is helped to the extent of $20. silver.

Or beyond this city there are several villages from half a day to a day's journey away, in which there is more or less interest in Christianity. At one point, about 18 miles beyond Kuang-chai, in a fine farming region a man is located as a preacher, and they have help in paying his salary but not from the Board.

Twelve miles W. S. W. from Shaowu is another preacher, Chen Fu-i located in an important market village, and a mile or so beyond is a large village of farmers, named Drum Hill. The market village, named Yen-shan, boasts of two marble tablets, presented by two successive emperors of the previous dynasty in honor of a native of the village who rose to high office at Peking. The preacher has a bright little wife and several bright little girls. His salary is $ 8 a month of which the church members are to raise 3 months. Here also $20. silver is given by us to help a Christian school.

Next crossing a mountain and going about 15 south of K'u-shan we come to the sub-district town of Old Head Street. It is the center of one of the finest farming regions in all the Shaowu prefecture. The people however are regarded as coarse and rude by the Showu folks. They are certainly more frugal and industrious; and they are not readily submissive to the Shaowu authorities, but stand out for a certain amount of local independence. There are a few Christians there. We had no one there last year; but this year we are giving a man a trial there, who would make a valuable worker if he could be more steadfast. He is a 1st degree man with special honors which raise him nearly to the second degree, and he has had some instruction in theology. But he was an opium smoker previous to his conversion when he broke off and did very well for a year or so. He was given a position as a preacher which was one to severely test whoever occupied it; and he did not prove equal to the test. He also relapsed into the opium habit. Now he has reformed again, the Christians at Old Head Street wish him to come there and he wants to try again. We have no other man to send there, he will go for the very moderate sum of $4 silver per months, and they offer to raise six months of this. He is making a real financial sacrifice, and we are hopeful of good results.

Huang Fung-in

A Christian school has $20. silver help from us.

Several miles south of this place is the large market and farming village of Tsiong-shio Hu where also are some Christians. One of their number would have been a theolog, but for his failure to entirely conquer the opium habit. Now he seems to be thoroughly cured, and he will have charge of the services there this year with some pay

A Christian school receives $15. silver help from us.

from the Christians, but not from us.

Going on southward from there about 12 or 15 miles we come to the sub-district town of Pearl-mouth, which is about two days journey distant from Shaowu. Here we have rented a chapel and parsonage all one Chinese establishment, also we have a preacher there with an interesting family. Tan Hsi-chung is his name. We once held a mortgage on his wife;- i.e. her parents sold her when little to another family to bring up as a wife for their boy; but she was not healthy and they were about to sell her off to a barber, yet could not do so without first giving the parents a chance to redeem her. They had become Christians, and wished to get their daughter back; and we advanced the money; and so the girl passed into our hands. We had her reared in the family of a preacher, and when her present husband needed a wife, we told her parents that if this girl married him we would excuse the debt due to us. She has made him a good little wife. His wages are $ 7 per month of which the Pearl-mouth Christians pay 3 months. There is also a Christian school in this place which the ladies help to the extent of $ 20, silver a year . This is our practice with all our day schools. This is one of the strong, independent country towns, and the work did not begin there without opposition. A young man living six mile this side of Chu-k'ou (Pearl-mouth) had been a very zealous vegetarian and idolator, but became an ever more earnest Christian. There was in Chu-k'ou and old man who had been a strict vegetarian for 18 years, but was brought to Christ by this young man. The old man was a 1st degree graduate, and one of the leading men in the village, and this opened the way.

Ten miles beyond Chu-k'ou is the city of T'ai-ning. It is one of the smallest, deadest cities in this province; but the truth has gained a foothold there largely through one man who had been a vegetarian, fortune-tellers &c, and what not. He became an earnest Christian, gave up his lucrative black arts, peddled for a living, and held services in his house on the Sabbath. This year he is a Bible colporteur; and we have located a preacher at T'ai-ning. He is a good, earnest man, and studied theology under Rev. G. M. Gardner, several years ago. His salary is $7 per month, and the church there is not yet strong enough to pay much of this.

Huang Jung-siang

Here also we help a Christian school $20 silver, this year.

Next two good day's journey beyond T'ai ning ("Great Tranquility") is the prosperous city of Kien-ning ("Established Tranquility"). This is the remotest city in the Shaowu Prefecture. The work here is quite new, but seems full of young life. One of our new preachers, Huang Tao-chen has a sister there whose husband holds a lucrative position in the Salt Office. He used to be a man of loose morals and spendthrift habits, but through the influence of Tao-chen he and his wife have become earnest Christians. Huang Tao-chen is located there this year as a preacher. He also has an interesting family, and his salary is $7 per month, a part of which will be raised by the church. But this year they are putting their main strength into the erection of a chapel which will cost perhaps $500, silver.

A literary man teaches a Christian school which is helped $24. silver, this year.

Huang Tao-chen's mother lives at the market village of New Bridge 15 miles west of Chu-k'ou; she is well-to-do and provides a chapel for the little church there. We have one of our new preachers Hiung Tso-ling located

at New Bridge (Sen-k'iao) . His mother is with him, and his salary is $ 4 per months of which the little church will pay 8 months. This place also is an important center.

About 70 miles S. S. E. from Shaowu is the city of Tsiang-lo. If we take in Pearl-mouth by the way it is nearly 75 miles. We first rented a chapel at Tsiang-lo in the spring of 1873, which was a year sooner than we had a chapel at Shaowu, and three and a half years before Shaowu was first occupied as a Station. But it seemed an unfortunate undertaking; we buried two good helpers there, and never had a half dozen members at one time during the ten years that we held on to it. Yet there has always been a little, a very little, life there. In 1897 - 8, when China was going to be reformed with a rush, and the profession of Christianity was going to be a decided advantage, quite a number of persons at Tsiang-lo enrolled themselves as Christians, and a man was located there as preacher. But the man who constituted himself as leader of the Tsiang-lo believers, was a tough case; and as the clouds began to gather in 1899 the preacher left Tsiang-lo in disgust. Yet the leader there held on through 1900. He really seems to have some belief in Christ; but his moral senses have been so far blunted and perverted by an evil life than he can not discern between good and evil in many important particulars. Last year there was a split among the professed believers, and a part invited in the Methodists. This year we have a good man there as preacher, one of our new men, who finds the situation a trying one, yet with much to encourage. His salary is $8 per month, which under

the circumstances must come from the Board. We cannot have him dependent for his living on those there who call themselves by our name till they show a better understanding of the truth, and a manifest willingness to accept the teachings of Christ in their entirety. I believe that some of them will stand the test, and come out all right

Going down the Tsiang-lo river (which is the central branch of the Min River) 30 miles it unites with the Shaowu River, 70 miles below Shaowu. At the junction stands the city of Shun-ch'ang in which the Methodists have had an out-station for fully thirty years.

We were a little behind ~~them~~ this place in opening out-stations at Yang-k'ou and Tsiang-lo in the spring of 1873. Yang-k'ou is 10 miles below Shun-ch'ang, and 80 miles below Shoawu. In the beginning of our work we manned these two stations Yang-k'ou & Tsiang-lo with Foochow men; but they could not endure the change of diet and surroundings; but we had at Yang-k'ou a tea-farmer Chüie Fa-sung who was a very earnest Christian, and as a last resort we put him in as a helper at Yang-k'ou, first as a book-seller and chapel keeper; and then by force of circumstances the care of the work there devolved on him, and he has done a good work. He is not such a man as the present needs of the work demand, and we would like to have him take an honorable position elsewhere; but he is not at all willing, and he has served too long and too faithfully to be turned adrift. So we are hoping to superannuate him on $6 per month. We also expect that Ev. Chang will make Yang-k'ou his home and headquarters, and have oversight of Tsiang-lo, Shun-chang, Yang-k'ou Hsia-yang, and other points in that region as my proxy. His salary

is $10 per month silver, and the Christians in that field will pay a part of it; how much is not yet settled. Just above Yang-k'ou is a broad shallow rapids, impassible for the larger boats on the river; and this gives to Yang-k'ou great importance as a trans-shipping point. We have there a chapel which might be called a church, also a parsonage, in another part of the village, which also served as a chapel for nearly twenty years. The Christians are also completing a building adjoining the church which will serve as a dwelling and a school room.

For many years we had our chapel at Yang-k'ou and the Methodists had theirs at Shun-chang; but a ~~about four~~ few years ago they opened work in Yang-k'ou, and our men, in the absence, of the missionaries, opened work at Shun-ch'ang. Our old Yang-k'ou preacher, Fah-sung was brought up at Shun-ch'ang and speaks that dialect like a native. He was in that city when it was sacked by the Long-Haired Rebels with wholesale slaughter, of all males except children and old men. He was a lad nearly grown, and was felled to the ground with a sword-cut, but afterward spared. In the autumn of 1899 I discontinued the chapel which he had ~~had~~ opened at Shun-ch'ang; but last year he was invited to hold meetings in Shun-ch'ang by certain men who had been falsely accused of participating in a riot, and by others who had a more genuine interest in the truth. We could not approve of the manner in we have reopened at Shun-ch'ang; but a really good work has begun there, and we are not going to throw it up. We have appointed one of our new men, Uei Chi-ping, to this place, at $6. per month silver, one who speaks their dialect. But just now he

has been poorly for a few weeks, perhaps trouble with the liver; and we are waiting to see what the developments will be.

Ten miles below Yang-k'ou is the town of Hsia-yang, which derives its wealth from rice, tea, and timber. When the Long-haired Rebels were invading this Province, they sacked Yang-k'ou but were turned back from further ravages by the valor of the Hsia-yang yeomenry; and in reward for this Hsia-yang has enjoyed a large degree of local independence; it even has the right to execute criminals, which is rarely ever granted to mere town authorities. We had looked upon the place as inaccessible to the Gospel; but in 1898 when the Emperor's reform policy was in full swing, our Yang-k'ou preacher, assisted by a recent convert a man of some importance in that general region, rented a chapel in Hsia-yang; and though the natives made fierce threats, they did not quite dare to carry them out; and since then there has been no effort to thrust us out. We have a good chapel at this place, and are sending one of our preachers Li Yung-chin there this year. He has a mother, wife and three children, and his pay is $9 per month silver, of which there is also a Christian school and we help it $20. silver. the Christians will raise a quarter or a third ~~of this~~.

Li Yung-chin

In land ten miles or so from Hsia-yang are a few villages where there are Christians, and the care of them is entrusted to Mr. Yeh a single man who has had no training as a preacher, but has had considerable experience and association with preachers as an assistant. His salary is $3 per-month, silver. No arrangement has as yet been made as to what portion if this, if any, will be raised by the Christians. He is an earnest man who has done good work in the past.

Going down about 12 miles from Hsia-yang we come to another important town called Huang-t'ai (Uong-t'ai) . The man who helped Mr. Fah-sung to rent at Hsia-yang is a native of this place. His father was the richest man in all that region, and he has now a ~~brother~~ broth-er who is very wealthy; but he himself has squandered his share of the property. He has however the purchased rank of Colonel, and we sometimes refer to him as Col. Uong. We first knew him in the spring of 1896 when he invited us to Uong-t'ai. A year later or so, he was about to be received into the church when it was discovered that he had two wives. Later he sent No 2 away and united with the church; and then he brought her back again. He is one of those used up old men who seem to have some real belief in Christianity, but like Mr. Yang at Tsiang-lo, have their moral faculties almost atrophied in many important directions. We had a chapel at Uong-t'ai for a few years, but discontinued it a year ago. This year we are sending there one of our new men, Kuan Kin-shi (Kuon Ken-se) whom we highly esteem; but his salary is to be paid by Dr. Yao of Shaowu for the present.

Again going down the river about 6 miles we come to the mouth of the Sha or Sand River, the main southern branch of the Min River. We go up this about 6 miles and then inland about 9 miles and come to a group of little mountain villages. Here we have a church of 20 odd members, many of whom had been zealous vegetarians before they learned of the true Way in Christ. Their dialect is unintelligible to us; but a Mr. Wang, an earnest convert of some education, who understands their speech cares for them and receives from us $3 per month. none of them are well-to-do. Mr. Beard thought him a man especially raised up for his present position.

Now we come back to a village called Stone Brook mouth, 4 miles above Yang-k'ou. Back of it is a lime-stone region, and it exports lime for a broad section of country up and down the river. Here we have several Christians, one of whom gives the use of a room inhis house for a chapel. We are locating one of our new men Tang Shin Kou there. He is a man of medium ability, but very earnest. He is just married and his salary will be $ 5 per month, for nine months.

Now again coming up the river to within about 50 miles of Shaowu we come to the village of Shui-k'ou chai, or"Water-mouth Fort". The preacher Tan Hing-chung who has been in charge here for a number of years comes of a Mohamedan family at Shaowu, and when he was a boy came near being selected by the Mohamedan priest to bring up as his successor. He became a servant to the Blakelys in 1877, being then about 20 years of age. He proved bright and willing, became a Christian, and was taken first by Dr. Whitney to educate as a hospital assistant. But his tastes were not in that direction; and we had pressing need of him as a preacher. He has a wife and six children. Last year his oldest daughter, about 12, walked all the way to Shaowu to join the Girl's Boarding School; and she is a very good scholar. His salary is $9.50 per month of which the church raises 5 months. The preacher at Pearl-mouth is his younger brother. They have recently buried their aged mother, who died in the faith. The work in Water-mouth began nearly 20 years ago, very low down, but in the opium habit with a man who did not die in the faith, and who gathered about him a set of pretenders. But now it is a solid work, and has given us 3 valuable workers, viz.

Mr. P'ung the hospital assistant, Mr. Yu the preacher at Tsiang-lo and Mr. Uei the preacher appointed to Shun-ch'ang.

Shui-k'ou chai is on the south-west bank of the Shaowu river. Crossing to the opposite bank and going over the mountains about 21 miles we come to another town called Jen-shou (Nin-sheu) where the truth has taken root from Shui-k'ou chai. The work here is in the care of Mr. Fan the Shui-k'ou chai preacher; but there is also a lay preacher, a Mr. Chiu, who receives $3 per month and conducts services on the Sabbath. He is truly a brand plucked from the burning, was a heavy opium smoker and the keeper of an opium den. He seems to be entirely delivered from the opium habit, though he had been very much enslaved to it, and such men seldom master the habit entirely. The persecution was sharp at this place in 1900, as the work had just begun; and the attempt was made to nip it in the bud. Mr. Fan plans to visit this place once a month. Jen-shou is another one of those fine farming centers, with business relations reaching out into a large circle of country villages; and the membership is somewhat scattered through these villages.

Coming up the river to within 25 miles of Shaowu we arrive at the town of Na-k'ou where we have ~~had~~ a chapel and a small body of believers. It is a business place with people from various regions residing there; and opium merchants and gamblers are more welcome there than are preachers of the Gospel. For a few years past the younger Mr. Fan has been preacher here; but this year he has moved to Chu-k'ou; and Pastor Kan is to make Na-k'ou his head quarters.

He has been pastor of the church at Yang-chin-k'eng for 3 years, after having been their preacher for a number of years; but the work extends through a number of country villages; and Na-k'ou is more central than Yang-chin-k'eng.

Yang-chin k'eng is distant about 10 miles from Na-k'ou, and lies back four miles from the river in another one of those fat farming vallies. It lies about 18 miles south of Shaowu. Work began there in 1876 through the conversion of a Chinese doctor, who won over 50 persons to Christ before his death. He was one of the fruits of the medical work. This year one our new men, Mr. Ki is in charge of the work at Yang-chin k'eng. The widow of an older brother of his, also helps (ta) Yang-chin k'eng as a Bible woman. She has some education and is very active in teaching the women of the church, as well as reaching out after the unconverted women of the neighborhood. Mr. Ki recently married has $5 per month. There is a small house of worship at Yang-chin k'eng, also a building for school room and residence of a school teacher. This year the ladies will pay $24 toward the support of a school.

Going westward from Yang-chin-k'eng about twelve miles with a rise of about 3300 feet and then a descent of a few hundred feet we find ourselves in our little Switzerland, the Er-shi tu region. Work began in this region about 18 years ago through Dr Ch'en (T'in) of Yang-chin k'eng, whose maternal relatives were natives of this region. At one time we had there two dozen members, all surnamed Bear. ~~But folks of other surnames~~ have gradually been reached. The manufacture of white paper from bamboo is the principal business of

of the people in these mountains. The scenery is grand, while the extensive groves of "feathery bamboo" impart to it a peculiar beauty. The mountaineers are frugal and industrious, with more taste for wine than opium. Their brogue is peculiar, though the men as a rule understand the Shaowu dialect fairly well. The preacher in charge is Hiung Yung-tzan, a native of one of the Er-shi tu villages; and at the time he became a Christian was addicted to wine. He broke off both wine and tobacco with manifest benefit to his health. He has a wife and ~~two~~ one daughter at home, and one daughter married off. His salary is $5 per month, and the Christians pay about one third. Last year the paper business was flourishing, and so they took steps for the erection of a chapel. There are however several villages, at which in regular turn meetings are held in the houses of Christians.

Now we come back through the Er-shi-tu canyon with its rugged scenery, and on through fertile valleys, and pass various villages in which are Christians. In one Tsz-chien is a school which we help $15, a year, silver. Eighteen miles bring us back to Shaowu.

And now we go down the river about 4 miles and then into the country about ten miles and come to another important farming center. The name of the place is Iron-sieve Alley. We have had a preacher there for about a dozen years. This year one of our new men, Lin Min-pen, whose home is distant about 3 miles from Iron Sieve Alley, is stationed there. He is a man of some means, and supported himself through his theological course. ~~His salary is $ 6 per month and the Christians~~ raise 6 months of this. ~~The ladies also have a day school there.~~

A few miles beyond Iron Sieve is a place called Border Head. It is on the boundary line between Shaowu and the next Prefecture N. E. of Shaowu. For a few years past there have been Christians at this place, and last year we stationed a single man Mr. Chu-pei there. There was some opposition, but not strong enough to keep us out. The major part of the converts live across the line in the Kien-yang part of the village; and they want the chapel in their part. There are opposers who say the Shaowu church shall not come into Kien-yang; but it is there already. Kien-yang is one district of the Kien-ning Prefecture, which is occupied by missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, Anglican, and we do not plan to push our work in that direction; and they do not push their work in our direction. The preacher has a mother with him. His salary is $ 5 per month of which we expect the Christians to raise one quarter.

Yet once more going down river from Shaowu three miles past Nak'eu we then go inland a few miles and find a village where they have just opened a chapel at their own expense under the guidance of Pastor Kan. But at a distance of about 10 miles from the river we come to another farming and timber center, Bridge Head. Here is located Chang Ying-hsing, who was a colporteur, and a very active one, last year. There seems to be much interest at this place. The man in charge is sometimes indiscrete, but never indolent. His education is just middling, and literary men complain that he is not polite; but there is never stagnation where he is. The converts there have a chapel; and this year

have subscribed $70,silver. His salary is $7 per month which will barely suffice for the support of himself and his family. No help is pledged him from the Board; whatever is rendered will be from private sources.

To a stranger it may seem queer that the work in the Shaowu field is so scattered about; but this is the way in which it has spread through ties of business or family relationships. The Shaowu station has never been well manned, and had we in our weakness planned the spread of our work, it would have covered less ground, been more compact, and more thoroughly trained and instructed.

The whole work from Chu-k'ou and southward is a good illustration of how the work has reached out of itself. In the spring of 1891 Evang. Chang and I started across the country to Tsiang-lo. We went out of our way, and were delayed on account of seeking for a professed convert whom we failed to see. That night we lodged in an inn kept by a widow who had recently buried her husband. She seemed interested in our message; she had a son who was a strict vegetarian; and when he returned home the next day, she sent him after us to learn more about our religion. He became a bright convert,and an indefatigable worker, but died in a few years of consumption. But through his various relations,-vegtarian friends, business friends and family relatives and friends,-the work started up here and there over a wide section of country. I have told how it began at Chu-k'ou (Pearl Mouth) One of his business converts was Huang Tao-chen, whose mother lives at New Bridge, sister at ~~Great~~ Tranquility, and father-in-law over in and he has Established

Kiang-si Province. It would require a week's travel for him to visit the three. Yet all that broad extension of our work took its start from a delay and detour to try and find and hold a wavering adherent while on our way to visit the smoldering embers of the work which we had dropped at Tsiang-lo. The medical work however had a share in preparing the way for this. Thus it is that whether or no we will, we sow beside all waters, at morn and at eve, and know not whether shall prosper this or that, or whether both shall be alike good.

So again the work down the river at Shui-k'ou Chai began with a detour to visit an old member of the Shaowu church, who finally died an opium sot.

The work at K'ei-p'iang which is 120 miles from Shaowu, and within the bounds of Yen-p'ing field of the Methodist Mession, began through Evangelist Chang meeting some earnest Vegetarians while on a visit to Col. Uong at Uong-t'ai. Chang himself had once been a strict Vegetarian, knows all the ins and outs of the whole thing, and has had much success with earnest Vegetarians. But these are scttered about much the same as our work is.

For a person of some means, and interested in educational work, the support of Mr. Ding Ming-siu would be very interesting, as he himself could correspond with his patron in English.

This year we reckon one dollar silver as equal to 40 cts gold.

The day school are put in charge of the ladies of the Station; The Board pays one half and the Woman B.I. pays one half of the help given to day schools.

Kiang-si province. It would require a week's travel for him to visit the three. Yet all that broad extension of our work took its start from a delay and detour to try and find and hold a wavering adherent while on our way to visit the smoldering embers of the work which we had dropped at Taiang-fo. The medical work however had a share in preparing the way for this. Thus it is that whether or no we will, we sow beside all waters, at morn and at eve, and know not whether shall prosper this or that, or whether both shall be alike good.

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~~The stay-at-home are hurtin the change of the location of the station.~~
~~The Board may eventually consider the Uiyuan B.C. from one half of the half gives a very poor return.~~

Shaowu Field & Workers for 1903

Rec'd May 29. 1903

Annual Report -

Shaowu, Fuchien, China, Feb, 16, 1904.

Rev. Judson Smith, D. D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith;-

I beg leave to submit herewith my report for the year beginning Jan 29, 1903, and ending Feb. 15, 1904.

It has differed from former years in some respects, and been very much like them in other features. It began with a refrain which is becoming monotonous, " Appropriations for General Work the same as last year"; but the expenses to be met were quite diverse from the previous year.

One thing was the amount of moving done by Chinese workers, due to the graduating of a theological class, as follows.

Mr. Shang Kuan Piao moved up the river 25 miles to Kuang-tseh City. Mr Teng Tseng-fu moved his family from Shaowu to Ch'ing-chia Pien 15 miles beyond Kuang-tseh. Mr. Lin Jen-pen moved his family only a few miles from his home to Tie-lo Hsiang.

Mr. Ki Toh-tsieh moved from Shaowu about 20 miles across country to Yang-chin K'eng, from which place Pastor Kan moved 8 miles to Na-kou, from whence Fan Hsi-chung moved overland to Pearlmouth 30 odd miles S. S. W. of Shaowu, while from there Preacher Wang Fung-hsiang moved ten miles to T'ai-ning.

Mr. Hiung Tsoh-lin moved from Shaowu 40 odd miles into the country to Hsin-chiao (Newbridge). Mr. Huang Tao-chin moved from

Shaowu, across country 70 odd miles to Kien-ning City. Mr. Chang Ying-hsing moved 25 miles down river, and 15 miles inland to Bridge-head, (Chiao-t'ou). Mr. Wei Chi-ping moved from Shaowu, 70 miles down the river to the city of Shun-ch'ang. Mr. Tang Shing-k'iu moved from Shaowu, 76 miles down the river to Stone-brook Mouth, (Shih-hsi K'ou). Mr. Kuan Chin-szŭ moved from Shaowu down river 90 odd miles to Huang-t'ai. All these theologs had had their families at Shaowu in order that these might have the advantage of instruction as well as the husbands and fathers. Family cares prevented the wives from profiting so much by this as we had hoped, yet the benefits were of a very important kind and by no means small.

Two other moves were, Mr. Li Ching-fen from T'ie-lo hsiang to Hsia-yang, 90 miles down river from Shaowu; and Pastor Chang from Shaowu, 80 miles down river to Yang-k'ou. This latter move was in order to provide better supervision for the work in that region; and his position there will be more like that of a presiding elder than a pastor. To sum up 15 families did something over 700 miles of moving, 250 odd by land and 450 odd by river, and all by means of human muscle, except where helped by the force of the current floating down stream.

There were also increased expenses for new chapels at several points; at others ,either there were already good plants, or the Christians bore the burden of providing them.

The theologs had an increase of salary when they became preachers, but in many cases there was an increase in local contributions to partly match this. But taking it all together the sum appropriated

by the Board was quite inadequate for the General Work.

To offset this (a) we had no theological class till near the end of the year; (b) two families did not go to Foochow for the summer, and ~~turned in~~ their share of the Sanitarium fund went into the General Work; (c) one missionary paid the salaries of three and the moving expenses of two men; (d) others helped in other ways; (e) the young ladies decided that the women had a vital interest in the chapels and the Sunday services; and they turned over a small unexpended balance from Woman's Work to the General Work. We came out about square.

Outstations have made special efforts for places of worship as follows.

Shun-ch'ang City. The Christians at this place secured possession of one half of a large establishment at a very low price, as the place was reputed to be haunted. But they found a haunt ~~an evil spirit~~ of a more material nature there. The other half was rented by a gambler, and gambling and quarreling went on almost nightly. So they made a strong effort and with private help from me secured possession of the other half also. It is a "pawn purchase", i. e. it is bought for only a part of its full value, but after a time it may be redeemed by the seller, or a complete purchase effected by the buyers.

T'ai-ning City. The Christians have purchased premises here at a cost of $400, silver, Christians at Pearlmouth advancing a large part of this sum which is to be repaid them in instalments. In the mean time the Station will pay a yearly rental which will go toward repaying the loan. After the premises had been bought, a former owner

complained that he had never made more than a "pawn sale" to the man who sold to the Christians, but this man seemed to have the proofs of a complete sale, though there had been a departure from the regular procedure in the stamping of the deeds, seemingly through favoritism on the part of a previous magistrate. Yet the deeds had the regular magisterial stamp, and it would be hard to go back of this. Still I fear they have been more shrewd than wise in this matter.

Kien-ning City. Here a large sum was subscribed toward a chapel by fair-weather adherents, and large plans were made and inaugerated. A commodious site was purchased, and a building begun; but the funds for completing it are not in sight. Kien-ning City seems to be one of the most alive cities in this part of the province; and the preacher there is a very energetic man. We hope the premises planned for will soon prove to be none too large.

Yang-k'ou. The Christians have added a building which now serves as a parsonage, though planned as a school house and dwelling for a school teacher.

K'ei-p'iang (Hsi-p'ing). The Christians have raised about $40, and have been helped about $60, silver, and secured a building in which to worship. This is a mountain village, and the Christians are poor in pocket, but seem rich in faith.

T'iang-ka Pien (Ch'ing-chia Pien). The Christians started in to make a "pawn purchase" of premises for a chapel; and the Station advanced them $40, silver, ~~for~~ toward this purpose; but they had to change to a full purchase, and $80 more, silver, was advanced to them.

North Gate. A fine, commodious chapel has been erected at the North Gate by the Misses Bement helped by friends at home.

At Stone-brook Mouth (Shih-hsi K'ou) and at Huang-t'ai, and Tsiang-lo, and at T'ai-ning, and at Chiu shi chiai, and at Chie-shou, and at the South Gate, Shaowu, additional expenses have been incurred for rent or repairs or both. At this last place during the rainy season an old wall threatened to tumble down, and had to be rebuilt. The owner bore one half of the expense, and the Station the other. At Ha-iong the tumbling down of a wall during the rainy season created an extra expense of some $20 odd, silver.

The Er-shi-tu church has begun on a house of worship and parsonage, some money and material has been collected, and a site secured at a nominal rental. They are looking to us for help. Other places were maturing plans for better premises when the year closed. The horse-leach used to have two daughters crying Give, give; but now she seems to have a third, mission work in such lands as China, India, and Africa.

K'iao-t'ou. Here from almost nothing the work has risen to 167 adherents, four of whom have united with the church, and $70, silver, raised and expended in fitting up a chapel. They have paid about $40, silver, to the preacher, and contributed $30 toward the Boys' School Building. Other expenses met by them bring the total upto $204.50. The present preacher, year-before-last, humbled his pride and became a colporteur. It seems to have made a new man of him.

During the past year it was not my aim to do much touring, as my efforts along that line the year before had been very trying to my health. A portion of last summer, however, was spent in the Ershih Tu mountains, so that I was able to meet the Christians in several villages, and give the work more attention than I could have done on a tour.

On our return from there in the autumn I made a visit of four days absence to Kuang-tseh, to look after a case of persecution. The butchers of that city are compelled to make special contributions of pork, or its equivalent in money, for the semiannual sacrifices to Confucius, and the god of literature, and the god of war. The owner of a butcher-shop with all his employees had become Christians, and hence by treaty are exempt from such levies. The magistrate, however, insisted on their paying it. I set before him the treaty rights of the Christians; but he would not listen to me, and so I referred the case to the Consul at Foochow, who laid it before the Provincial Authorities; and we hope there will be no further trouble.

Over at Kien-ning City a case of persecution arose early in the year in a fine farming region about 12 miles off in the country. The case was a little mixed, just enough so to open the way for plausible misstatements on the part of the persecutors and the city magistrate. At the beginning of the year there was in progress a strong movement of people toward the church; but it was largely not a genuine religious movement. The number of adherents rose to over 900, and many of these were persons who had disputes of some sort

with their neighbors. The new preacher, Huang Tao-chen did not discourage the inrush, seemingly, so much as he ought to have done, but took a very active part in settling these disputes. There is no complaint that he abused his position to secure unfair terms for the Christian adherents; in fact he rather encouraged them to concede something for the sake of peace; but with such numbers and such activity on his part there could not long be peace between him and the civil authorities. It was cutting into their income.

In the village of Li-sin, 12 miles away, lived a close-fisted farmer who had risen from poverty to plenty by extreme industry and frugality; and two years before the head man of that region had assessed him $10, silver, toward the repairs of a Taoist monastery; but he had refused to pay more than $3. A little over a year ago he became a Christian, and then the head man demanded of him the remaining $7. His wife paid it; but the head man refused to credit the husband with the money, and insisted that he himself must pay it. Refusing to do this, he was driven from home and $4 extorted from his wife, ostensibly as runners' fees and the like. Thus the case was not like that at Kuang-tseh an open, fresh and avowed exaction of money from a Christian of established standing for idolatrous purposes.

When the Christian failed to secure protection and redress, there came a great falling off in the number of adherents, and there was apprehension that more direct and open persecution would arise. I visited the place with Pastor Chang, and we secured a rather lame decision in favor of the Christian, grudgingly given. But while we

were there a widow woman, an adherent, had a tooth knocked out, and was jabbed with an awl and beaten, in that same region and in connection with exactions for idolatrous purposes. I had got all ready to start back; but a presentiment that things were not ripe for my leaving caused me to unpack and wait a day; and at evening came word of this affair. I laid it before the magistrate, and then came away. After a delay of nearly two weeks he found no evidence of the jabing, and declared that the tooth was an old loss. But some of the marks of the blows had not quite healed; and so he gave the widow a slight redress; but he tried to make her sign an affidavit in accordance with his findings. The preacher attempted to protest, but came near getting a beating for his pains; and since then the magistrate has written to me, and to the Shaowu prefect and to the Foochow Authorities, demanding that the preacher be unchurched, and removed from Kien-ning. I have replied to the prefect, and to the Consul stating that I was an eye witness to the truth of things which the magistrate had denied. Here the matter now rests.

Various other cases of persecution have arisen at different points, and of various character; and there have been attempts at round-about exactions from the Christians, while in some cases the Christians perhaps have not been quite willing to make reasonable concessions. Here in Shaowu there is an adversary who stands ready to pounce down on Christians who do not keep the Sabbath. This is not so bad.

There have been some cases of collision between Roman Catholic and Protestant Christians; but we have found the Priest here ready

to meet us half way in settling such disputes. He has every appearance of a man who wants to do right; but in these cases we are often greatly indebted to the shrewd management of Pastor Yao.

A singular case of persecution was that encountered by Mr Li Vin-kan of Hsia-yang. The gigantic camphor trees of these upper prefectures are worshipped by sons who pray to them for longevity, and this superstition is especially prevalent in that region. It happened that a Hsia-yang Christian had bought a camphor tree in a village about ten miles away, from which to make camphor gum, and this stirred up the superstition and cupidity of the neighborhood. A mob attacked the Christian just when the preacher happened to be present; and he tried to reason with them, but was beaten, and ducked in a stream of water, and then dragged off two days journey to Kien-ning Fu, where the magistrate imprisoned him, insulted him, and gave him twenty blows on his palms. But we had appointed Mr. Li with two others to attend the annual meeting at Foochow, and this happened just before that came off, so that Mr. Gardner was able to have Mr Li appear in person before the consul; and he laid the matter before the Chinese authorities. But I have yet to learn that they have taken any action.

At Hsi-p'ing (distant 115 miles) a Christian has been deprived of his income from certain fields because he will not worship the ancestors; and the local authorities do not heed our appeal for redress. Of course their convictions, so far as they have any, and their sympathies are with the persecutors in such cases as this.

My trip to Kien-ning gave me an opportunity to visit the preachers and churches at Pearlmouth, and T'ai-ning. I also spent a Sabbath at Kiu-shiu Kie on my way back, where we had rented a chapel and appointed a preacher. But I found that he had neglected his work, had not moved to the place, and had only been there a few times. He is a literary man of some ability, was formerly a preacher, but dropped out in 1900. This year as there was a good opening at Kiu-shiu Kie, and he wished us to give him another trial we sent him there but with poor results.

My daily task has been to teach about an hour in the Boy's Boarding School, and conduct morning and evening prayers. For about two months at the end of the year I had an hour each day with five theologs in a Chinese Harmony of the Gospels. Such work as this would be very pleasant, an ideal life, almost, if it were all; but the irregular work from day to day, the care of all the churches, has been a severe drain on my strength. This is the more so through my not being able to tour about, which is the most effective means in dealing with many of the problems that arise. This compels one either to do nothing or else to go it blind on a one-sided statement.

In the south-eastern part of our field there has been some friction between our adherents and those of the Methodist Mission; and our men say that they have submitted to wrongs in order to keep the peace. At Shun-ch'ang the Methodist adherents have shown a decided tendency to come over to us, because our preacher is a native of the region, while the Methodist preacher is a Foochow speaking man, and Foochow men are disliked by the Shun chang people.

The cheap, meager, ugly, hovel-like premises in which our Boy's Boarding school is housed, like a mourner in sack-cloth and ashes, are not conducive to exalted aims; and on this account it is a good thing that the pupils must be brought into our dwellings more or less every day to recite. It helps to mix in the proper leaven.

In the first half year, during the theater season five of the older pupils stole out one night to have a "spread" and go to the theater; and they did not get back till long after midnight. They were disciplined for this, and most of them took it well; but one, the smartest and proudest of the set, quarrelled with other pupils, whom he suspected of having told on him (and quarrelled with the wrong ones) till we had to drop him from the roll. But retaliation is almost a religion with the Chinese.

Near the close of the school year four of the older pupils left the school, and moved outside for a week or so to attend certain civil examinations; and this they did without permission or even seeking permission. They were not successful at the examinations; but of course they can not come back again, especially as three of them had participated in the previous escapade. We do not regard their departure as a loss to the school, but are sorry for their parents. But in general the spirit and discipline of the school has been good, and gratifying progress has been made, for which much of the credit is due to Mrs. Bliss and Miss Walker. But a new building and a new man are greatly needed. I find it hard work for old dogs to learn new tricks; and I am unexperienced in school work.

In view of my inability to tour about among the outstations it would seem advisable that the preachers should be assembled here at Shaowu at least three times a year. But I have had them here only once. The chief obstacle is the expense involved;—the cost of travelling from such distant points, and the cost of their entertainment while here. They can not meet these expenses out of their own pockets; the appropriation for General Work lacks a good deal of being sufficient for other purposes, compelling us to draw heavily on our own private means to make up the deficit; while heretofore the Shaowu Christians have borne the expense of entertaining, but they do not propose to do so more than once a year. I can not undertake to hold general meetings at other places; and I can not have these meetings here more than once a year.

The meeting which was held here Dec. 22 to 26, was a very profitable occasion; there were addresses on spiritual topics, a council to organize the North Gate Church, a Christmas tree and Christmas exercises in the East Gate church, and two half days were given to discussing the work and the workers at the various outstations. There was much shown that was encouraging, and quite a few things that were trying; but the former predominated decidedly over the latter.

There has been a decided increase in the number of adherents, and a fair increase in the number of members; and there has been much liberal giving. The insufficiencies have been on the foreign side rather than the Chinese.

I have experienced this year, as in previous years, some difficulty in securing prompt and accurate reports from the Chinese workers. In one case where the Chinese contributions had been reported as $71, silver, a short conversation with the preacher in charge brought to light $60 odd dollars which he, through modesty or misunderstanding, had failed to include. In another case one of the new preachers reported only four church members, when in fact there were eleven. But taking the incomplete reports as they stand there have been 92 additions by profession of faith. Yet last year summed up a membership of 643 while this year the total reportedis only 622. We have not lost by death or any other causes anything like 1 members. I have long hoped that I might be able to devote a month or two at the close of the year in a visit to each outstation, and go over this matter thoroughly with each man in charge; but it seems useless to cherish such an expextation. This field has been left so much without proper oversight that this thing is involved in more or less confusion; and one needs to take each place and p place and preacher right on the ground in order to straighten things out. But then, every thing is recorded correctly in heaven.

And now with Mr. Stanley appointed to Shaowu, and $2000, gold, for our Boy's Boarding School, we feel more cheerful in meeting these lesser annoyances.

Very respectfully yours. J. E. Walker

But this report, by no means complete, would be very incomplete did it contain ~~no~~ a fuller reference to the work done by Dr. Bement and Miss Walker in touring. This has been done partly for their own work, but in a large measure also to relieve me of a burden for which my advancing years have in a measure unfitted me.

So also in regard to the over sight of the Boys' Boarding School; it is a kind of work in which I have had very little experience, and am very much behind the times. Hence I have been very much dependent on my daughter in the planning of the curriculum and the arrangement of the classes, as well as various other details. Mrs. Bliss has also rendered valuable assistance; and but for the labors of Mrs. Bliss and Miss Walker, the school would have been but a lame affair. It is a pleasure also to acknowledge ~~adm~~ the valuable, and indispensable work done in the school by Mr. Ch'en, a graduate of our Foochow College. We have two students in the school who have forged ahead of the others in their English; and we hope that they will soon be able to do valuable work in teaching others.

The size of the field, most of which we have all to ourselves, the variwty of dialects spoken, and the rapid spread of the work into new and distant places, makes the work seem at once appalling and inspiring to one who has pegged away here for nearly thirty years, off and on, with things on a much smaller scale throughout the prime of his life. The Lord does great things for us whereof we are glad.

Very respectfully
Yours.
J. E. Walker

Josephine Walker

Shaowu, Fukien Prov. China.

March 24, 1904.

Dr. Judson Smith D.D.

14 Beacon Street,

Boston.

Dear Dr. Smith:

During the year I have had the over-sight of five Bible women and their work. Three of these workers have been stationed in the country and have done good work in awakening an interest among the women of their church. They have both taught classes and visited the homes of even those in the surrounding villages. The work of one woman was highly praised by the pastor over that field. The two women here have also done fine work. One taught a Day School as well as her Bible class. These workers have studied with me in the class more directly under my care here at the East Gate.

There have also been twelve of the more distant country Day School under my care. Half of these schools did faithful work ; the other half did not, and as a consequence these schools have been closed or the teacher changed. It is very difficult to get good teachers for our Day Schools. One of the reasons for this is the fact that with our present working force it is difficult for the one in charge to visit the schools even once a year. Again there is no building in which we can gather the teachers and give them occasional instruction or where we can receive more scholars who would come and take a few

years work, then go out as Day School teachers. Still another reason we cannot get good teachers is that the pay a teacher can command at present is so meager he can hardly support himself to say nothing of his family. In this reason farming pays so much better at present it is often difficult for a teacher to even get a few scholars.

My work has also included general oversight of the Boys' School and some teaching. Besides this during the fall term I helped in the Girls' School at the North Gate, where I taught classes in Bible, Botany and Arithmetic.

If the American Board wishes to make it possible for its workers to live in this field and not break down, it is, to my mind, imperitive that they not only send us more workers but also money for b buildings in which we can do our work. It makes the work fifty per cent easier to have it where it can be looked after, not tucked away in this hole and that for living purposes, and coming to our own dining room, sitting room, and study; to the church or some tumbled down house, for its recitations. That is what our boys and theologues are doing! Is there another field where the missonaries must train their own workers and educate their own boys where the Board has done so completely nothing? If there is as old, as promising, a place and a place of such stratigic importance, which has had no buildings given it to work in, then they have my most heart felt sympathies and prayers. If I could find such a place I might be more patient and not so frequently possessed of a spirit of righteous(?) indignation. Its not polite to write letters at such times.

During the year while touring I traveled two thousand and hundred and seventeen Chinese miles and visited only twenty seven of our chapels. In nearly every instance the helper in charge had more than ten villages from three miles to two days journey distant that he must frequently visit to hold meetings and look after the Christians or enquirers . Is it extravigant to believe that we will soon have an average of one pupil from each of those two hundred and seventy villages who will want to come to school and who ought to be given a chance to have a Christian education! Then too there are the hundreds and thousands of villages in our field still untouched, besides a large part of the Kiang si Province who have no one else to give them Christian training. Our work has already extended into that Province and three of our school boys come from there.

Is it right to put so many thousands and tens of thousands of dollars into places where the people can obtain Christian education from other sources and leave such a place as this with nothing? Will not our Master say, "These things ought ye to have done and not to have ~~done and not to have done~~ left the other un done?"

Very sincerely,

Josephine Walker.

My work as the Boarding School has been not so much in direct teaching as in training and helping the teachers and I feel more than repaid for my effort. I could not find a man suitable for a personal

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Very sincerely,

Josephine Walker.

Recd Jan 25-1908

In the Spring of 1903 the Girls School was temporarily closed while work was going on on the new school building.

Over one hundred visits were made on the Day schools under my care but we cannot make these schools what we would like them to be until we have some trained teachers which we hope soon to have. Already five girls from the Boarding School have begun to do some teaching and when the Boys School contributes its share we shall look for better things in day schools. With proper supervision and boys and girls from our Boarding Schools as teachers we should expect our schools in ten years to compare favorably with many of our home schools.

My work in the Boarding School has been not so much in direct teaching as in training and helping the teachers and I feel more than repaid for my effort. We could not find a man suitable for a personal

or school teacher when we came to Shaowu how the two men who have been with us in those positions have become most efficient, sometimes I feel too efficient, for already they are desired for other positions in mission work. One preaches regularly at the North Gate Chapel in addition to all of his teaching, and the other, Pastor Lau says, must be ready to fill the place of a Pastor since Pastor Dzing has left Shaowu for long Kew.

These two men were heathen idol worshippers only five years ago.

The nation too deserves special praise. The first woman to fill at all suitably such a responsible place in the Shaowu Station, the work she does and her influence over the girls cannot be told.

Ever since reaching Shaowu I have felt that the women should have a chance to see and get acquainted with the foreigners in other ways than just seeing

them at meetings so we have had visiting days at the school once every week and over two thousand heathen women have taken this opportunity of seeing us and our work, we have had a special meeting in connection with each of these visits and feel that no little good comes from them; many have gone away not a little impressed with what they have seen and heard. In this same connection I have, when opportunity offered, made visits in return, and have called at over two hundred homes; but feel that this is hardly a beginning in what I hope may continue to grow. We must prove ourselves friends before we can do any one much good and preaching alone cannot do this.

At the beginning of the Fall term, after about three years of almost continuous pounding

sawing hammering, gabering and wrangling in connection with the buildings growing over our heads my head rebelled and I was unable for a few weeks to take charge of the School, but Dr. Bement and Miss Walker kindly took my work in addition to their own and both continued to teach one and a half hours throughout the term, Dr. Bement taking general oversight of the work until I was able to relieve her.

We are most grateful that we have been permitted to build, with almost no help from home, the neat brick chapel at the North Gate which comfortably seats three hundred. I could not have done this with my other work had not my two teachers done most of the work of overseeing and instructing the workmen.

The church was organized with sixteen members five girls from the school united with the

church at the last communion and seven more are ready to do so at the next communion service.

We cannot tell our gratitude for the New School Building. May it stand to send forth hundreds of spirit filled workers in this wide, needy but most promising fields.

Of the forty-four boarders in the Girls School over thirty come from distant towns and cities and their getting to the school at the beginning of the term is becoming more and more difficult. If we were even able to receive as many as one girl from every one thousand of the population of the district, their getting together at the beginning of the term would mean over 3000 days travel, Somewhat of a problem!

During the year Dr. & Miss Bement were off touring

ninety-four days in addition to their other work.

Frances Katherine Benion

Medical Work for Men, Shaoxu, China

In charge of Edward L. Bliss M. D.

For year ending, Feby. 10. 1904.

During most of the year, the supertindence of building, duties as station treasurer and other matters of mission business have not allowed the physicion to give more than half his time to the medical work. For this reason that department has suffered greatly in efficency and influence. That is to be greatly regretted, but while the missionary force at the station is so very inadequate there is seemingly no escape from it.

This diversion of attention has affected chiefly the hospital inpatients, the house visits, and the instruction of the five medical students, These are all bright promising Christion young men. It is very desirable that more time and attention should be given to their training than is now possible as it would greatly increase their future usefulness and influence for good among their people. The

dispensary has been well attended there being nearly two thousand more treatments given than there were last year.

The months of August and September were spent in the Nishitu mountains near Shaoru. There about one thousand patients were treated either at our cottage or at their homes. At first thought it seems strange that there should be so many people requiring medical aid in a thinly settled mountainous region, but the greater number of these were cases of severe illness in villages within ten miles of our mountain cottage. Some travelled more than a day's journey and took lodging near by that they might receive prolonged treatment.

We plan to care for the less important diseases at the hours of ten a.m. and one p.m. and to have the people conform to these hours. It often happens however that there are serious cases demanding attention at all hours; messengers

come for medicines for people at a distance, and must return immediately; patients must be visited at their homes in the city or surrounding villages. Such calls mean far more labor for the physician than the same number treated at the dispensary. and have been recorded separately.

Four trips of from three to five days each were made into the country to visit members of christian families who were critically ill. At such times many others were treated.

A short gospel service has been held in the waiting room of the hospital each morning before dispensing. In the afternoon the hospital evangelist talks to the patients in the wards. and teaches them Bible truth. We have long wished for such personal religious work in the hospital, but until this year no man suitable for it was available. The inpatients have averaged more than ten days in the hospital, some of them staying a much

longer time, so they have had an opportunity to gain a very good knowledge of the fundamentals of Christianity. In some cases they have manifested great interest in religious things.

The summary for the year is as follows-

Hospital inpatients	64
Dispensary new patients	1971
return visits	4563
Total dispensary	6534
At Nisheta	1000
Patients out of hours	685
Total	8,2~~19~~ 53
Operations with chloroform	14
" for cataract (cocaine)	2
Other minor operations	101
Total	117

Money received for medical work was as follows-

	U.S. gold
Appropriation from A.B.C.F.M.	$144.40
From fees and sale of medicine.	$~~159~~ 195.00
Total	$339.40

This allows only an average expenditure of four cents per treatment including wages of assistant, cook and coolly. It will be evident to all that such a small sum is far short of what it should be to produce the best results from either a medical or a missionary standpoint, as the christianizing influence is mainly dependent upon its power to minister to the diseases of the body.

This last year God has used the little to do much good, but we hope that the needs of the hospital and its opportunities for good will so appeal to God's people that they will supply the money needed to enable it to more fully improve the opportunities.

Shawan Medical work.
E. L. Bliss

Rec'd May 10, 1904

The physician in charge of the Woman's Dispensary in Shaowu spent several weeks in the early part of the year visiting the out-stations in this part of the field. In the Fall a number of weeks were spent in the Girls' School and in looking after the workmen on the new building for the Girls' School during Miss Bement's ill-ness. Nevertheless the records show 6000 treatments for the year. This includes both the new and the old patients, and is a larger number than for any previous year.

Signed,

L. P. Bement.

1903.

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Signed,

L. F. Bement.

1908.

March, 1904.

One year of living while a house is being built over your heads is fun. The second year spent in ~~the same~~ another house in the same condition, moving in soon after the corner stone is laid ceases to be fun. The third year spent under about the same ~~conditions~~ circumstances, amid the noise and confusion that forty to eighty workmen can make, directing, guiding, and correcting their manifold efforts is, in the minds of some, sufficient cause to shorten ones term of service.

Frances K. Bement.

1904 103

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FOOCHOW MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

FOR A.D.1904, and to the end of the 30TH of KUANG-SU, FEB.3, 1905.

In bringing the reports down to this date important changes are shown in the personnel of the mission, both of gain and loss, gain in the accession of new workers, -Rev. Charles L. Storrs, Jr. for Shaowu, Mr. George M. Newell for Foochow College, Miss Alice U. Hall for Ponasang, and in the return of Miss Emily S. Hartwell from her furlough in the United States; loss in the early return of Dr. Frances K. Bement and her sister Miss Lucy P. Bement to the United States on furlough in the spring of 1904, in the going of Dr. and Mrs. Kinnear on furlough in Dec. 1904, which was expected, in the release of MR. and Mrs. W. L. BEARD for Y.M.C.A. work which was unexpected; loss from the decision made in Jan. 1905, that Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Peet must go on furlough as soon as possible, and the final and supremest loss in the "passing" of "Father Hartwell" the 30th of January 1905, after fifty-two years of faithful service in the work of the American Board in connection with the Foochow Mission. It was his privilege to see the "little one become a thousand", and though "the small one" of the Christian church in China had not yet become the strong nation, but in his faith in God and the power of HIs Holy Spirit led him to expect it, and to work to the end to help accomplish it.

The year's work, the life work was completed with the year reported here, and it is fitting that his body should be laid to rest in China where he had labored so long and so well. It is not too much to expect that his name will stand high in the history of the Church of Christ in this Province, both as Sage and Saint.

"Servant of God, well done ! Rest from thy loved employ ;
The battle fought, the victory won, Enter thy Master's joy."

FOOCHOW CITY STATION REPORT FOR 1904.

Foreign Workers,-Rev.Charles Hartwell,Rev.Lyman P.Peety Rev.G.Milton Gardner, Mrs.Hannah L.(Peet)Hartwell,Mrs.Caroline K.Peet PeetyMrs.Mary J.Garhner,Miss Kate C.Woodhull,M.D.,Miss Hannah C. Woodhull,Miss Jean H.Brown,Miss Martha Wiley,Miss Minnie Stryker,M.D Miss Emily S.Hartwell returned from furlough at end of year, Mr.George M.Newell came in November to begin study of the language for science work in college.

Native Workers,-one ordained pastor,10 unordained preachers,25 men teachers,14 women teachers,9 Bible women,5 other helpers ,making a total of 64 native helpers.

In connection with the 11 churches and chapels were nine organized churches,with 591 communicants,72 of these were added by confession The number of adherents 1269,an average attendance of 930. Sunday school 733 in 12 schools.

Education,-There was one college with 173 students,50 in the higher department,123 in the lower . 4 women medical students and nine kindergarten students,one Biblewomen's training school with 27 women pupils. 18 other schools with a total of 623 pupils including 75 women in six women's classes,and 113 girls in the dayschools.

The native contributions for the year were $4358.01 of which 775.55 was for church and congregational purposes,$3452 for education,$56.56 for buildings,$73.90 for missionary purposes.

Foochow City Station (1850) Mr.Hartwell breathed his last in the house he built for himself and family in the "sixties",near by was the Peace St.Chapel which he also built. He had watched its growth from nothing to a membership of 246 of whom 45 were received during the last year. This accession was larger than usual,and the crisis of conviction and decision for Christ following the previous faithful work of the many,came thru the evangelistic preaching of Rev. F.

Franson, supt. of the Swedish Alliance Mission, in November.

Mr. Gardner had ten other churches under supervision, five in the city, and five in the villages from three to ten miles away; those in or near the city are the most flourishing. At Kai-nguong-lau specially good work has been done in raising money for current expenses, and in additions to chuoch membership. A most interesting event was the admission of five young women to the church. They are sisters-in-law from 18 to 23 years of age. Two were thought to be possessed of demons and were healed, one at the hospital, and one at the chapel in answer to prayer.

The beginnings of a strong church at Cui-buo, Water-Gate Chapel, are made, but a gift of $400. gold for a church building would be a greatencouragecent; for the housing and homing of a congregation is an important matter. The work has gone steadily forward at the other chapels of the station. A gracious work was accomplished in all these thru the visitation and ministrations of MR. Franson.

The work among women has been most encouoaging and hopeful. The Bible Women have done good work, and some gathering in has been done as well as seed sowing. In each of the chapels where classes have studied, the attenance has increased at the regular services, and some of the women have united with the church; others have become learners and members of the C.E. society.

The Bible Women's Training School has had 23 women in attendange, with 20 children. The matron and her little son were taken by plague in May and the school was closed early on that account. Care of the children with measles in the autumn term interfered with the mothers' studies. Gospel History of Jesus Christ and The Book of Exodus and Hebrews, with special thought of Christs' work for our nalvation as thus illustrated, have been most interesting and hnlpful. Notes from Mr. Holdens' talks to the missionaries on Kuliang, were used with profit in the weekly prayer meetings.

THe year 1904 has seen great progress in kindergarten work in Foochow. The attenance was doubled. Children were sent from quite a distance to secure the advantages of the school. The stories, games, and songs, are furnishing the minds of the children with gracious help helps to meet rightly the trials and tests of life.. Theadvanced classes have begun real primary work, and have taken up the study of the classics under new methods of teaching, with great success.

A class of four teachers was graduated, the first in all the great Empire of China, to finish a couose of instruction in kindergarten work. Miss Brown has published her first book in Chinese Romanized colloquial, a book of 75 songs with music, explanation of games, and illustrations. At kuliang these teachers were successful in startinga a Sunday school of 25 children who came from the mountain villages. Picture cards will still be of great use in in this outside work. A new building and larger grounds are an absolute necessity for safety and health, and the growth of this most important work.

In the Dayschools some 500 children have been under instruction. Besides the native books, hymns, commandments, S.S. lessons etc. have been taught them. THe teachers are doing better work with theadvaneing years and helpful superintendance and instruction.

FOOCHOW COLLEGE closed a year of good work done by most of the 173 students enrolled. 5 foreign teachers, 12 Chinese teachers and 10 student teachers shared the work of instruction. The breaking up of the old Chinese method of teaching the classics, has been a lifting up of thought. A teacher's prayer meeting at the house of the president every Friday p.m. was maintained throughout the year with marked spiritual results.

The joining of the Theological School and College has been beneficial to both departments and an economy of the teaching force.

Regular work in gymnastics natually gave a better record of health The spiritual life of the College has shown a decided advance 16 united with the church. Mr. Franson's work with the students was especially blessed. The Evangelistic Band has been active in Christian work. The College Y.M.C.A. numbers 54 active and 58 associate members. Six students graduated in the last class. Of these three have entered Christian work and one the Theological Seminary.

A large recitation hall, 70 by 50 feet, and three stories in height was built in 1904. This will make the work of teaching in 1905 more comfortable and effective.

The total receipts for the year were $6752.27 for regular running expenses. 46 students received aid from the mission to the amount $10. to $15. each

The Press, as a department of the College in an industrial way, and as an excellent means for training men as helpers for missionaries whose work is largely literary, is a decided success. During the year 1,218,933 pages have been printed. The press not only saves money to the mission, but it also affords needy and worthy students a an opportunity for self-help while gaining an education. A $3000. gold investment in the press building needed, ought to be attractive to some Christian philanthropist in the near future.

The THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY was moved from Ponasang and lodged temporarily in the west wing of Lincoln Hall. Thus far the change has been very beneficial to the Seminary. The curriculum and teaching force have been enlarged without additional expense. A desire for higher attainments is also fostered. There were seven students three of whom graduated. One evening a week was devoted to an evangelistic meeting with preaching by a student; this with an after meeting for religious conversation proved very helpful.

The Y.M.C.A. of the Seminary students and alumni, rented and repaired a chapel at their own expense just outside the South Gate of Foochow for evangelistic work.

A grant of $2000. gold is needed to enable the mission to build for the proper housing of the Seminary and to emphasize its individuality and importance in the mission work.

WOMANS HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY WORK.

Doctors WOODHULL and STRYKER with two assistants and four medical students, have ministered to many in hospital and home, in school and clinic, and "daily the effort has been made to sow the good seed of peace and joy." 8151 acts of distinct medical service have been rendered in addition to the many required for the

157 hospital patients. Visits to missionaries, Woman's School, and Kindergarten, are not given.

A special report has been prepared for distribution. Dr. Woodhull having completed 20 years of service in China, gives in this much that is interesting, and all helpful to advance its readers to a fuller sympathy with suffering humanity, and to arouse the desire to assist these faithful physicians of sin-sick souls and bodies.

Counting these missionaries salaries and the expenses of the hospital and dispensary, assistants, students and medicine, the actual cost to our home Boards has been less than $1500. gold. Where else in the world can so much good be accomplished for so small a sum?

In view of this, The New York Branch of the Woman's Board ought not to find it too difficult a work to raise the few thousands needed for the building of a new hospital and the physicians' home.

FOOCHOW MISSION, AMERICAN BOARD, REPORT 1904.

FOOCHOW SUBURBS STATION, PONASANG.

Foreign Workers,-Rev.Lewis Hodous, ordained; Hardman N.Kinnear, M.D., physician; Mrs.Anna J.Hodous; Mrs.Ellen J.Kinnear, Miss Ella J.Newton, Miss Elsie M.Garretson, Miss Evelyn M.Worthley.

Native Workers,- 3 ordained pastors; 7 unordained preachers, 17 men teachers, 13 women teachers, 8 Bible women; 8 other native helpers; a total of 56 native helpers.

Of the 17 places for regular meeting 9 are organized churches; to their membership 102 were received on confession, total number of communicants 708; number of adherents 1303; average attendance 681; 10 Sunday-schools with 336 scholars. Total native contributions, silver $2144.56. Girl's College had 20 students. The Girl's Intermediate school had 90 pupils. 18 dayschools and women's classes enrolled 301 boys, 72 girls and 33 women. Total under instruction 527.

Mr.Hodous continued to superintend the work in the churches, but removed to the city for work in the Theological Seminary and to give Dr.Kinnear sufficient room for his family.

The happiest event in the work was the dedication of the Dudley Memorial Church in November 1904 in connection with the special revival services of the annual meeting in which Mr.Franson was used of God so successfully. For speaking, hearing, light, air and safety from outside fires the church building is a decided success. A good work of preparation was made in the weekly prayer meetings of the united churches of the station. A monthly Christian Endeavor union meeting has served as another bond of union. Four churches have been self-supporting. Dudley Memorial, known still in Chinese as Geu-Gio Dong has been furnished with seats and lamps by the local church.

The 8 Bible women have been well received in the homes of the people, and their labors appreciated. They have helped to increase the attendance of women upon the church services. 33 women have received instruction in the station classes. Former pupils of the Girls Boarding School have been there their teachers. Pastor Dings' wife has given special teaching to several of the Bible women, and

(Ponasang)

Miss Newton has met with them once a month for a review of their studies and work. The manifested results are admissions to the churches, new enquirers, the unbinding of tortured feet, and the putting away of household idols.

The 18 dayschools with 301 boys and 72 girls as pupils have been doing a good work. Miss Garretson reports that the 30 girls in the two schools under her charge are all from heathen ~~schools~~ homes and have had bound feet. They attend church regularly and some have already unbound their feet. An interesting Sunday school which other childen also attend has been sustained at Iong-tau.

In the FOOCHOW GIRLS' COLLEGE 20 students have had instruction, and 11 little girls have formed a class for a half day's instruction in normal work. This is but a beginning of what has been planned to be done in normal work, and has been most satisfactory. The College has suffered the loss of an excellent Science and religious teacher in the going of Dr. Diong to South Africa.. Miss Worthley had most of the work in English, singing and gymnastics, and her removal to Diong-loh will make the work for 1905 very hard, but it is a great joy that Miss Hall is already on the ground and identifying herself so heartily with the interests of the College. Nearly all the students are professing Christians. They have joined with the older girls of the Intermediate School for evangelistic work in the neighborhood. It is a pleasure to see how easily they adapt themselves to the spiritual needs of their own people.

The graduating class numbered six, and a victory was won in the simple, inexpensive graduating dresses of the group. Probably all will be engaged in teaching in 1905; two go to assist in the Child Memorial School at Diong-loh. The residence Wing of the College was completed in 1904 and the commencement exercises partook of the nature of a dedication.

Miss Worthley writes, "China needs hundreds of girls like those who went out from us at the last Commencement,- earnest, intelligent young women, ready to do the Lord's work in the school or in the home with fidelity and force.

(Ponasay)

The GIRLS' INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL under Miss Garretson's Superintendance with five regular teachers, and matron and assistant matron to teach the younger pupils part of the time, has had an average of 90 pupils seven of whom graduated, and all appreciated the privilege of holding the exercises in the new Dudley Memorial Church. There was room for all who wished to attend. The girls spoke in a natural tone of voice and could be heard in every part of the room. The class motto "Ever follow Truth" and date "1905" festooned with bamboo, and the fresh young faces that did not depend upon costly dresses for their charm made a beautiful picture. Their dresses were all alike, delicate blue cotton of soft finish with black trimming, and the cost was just $1.60 silver for each dress. Mr. Hartwell who was on the field 50 years ago when this school was first started told of its early history and of the growth and changes which have taken place since then. His kindly words of counsel to the graduates will ever be treasured by them as a blessed benediction. "I am eighty years old" he said, "but am ever learning something new."

Three of the graduates are retained in the school as teachers, three have entered the College for further study, and one went to Dr. Woodhull for Hospital training.

Rev. F. Franson came by a special providence with his simple Gospel message and earnest appeal for a higher standard of Christian living. The Christian girls were greatly quickened, and nearly all the others decided for Christ, which has been followed by many proofs of the gracious work of the Holy Spirit in their hearts.

But the care of such a school is too great for one lady alone. God uses human agents and they grow weary in the work though not weary of the work. Miss Garretson's furlough will soon be due and who will be ready to take her place while she goes for much needed rest? It were difficult to find a place where one could make her life count for more, - count for more in time or eternity. May the called and chosen one soon come!

Ponasang

ING-HOK STATION 1904.

Foreign Workers,-Rev.Edward H.SmithyMrs.Grace T.Smith,
Miss Caroline E.Chittenden, Miss Emily D.SmithyM.D.

Native Workers,-one ordained pastor, 11 unordained preachersy 2 men teachers,2 women teachers,5 Bible women,8 other native helpers total native force 29.

Places of regular meetings 17,organized churches 11,communicants 216 of whom 16 were received on confession,adherents 514yaverage attendance 336,Sabbath schools h with an attendance 68.

One Girl's Boarding School with 43 pupils,7 other schools with 18 boys and 37 girls as pupils,total under instruction 98.

Contributions for church expenses $117.51,for education $96.50, for building 36.80,for missions $31.35,total of 282.25

Mr.Smith reports a year of real growth,in spirituality among the workers as a whole ,and a healthful zeal for the church. There has been a goodly increase of contributions and a feeling of church unity and responsibility. There was never a time when so many were ready to give the Gospel a hearing. Among the preachers there is a growing seriousness and deeply prayerful spirit. They are paying more attention to Bible study and are getting helps as fast as their meager salaries will allow. The Life of Neesima has had a large influenceon their thinking. The people and officials show a kindly feeling for the Protestant church,and an ingathering must result in the future. In the west district from one chapel two others have quickly grown. A seminary graduate and his wife have gone to assist in this new work. But with no money for "new work" the missionary in charge has a problem to solve. The people are doing all they can at present,the native workers are at the work but they are not properly provided for.

ING-HOK MEDICAL WORK 1904.

Dr.Emily D.Smith gives the following statistics:-

Dispensary and outclinic treatments,new 513,old 1089;
pupils 759,at Kuliang 75,out-calls 26,in-patients 26,
total of treatments 2488, fees $37.05 Mex.

This work is still in its pioneer stage and there is a great deal of superstitious prejudice to be overcome. The foreign physician is generally consulted last, after all hope of help from the native physician is lost. The proportion of women patients is increasing. The majority of cases are ulcers,abscesses,and wounds of various kinds,eye diseases,malaria,rheumatism and dyspepsia.

The dispensary quarters were very cramped. Consulting room, drug room and waiting room have a combined flor space of 310 square feet or equal to a room 20 by 15 feet. This was all for 1903 but in 1904 two rooms were added for in-patients. 26 were received during the year,most of whom had never before heard the Gospel message. It brot joy and comfort to these,and a hope to the hopeless.

The outcalls gave many intresting case and splendid oppotunity to tell the good news. One case was in the prison and the patient was very grateful for the relief given. The prisoners eagerly promised to read the Christian literature that was placed in their hands. A would-be suicide was restored to her family and now wishes to read in a station class. Over the mountains and down the river various trips were made and large opportunities given to spread the good-news. A childrens' meeting has been started in the city with good success and infinite possibilities.

In the plans for the enlargement of the work at Ing-hok the old building will be used for the Boys Boarding school,a part of it will still be used for a dispensary, for a time, till new premises are purchased for a hospital and physicians' home. There are funds in hand sufficent for the buying of the land and the building of compound walls,but who will help raise the fund for the new hospital and residence ? The good seed is being sown and the harvest is surely coming.

ING-HOK GIRL'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school shared the hospital building and numbered 43 pupils.

Excellent work was done in spite of cramped quarters,but no serious disease developed among them for which the physician in charge was very thankful. It has seemed best to go to Gak-liang for 1905 and it is hoped that the new building on the new site will be ready for the next year. Though Miss Chittenden will be twelve miles away from from other foreigners,she will bravely go on with her earnest work of superintendance and teaching.

The report of her work in the outstations of the field is most interesting and needs to be read in full. The field is so large that a circuit of two weeks in length is required when going to the farthest places if one takes the places to be visited going and returning. The opportunities for work are endless,and the need of the poor women and girls in the darkness of ignorance and superstition of heathenism should rouse us to everything we can to bring to them the light and comfort and help that the Bible gives.

The Girls School needs the furl time of one American worker and there should be another to devote her full time to this outside work

PAGODA ANCHORAGE STATION REPORT FOR 1904.

Foreign Workers,-Rev.George H.Hubbard,ordained,Dr.Henry T.Whitney M.D.,physician;Mrs.Nellie L.Peet Hubbard,Mrs.Lurie A.Whitney,Miss Harriet L.Osborne.

Native Workers,-Three ordained pastors,26 unordained preachers, 17 men teachers,10 women teachers,21 Bible women,12 other native helpers,making a total of 89.

In the 34 churches 70 persons were received on confession of faith, total number of communicants 664. Adherents 2460,average attendance 1154,Sunday-schools 42,membership 763,self-supporting churches six, Total contributions,silver $2211.45.

Education,-30 women in Bible Women's Training School,~~134~~ 214 women in station classes,547 boys and 133 girls in ~~45~~ 38 dayschools,total number under instruction 894.

The work has been divided into two parts,the Min River or Pagoda Anchorage part to Mr.Hubbard,and the Diong-loh center and southern part to Dr.H.T.Whitney. The work is a progressive one and differs not greatly from what it has been for the past few years. To the 34 churches scattered throughout the field 70 have been received on confession after a reasonableprobation as learners. The total number of communicants in 664,only 23 more than last year. An unusually large death rate accounts for this small advance in numbers. Plague and malarial fevers have been rife.

$2211.45 silver are the contributions from native sources.

The Church Mission Society has been starting self-supporting chapels in this field and have taken some who wouldnaturally have come to the American Board churches. The gaining of influence and prestige is a problem that has very careful attention in these oriental countries. To make "influence" always count for righteousness is the text that must be worked at and woven into the lives of the Christians of China,and is the difficult problem the missionaries are trying to solve. It is also a world-wide problem.

The Sunday schools and C.E.societies have given the members opportunity to express themselves religiously. Union circuit meetings and local unions have been newly tried and are approved.;and the quarterly meetings continued as hasbeen the custom in the mission for 35 years have been an excellent means for fellowship and growth in unity and knowledge. Many have had a part in the prayer union that seeks a revival blessing for China and the world. The real work of the Christian church is being better understood by its own members as well as by those outside.

The 21 Bible women have had excellent oppootunities in all parts of the field. The station classes in 19 places have given 184 women special opportunity to study that they may read for themselves the word of God and have an entrance into the world of Christian literature that means so much to us. The work is mostly done in the Romanized which makes it possible for them to write as well as read.

In the Bible Women's Training School Mrs.Hubbard has had 30 pupils who have done good work. Some of the most advanced have been work in vacation time with the Bible women and helpers wives,and a real aid it has been to all concerned. They were greatly benefitted by the talks given by Rev.F.S.Hatch,gen.Secretary of C.E.for Indiay and especially by those of Rev.F.Franson at the school and in Foochow. To know that the Holy Spirit is working in all the world and is willing to work in ones own heart is a great thought.

In the 38 dayschools 547 boys and 133 girls have learned much truth. Ten women teachers are proving their capacity for doing as good or better work than some of the men,and the Chinese world will be greatly moved when a goodly number of women teachers tend to the intellectual growth of the boys and girls of the future. China will be ready for their work before we have them oeady for it.

The Medical Work. Dr.Whitney reports 3300 outpatients and Mr. Hubbard 200,making 3500 in all. There should be a hospital in this large station. It is the only one of the five stations of the Foochow mission without appropriation for medical work. 250 dollars gold a year would support the two native physicians employed and supply medicines for doubling the work now done. How can the missionaries carry this alone?

Dr.Whitney has continued his work of revising Gray's Anatomy and hopes to have it all through the press and ready for sale by autumn of 1905. His work as editor of the FOOCHOW MESSENGER reporting the work of the mission has been very considerable.

Mr.and Mrs.Hubbard took up the translation of the S.S.lessons at the end of the year and the editorship of the Romanized Colloquial paper. They could well put in their whole time in this and preparing good books in the Romanized Colloquial,but it seems to be the rule in mission work that one should attempt the work of three or more,and both work and workers suffer.

The school part of the MISS ABBIE B.CHILD MEMORIAL SCHOOL (intermediate for girls) at Diong-loh was completed in 1904,but the school was not opened till after the end of the year reported. When the residence part is completed there will be ample room for 50 pupils. May the plans and prayers of the noble woman whose name it bears receive therein the answer God wishes to give,and untold blessings come to the daughters of China.

Misses Osborne and Worthley were getting everything in readiness for an excellent work there as the year closed.

SHAOWU STATION REPORT 1904.

FOREIGN WORKERS:- Rev.Joseph E.Walker,D.D.,Rev.Charles L.Storrs, Jr.,Edward L.Bliss,M.D.,Mrs.Minnie M.Bliss,Miss Josephine C.Walker, Miss Luly P.Bement,M.D.,Miss Frances K.Bement.

NativeWorkers,-Three ordained Pastors,26 unordained preachers, 23 men teachers 8 women teachers,5 Bible women,23 other native helpers. Total number of native helpers 88.

Places for regular preaching nuober 80,organized churches 25, communicants 741,of whom 102 were received during the year. Self-supporting churches 3,adherents 2043,average attendance 1167, Sunday Schools 13 with a membership of 517.

One Theological Seminary with 6 students,Boys Boarding school with 29 pupils,Girls' Boarding School with an average attendance 38, 7 women's classes and sixteen day schools with boy pupils 175 and girls and women 126,making a total of 397 under instruction. Total native contributions $2280.67 silver.

Shaowu was first opened as a station Nov.23,1876;the first chapels were rented at Iong-kau and Chiong-lok in 1873,at Shaowu in 1875. Sixteen foreign missionaries,men and women,have had appointments to this station,six others have helped by visitation and brief stay. Population of the field one million scattered thru cities,towns,and villages in a district larger than the state of Massachusetts. The last recruit,Rev.Charles L.Storrs,Jr.,arrived in Shaowu Dec.17, 1904,and immediately began the study of the Chinese language,the southern Mandarin,as better suited for the needs of the whole field than the Shaowu dialect would be.

Dr.Walker Writesy"Of touring among our thirty odd chapels in nine counties I of course have done very little. Quite frequently I have gone to near by places on a Sabbath morning,spent the day,and held two services,returning in the late afternoon. Less frequently I have gone a dozen or more miles on Saturday,spending the Sabbath, holding three services with the preacher in charge,and returning Monday forenoon." His longest tours have been in connection with the close and finish of the summer vacation at Kuliang when it was possible to visit six important outstations. The receiving of persons to the church at the more remote places is generally done by the three pastors who are very careful. The five colporteurs have had good sales. Converts are being better supplied with gooh books. 136 publications mostly on western affairs were specially purchased for the authorities in Shaowu at their request to the amount of $250 silver. The supplying of preachers with current and accurate news har required considerable work but it proves to be a good bait to the neighbors in. [The five colporteurs have made good sales.] A good book room and manager are needed at Shaowu.

It has been difficult for some christians in the more remote outstations to secure protecton from the local officials in time of persecution and just how far the local preacher shohld be allowed to plead for such is a difficult matter to decide. Some as literary graduates have civil rights allowing them to make official calls. Contributions for idolatrous purposes and ancestral worship are the principal causes of trouble.

All the helpers met together twice during the year. at the first in May Rev.G.A.F.Krienke of the German China Alliance Mission helped to give a spiritual uplift. At the 2d increase of contributions were pledged.

(Shaowu)

There have been six students in the theological class. The wives of four of these have beenstudying in the Womans class under Miss Walker. Woman's classes have been held at six other points with great success. And the women do not receive pay for coming.

The The Girl's Boarding School passed to the care of Mrs.Bliss when Miss Bement left for the U.S. Thepupils have helped in the drawing and carrying of water,preparation of meals and care of the building. A few paid their tuition by needle work,while all had a share in sewing and embroidary by which was raised $37.50 to which was added $8.33 from C.E.societyymaking a total of $45.83 for their missionary contribution. Five of these girls,a second generation of Christians, united with the church.

Thirty pupils in the Boy's Boarding School tho hindered by cramped quarters have done good work in their studies,especially in English and western sciences. Seven boys have paid half their board by work in the kitchen,&c. A number subscribed in work to the school building and enjoyed nailing on lath in payment. The expense of the school including board was $365.gold. The board appropriates $63.52 It is a pity that the missionaries in charge have to piece out with gifts from their own salaries. N.B. $100,000 wanted for the Boards Schools in China.

There were twenty three dayschools counting in the Women's classes.with 175 boys and 126 girls and women as pupils. The teachers are very poorly paid,so they begin well and many end poorly because the teacher must piece out his salary someway.

From March 30,1904 to the end of the year the whole Medical work was in the hands of Dr.E.L.Bliss,who then moved to North Gate. This gave Mrs .Bliss a chance to properly supervise the Girlsschool.

(Schneider)

The attendance at East Gate Dispensary was 7284, inpatients 93 .
" " North Gate " 1200, total 8577.
Total cost of the work 487. dollars !.8. gold. Receipts $80.70
There were five medical students, of these the oldest left in the middle of his course to open a shop for the sale of foreign medicines, and with the profits he assumes the Board's share in the support of one preacher. Many come to try to break off the opium habit, but it is only those who really become Christians that remain cured ~~cured~~. The inpatient department is the most satisfactory branch of the medical work, both from the humane and evangelical point of view, and it is hoped that the physician will in the near future be able to give it a greater portion of his time.

In building operations the main thing has been the the carrying forward of work on the Boy's Boarding School . Something has also been done toward completing the dwelling house begun by Mr.& Mrs. Hinman in the Spring of 1902.

The chapel and parsonage at Kien-nen has been brot near completion. Four chapels have been helped to procure "baby organs". Iong-k'eo chapel has purchased a bell and built a tower for it at a cost $100. silver.

Mr. Walker has tried to answer some or all of the hard questions as to what we need for the Chinese. He has also written an article on the "Term Controversy," also one on the experience of missionaries in the teaching of English.

(Shawne)

June 17. 1905
filed July 20

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(Shanxi)

Report of Foochow College---March 1905.

The following Report is for the year ending March 31st, 1905. The year has been one differing in some respects from previous years and it is with some feeling of satisfaction that we look back upon the work accomplished and a feeling of hope as we look forward to the year before us. The College Faculty has experienced important changes bringing with them resultant losses and gains. In the latter half of the year, Mr. Hartwell, owing to increasing infirmities of age, was obliged to give up his two College classes to others and on the 30th of last January he was called home to his eternal reward. The College will wait long for a man to fill his place. His mere presence cast a gracious and beneficent influence all around and his wisdom and great common sense, his tact and broad-minded liberality, were a great help in all affairs pertaining to the institution. The closing scene of the last alumni meeting, when this aged servant of God, as if moved by some unseen power, addressed a few earnest words to the standing teachers and alumni, urging to that faithfulness which we all know he so well exemplified in his long life of service---that scene will not soon be forgotten by those who were present. The faculty, alumni and students of Foochow College mourn the loss of this valued friend and helper, while knowing full well that our loss has been his unspeakable gain. We thank God for the life of Mr. Hartwell, at the same time that we continue to pray that the memory of his words and works may rest as a benediction upon us and prove an incentive to still greater zeal and earnestness in the Master's service.

The year's work was begun with the Seminary in close conjunction and cooperation with the College and the results have been most satisfactory. Mr. Hodous, the Dean of the Seminary, was thus enabled to give valuable assistance in the work of Bible instruction in the College while the President in turn assisted in the work of instruction in the Seminary. There was also an interchange of work between some of the Chinese teachers of the College and those of the Seminary---all this tending to form a bond of union and an identification of interests between the two institutions and giving ground for the hope that the time is not far distant when the ranks of our preachers will be filled solely by men who have gone through a course of training extending over a period of eight or ten years and who by long acquaintance are known to be fit to fill positions in the sacred

ministry. The trend of thought is certainly in this direction and the president considers this one of the hopeful signs for the future.

It was with profound thankfulness that the College, last November, welcomed Mr. George M. Newell, appointed to take charge of the Science Department. This department has been necessarily sadly neglected for the past three or four years, but we may now look forward with hope to its rise from the dust and ashes where it has lain all too long, to a prominence not excelled in any other institution in the land. Mr. Newell enters upon his life and work here with an enthusiasm which is a sure promise of success. The president here desires to express his deep sense of appreciation of the aid rendered by Miss Wiley and Mrs. Peet who in addition to their regular duties have shouldered cares which otherwise would have rested heavily on his own shoulders. Mention should be made of the death from consumption of Mo. Ling Ing Hu whose faithful labors in the College extended over a period of 9 years. He was a christian man and has obtained his reward from the great King. His place was filled by Mr. Ling Biek. Mr. Cong who is a second degree literary graduate, on reccommendation from us, last autumn took up work of Bible Revision with Rev. Mr. Lloyd of the Church Mission and his place was filled by Mr. Ung also a second degree literary graduate. Miss Hartwell after an absence of four years, resumed her College work in February last. With the changes noted above the faculty during the year under consideration consisted of five foreigners and twelve Chinese besides 10 student teachers. We do not forget the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Hodous in a time of great need. A teachers' prayer-meeting at the house of the president every Friday afternoon was maintained throughout the year with marked spiritual results.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT----In history, mathematics, sciences, ethics, Biblical instruction, these have been for the most part as formerly. Instruction in calisthenics was given during a part of the fall term. Through the kindness of the Sub-Prefect Mr. Lu, a Chekiang man was secured as drillmaster. ~~His ignorance of the spoken dialect and more than all his failure to con-~~ fine himself to the duties of his office, shortened the time of his incum-

bency. But a beginning had been made and with the commencement of the the new College year plans were developed for a more careful management of this department of our educational work. "Sana mens in corpore sano" should be one of the watchwords of every educational institution, as much so in China as anywhere else. Mention was made in the last report of the daily drill in vocal music instituted by Miss Osborne during her altogether too short connection with the College. During the year under review Mr. Ding of the Theological School has rendered efficient service in the management ofthe various singing classes into which the students were divided. The College is again fortunate in having in Mr.Newell a musician of the first rank. He proposes to begin with the incoming classand give the members regular instruction in vocal music and there seems to be no reason why, in the nature of things, the College should not have'ere long a Glee Club which shall take the lead in all musical exercises both religious and secular . Nothing has as yet been done in Drawing,but much may be hoped for inthe near future from the course promised by Miss Hartwell. It is a hopeful sign sf the times that the "three-legged essay" has taken a subordinate position in the minds of the more progressive educated Chineseand ability to write essays on present day topics is considered a matter of growing importance. This has resulted in a very gratifying change in the method of teaching Chinese classics and the death knell of the old memoriter method of recitation, dusty and hoary with age as it is, may be sounded sooner than we anticipate.

STUDENTS---The largest number enrolled during the year was 173. This was a larger enrolment than any for the five preceding years and may be taken as an indication of the growing popularity of the institution among the Chinese. The students make up a cosmopolitan body and through them we are brought into touch with all classes of people the high and low, the rich and poor. The health of the students may be considered to have been unusually good. For the most part they have exhibited a spirit both submissive and teachable. One incipient rebellion during the second term was quickly quelled by the imposition of a fine of ten dollars apiece on

the three sub-ordinate leaders and a fine of ten dollars and expulsion on the principal leader. It is a matter of congratulation that such occurrences are rare, this being the first and only experience of its kind during the president's service of fifteen years. The spiritual life of the College has shown a decided advance. 16 confessed Christ before men as conpared with 5 the previous year. The visit of Mr. Franson of the Scandinavian Mission during the month of November, for the purpose of conducting revival meetings in connection with tie regular annual meeting of the mission, brought forth results never before witnessed in the more than fifty years' history of the mission. Meetings were held two or three times daily for a week or ten days and opportunity given on each occasion for those present to make known their spiritual state by outward manifestations. The Spirit of God seemed to be present in great power convicting some of sin, striving with others and impressing all with a sense of guilt and need of salvation. Before the meetings were ended, practically every student had been up on his feet, thus testifying to his desire to lead a new life and to be an object of prayer of God's people. At the following communion 13 of the students came forward and publicly acknowledged their allegiance to the Lord Jesus Christ. A wave of spiritual blessing swept over those already christians, leading them to do more earnest and faithful work among their fellows. We dare not assert that only those who came forward on that memorable Sunday, were converted nor on the other hand would we claim that all who stood up in the meetings should be numbered among tie converts of the year. The total results of those meetings may not be known until that day when Gsd shall reveal all things unto us. During the year the christian students of the College engaged in various christian activities---conducting the Y. M. C. A. meeting each Saturday evening, as well as a meeting three or four nights a week in a house near by rented and fitted up for tie purpose. The Evangelistic Band, under the superintendence of Mrs. Peet, went out each Sunday into various parts of the city and suburbs for the purpose of doing christian work. The College

Y. M. C. A. reported a membership of 54 active and 38 associate members. An overflow meeting for women and children was held in Cowan Hall each Sabbath morning and the preacher for each week was chosen from among the christian students of the College. In this way experience in christian work is gained, which should fit the students for better work when they go forth from the Institution. Six students were graduated at the last Commencement. Of these, three have entered christian work and one has entered the Seminary for further preparation for tie ministry. Thus it may be noted that of the last class over 66% have either gone into christian work or are preparing for it while of the class of 1903, 80% are either in christian work or preparing for it. It is well to give due prominence to this fact inasmuch as there seems to be an opinion, more or less widely held, that a high grade institution such as this cannot prepare the bone and sinew for christian service. Let facts speak for themselves. We believe the report given above will compare favorably with that of any other institution of its kind in any other part of the world.

BUILDINGS---During the year the long needed Recitation Hall has been erected and we may say that, considering its architecture and adaptability to the use for which it was intended, it is the finest building of its kind in Foochow. It is 70 by 50 outside measurement, built of red brick with grey brick trimmings. It is three stories high and contains ten classrooms with two offices and one assembly room capable of accommodating 210 students. Not the least attractive portion of the building is the balconied, two-story roadway leading directly into the second and third stories of the building. Many steps will thus be saved to the teachers of the institution and this in itself is a sufficient justification for the expenditure of the additional $ 855. mexicans. The whole cost of this building together with its approaches not including the land was $ 6115. and the hearty thanks not only of the College but of the whole Mission, is due Mrs. H. N. Harris of New London, Conn. through whose generosity this building was made possible. There still remains a balance of the

Harris Fund and the work of College enlargement, for which the fund was priginally given, should proceed as expeditiously as possible. Steps shourd be taken at once to make "Harris Hall" a reality. Peace Street church has long been far over crowded and very unfit for the formal functions of the College, whether religious or otherwise. Attention was called in the last Report to the immediate need of a gymnasium and a Library building. For the erection of the latter there has been in hand for some time $500. the gift of Dr. C. C. Baldwin, which, with its interest now amounts to $594.31. Also $835.12 which sum was contributed by the missionaries of Foochow for the purpose of erecting a Baldwin Memorial. It is a matter of regret that neither of these buildings has, as yet, been begun. The suggestion is here made that the site of the Peace Street church parsonage, which property now belongs to the College, together with the adjoining land, is admirably adapted to the erection of the Baldwin Memorial Library. It is hoped that the whole matter of the further enlargement of the College plant will early receive the thorough attention of the college authorities. The college plant now consists of two dormitories, Cowan and Lincoln Halls, accommodating at the present time over two hundred students together with the Theological School; a new Recitation Hall and an Administration Building containing the offices of the president and the Mission Book Depository. The work has grown and these buildings are not sufficient to meet its requirements.

FINANCES---The report of the treasurer of the College is for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1904. The total receipts for the year amounted to $6752.275 and the expenditures to $6428.785 leaving a balance of $323.49 in the treasury at the end of the year. It should be remembered that the fiscal year and the college year do not coincide and that from this balance must be paid the remaining expenses of the second term of the college year. During the past year 46 students have received mission aid toward their board 15 receiving $1.50 and 31 receiving $1.00 per month during the sessions of the college. Aid, more or less has always

been given toward board but it is a matter worth considering whether or not the time is approaching when such aid should at least be limited more than it is now, if not entirely cut off. We would acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of various Special Donations of 20, 25 & 30 dollars from friends in the home land.

THE PRESS.---This department of the College makes a fine record of work done during the year. The usual variety of material has been issued, the total number of pages printed being 1218933. Of this total 91200 pages were of the Romanized newspaper which continued to be published each month and is constantly proving itself an useful organ of instruction to its readers. There is no doubt but that to a very great many the Romanized must be the door to knowledge and all efforts looking towardthe support of this work will be efforts in the right direction. During the year the printing and stereotyping of the New Testament has been completed and the printing and stereotyping of the Old Testament been begun. The Mission has also given orders for the printing of the Hymn and Tune Book in colloquial character and the printing of a second edition of the small colloquial Hymn Book. But it is unnecessary to particularize more fully regarding the work done. The major part of the proof reading has been done by Mrs. Peet and it is largely due to her efforts that this department of the College is in its present flourishing condition. In this enlightened age of the world it is needless to say anything in defense of industrial education. The establishment of industrial schools in England and America, either by public funds or private generosity, prove conclusively the trend of the best thought of the age. We bespeak for Foochow College Press the hearty support and sympathy of all friends of the college, as it not only saves money for the Mission but affords to needy and worthy students an opportunity for self help while gaining an education. For the last two or three years we have called attention to the urgent need for a press building. This need has not yet been met and still affords an enviable opportunity to anyone so disposed of making a three-thousand-dollar investment which shall be a lasting monument of christian

common sense and philanthropy. The Press has grown in spite of difficulties and trials and thus has proven its right to life and recognition.

In closing this report of the College and Press for the year ending March 31st, 1905, the President desires to express his hearty appreciation of the aid received from all those associated with him in this great work. Faithfulness and perseverance which will always commend themselves to all people, have been marked characteristics in most instances, and it is because of these that we have been enabled to present so favorable a report. Circumstances are net yet all that we could desire, but still we may look forward to the future with hope and confidence

THE PEACE STREET CHURCH---rejoices in a total membership of 296. Of these 45 were received on profession of faith during the past year while 6 were removed by death. Eight children were baptised. The treasurer reports receipts amounting to $302.00 The services of Pastor Gush have been on the whole very satisfactory. The church activities were carried on as heretofore. The class for enquirers met every Sunday afternoon immediately after the close of the Sunday School, and students from the College composed a large part of the workers with these seekers after Truth. A very healthy spirit seems to prevail in the church and we have reason to look forward with hope to the future.

The Theological Seminary.

This year was an important one in the history of the Theological Seminary. At the beginning of the year the Seminary was moved from Ponasang to Foochow City and housed temporarily in the west wing of Lincoln Hall. This move was undertaken after long and careful deliberation. It is too soon to give a final opinion of the results of this move. Thus far the change of location has been very beneficial to the Seminary.

The teaching force has been greatly increased without any additional expense. Mr. Hartwell, Mr. Peet, Mr. Ding Kai Ceng of Foochow College taught in the Seminary.

The curriculum has been enlarged. The boys were enabled to take Moral Science, ~~History of~~ International Law, Christian Evidences in the College.

The college atmosphere has been very beneficial to the students, being conducive to a desire for higher attainments.

The move from another point of view is highly important. It means the beginning for the unification of our educational system.

By this move the College and the Seminary were brought closer together.

The Seminary had during the year seven students, four juniors and three seniors. The junior class studied during the year, the Bible, Church history, Nineteenth Century, Faber's History of Civilization, Mandarin, Chinese classics, writing of essays, and music. The senior class studied the Bible, Theology, Lives of Missionary Pioneers, International Law, Christian Evidences, Moral Science, Letter-writing, Chinese Classics, and Music. Once each week an evening was devoted to evangelistic work. One of the students preached. The teachers and the other students were present. At the close of the service an after meeting was held giving opportunity to all the students to converse on religious subjects with those who attended. This service was very helpful to the students and teachers. The next morning the teachers made helpful suggestions to the student who preached the evening before. Mr. Peet also gave the students talks on sermon making.

The Seminary will feel the loss of

Mr. Hartwell. During the first term he taught Christian Evidences. During the second term he taught Isaiah. He put his whole heart into the work. His teaching was supplemented by his fine manhood. The students respected and loved him. At the end of the term we were planning the work for next year but he was called to a higher sphere before he could begin it. He was very much interested in the welfare of the Seminary.

We need a building now. At present the Seminary is small and there is the greatest danger that its individuality will be lost in the large number of College students. We need a building to give us that outward form of an institution. A part of the money is already in hand. There is lacking about two thousand dollars to complete the original five thousand asked for.

The Y.M.C.A. of the Seminary and Seminary alumni rented a chapel outside the South Gate of Foochow City and repaired it at their own expense. The chapel is on the main street between South Side and Foochow and many hear the gospel who would not come to our churches. Though the Seminary

is small the alumni have voted to keep the chapel during the coming year.

REPORT OF THE FOOCHOW KINDERGTRTEN FOR THE YEAR 1904.

The year 1904 has seen great progress in our kindergarten work in Foochow. Gradually the numbers crept upward until the attendance was doubled Not only was there an increase in numbers but the good feeling of the parents was much more evident than ever before. It has been difficult to overcome the inertia of the mothers and impress upon them the importance of reguèar and prompt attendance at the kindergarten; but this difficulty, too, has been decreasing and both the punctuality and the regularity of the pupils have shown improvement.

That the value of the kindergacten is gaining in the minds of the Chinese is shown by the fact that some effort is made on the part of the Chinese themselver to secure its adwantages. At least a dozen children were sent in from the chapel at the Water Gate each morning . They were lead through the streets by a large-footed woman who was hired for the purpose by those who wished to send their children. Thiswoman remained to look after her little charges and enjoyed the time so spent quite as much as the children did.

Many incidents have shown that the stories, games, and songs of the kindergarten are fixing themselves in the minds of the children.

Little Dieng-dieng, a bright child of six, was asked if she was not afraid to sleep in a dark room alone. Without thinkag she answered in the lines of the kindergarten song,

"Need I ever know a fear,
Night and day my Father's near,
God sees--God sees!

WWhy should I be afraid"? she asked in wonder. Very different indeed is the mental state of the heathen children whose darkness is peopled with evil spirits and hobgoblins and in whose minds float fearful pictures of the terrifying idols seen in the temples everywhere about them.

The same little girl accidently received an ugly cut upon her face and was taken to the hospital to have the wound dressed. Whice there she heard one of the hospital attedants remark that she would never be pretty again. This our wee kindergartner answered by saying, "God can use homely girls as weèl as pretty ones if their hearts are pure".

A little girl from a heathen family learned that Christians say grace before meals, so she, in advance of many older people, tried to live up to the best of her knowledge. A little brother and cousin were invited to join in the "prayer". After three small heads had deliberated for some time

they decided to repat,"Glory to God in the highest! Peace on earth! Good will to men"! As this appeals to them as the most beautiful thing which they know it is still doing service as the blessing.

And so these seed thoughts are planted, which are sure to develop and become a force for good in the childrens lives, which all the evil surroundings of later years will be unable to crowd out.

The past year a transition school was taught in connection with the kindergarten. In our educational system there seemed to be no natural connection between the kindergarten and the day schools. It was a pity to send a child from the happy life of the kindergarten to the grinding toil of learning classics in a day school, under the instruction of a native teacher. Therefore as the children advanced from the kindergarten they were placed in classes suited to their age and ability and real primary workwas done. Their number work was a joy to them rather than the usual grief and chagrin that accompanies an encounter with figures. The study of Chinese characters had all the interest of a game and was no longer mere drudgery. Withsticks of different lengths they fashioned the picturesque symbols which every Chinese loves and reverences. "The eyes of the sages", as the Chinese characters, are called peered up from the tables of the primary classes glad to see that educational methods were icproving--even in China.

The first books to be learned were acquired so easily and thoroughly thatt the parents were surprised and thought that the virtue lay in the books and wished to buy the particular ones that had proved so helpful.

The drawing and clay modeling were periods of delight to the skillful fingers of the children. Water colors were also introduced and the work done was very creditable for the short time allotted to it. As the transition class continues the pupils will enter the day schools with a good foundation for all their future work. In addition to the educational benefits the work is valuable from the fact that it keeps the children under the best Christian influences. for a longer period, or until their habits are well fixed.

The girls under training for kindergarten teachers were nine in all-four seniors and five juniors. Both classes were genuinely interested in their work and entered into the kindergarten spirit in a way that makes work pleasure. The class of four which graduated at the end of the year was the first class of girls in all the great empire of China to finish a course of instruction in kindergarten work.

For three years they were under training and studied in general the same course as that of kindergarten schools in America. The following subjects were studied during the course: Kindergarten Gifts, Child study, Education of Man, Life of Froebel and Pestalozzi, Stories and Games, Kindergarten Occupations, Clay Modeling, Kindergarten Sunday-school Methods, Chalk Modeling, Drawing, Primary Teaching, Water Colors, Music.

These studies have opened up a new world to the girls. Interest in nature and the power to observe have been especially developed by the course. They hace discovered that even the common thing of nature are filled with beauty and interest to those whose eyes are open to see. And their love for little children has grown with the years that they have worked for and with them. Not the least has been the strengthening of the character of the girls as their patience and gentleness with the children and one another show. At commencement time a friend remarked to one of the graduates that she would like to study kindergarten work first and then take up something more important later. "Oh, you would never be willing to do anything else if once you understood kindergarten principles", exclaimed the graduate. And this remark voices the feeling of the class.

Commencement day was January 12, 1905. It was a mild day--like our lovely April days at home. The kindergarten room was decorated tastefully with evergreens and flowers. Here the program was rendered. The foreign and Chinese ladies sat on each side of the room, while the gentlemen enjoyed the genial winter sun in the open court. Foreigners from all the missions were present, also Mrs. Gracey, wife of the American Consul.

The occasion was in every way most gratifying to those of us who had worked for three years to this very end. The interest of other missions in our pioneer work and the intelligent appreciation of the Chinese friends at what was being done for their little ones made the effort seem little in comparison to the satisfaction felt. The following program was given in full

Hymn NO. 186.

Prayer----------Rev. Carles Hartwell.

Duet.

March Des Tziganes----------Leon Deguin.

Essay.

Glimpses of Froebel----------Hu Seng Nguk

Chorus.

Hail Smiling Morn----------Kindergarten Training Class.

P Piano Solo.

Harmonious Blacksmith ---Handel----------Loi Soi Cio.

Essay.

Play as a Factor in Education----------Hu Song Eng.

Solo.

Slumber Song --Schubert----------Ding Ung Cio.

The Slumber Boat, Loi Soi Cio.

March----------Kindergarten Children and Transition Class.

Essay.

Kindergarten Gifts and Occupations---------Loi Soi Cio.

Kindergarten Songs----------Kindergarten Training class.

Duet.

The May Day---------- --Rathbun.

Chai Hok Ing; Ling Siok Ging.

Essay.

Kindergartens the Greatest Educational Need of China-- Hu Pek Nguk.

Duet.

Fanfare(from William Tell Overture)----------Rossini.

Loi Soi Cio; Ding Ung Cio.

Presentation of diplomas.

Trio.

Twilight----------Franz Abt.

Hu Song Eng; Ding Ung Cio; Loi Sio Cio.

Benediction ----------Pastor Guch.

The essays showed careful thought along the lines represented by the subjects. The task of training this class will be better understood when it is known that , as this was all new work, the books used had to be translated into colloquial character before any of the wealth of ideas in English could be conveyed to the waiting minds of the students. To accomplish this every spare moment of time during the term as well as during the inaptly termed "vacation" was used.

In addition to the lack of books for the training school there were no songs suitable for children. The past year has seen the completion of a song book of seventy five songs in the Romanised Colloquial, with music, explanation of games, and illustrations.

The illustrations were very kindly made by Miss Mirian Pratt , of the Boston Art School, who visited at the American Consulate for some time.

These songs the girls have used to great advantage with the children, and it is surprising to note how quickly they are learned. It is safe to say that the children became familiar with the songs quite as quickly as the same number of foreign children would have learned them.

During their course of training all the girls have learned to play fairly well and to sing sufficiently for the needs of the work, while some have made very credit able progress in more difficult music. One of the class gives almost the whole of her time to the teaching of music. She has classes in the transition class, ~~transition~~ day school, and in the intermediate school at Ponasang. It is a great help to be relieved of the beginning classes by so competent a teacher.

Another of the graduates takes charge of the kindergarten work in the Methodist orphanage. The two remaining graduates are doing excellent work as teachers in the transition class and kindergarten. The two girls are the daughters of the American Board preacher at Pagoda Anchorage. A third daughter is a member of the junior class and two little daughters are in the kindergarten. If all Chinese girls were of the quality of these girls the women of China would soon be considered in a different light. Kind and helpful in their work with the children, resourceful in all their duties, bright and teachable in their relations with the foreigners, they have made themselves invaluable in the building up of the kindergarten in Foochow.

The junior class consists of five girls. One is from the Presbyterian mission in Shanghai, one from the Methodist mission in Shanghai, one from the Methodist mission in Foochow, and two from our own mission, one of whom Miss Chittenden hopes to find available for primary work at Ing-hok.

In spite of the inconveniences and crowding both classes have been happy together and have carried out in their daily lives the spirit they are trying to impart to the children.

This year has also seen the branching out into Sunday-school work. In the summer some of the girls rented a tiny cottage on the mountains near where I have lived during the hot months. At this place there are many little villages tucked here and there among the ravines. The girls felt that they ought to do something for the swarms of half-clothed children that played about the doors of the miserable little hovels. After some time spent in making friends the children were invited to Sunday-school. The first Sunday the attendance numbered six. They were taught a song, told a Bible story, and given a picture card.

Naturally the fame of the Sunday-school spread. Six proud possessors of picture cardswho were ready to flaunt them in the faces of those who were so unfortunate as to have none were a good advertisement to the Sunday-school. The next Sunday saw a great increase in numbers. All went merry as a heathen Sunday-school should until the angry mothers missed the children and came down upon the gathering with bamboo sticks and whipped the screaming children home. Nevertheless, the Sunday-school grew until the average number was twenty five. No doubt it was the hope of a picture ctrd that held many a wriggling mite of humanity to his seat when he was longing to get out and ride the buffaloes. When the summer ended the faithful twenty five could tell many Bible stories as understandingly as a home child--and so very quaintly.

It was with real regret that the girls left their sturdy little mountaineers to return to the city.

After commencement the girls had more time to give to supplementary work so they resumed Sunday-school work, this time among the children of A-da-cang, a street near by which has been almost impervious to our efforts to get the children into the kindergarten. Visiting in the homes was begun again and a little later the children of the street were invited to the home of a Christian who lived there. Two of the girls took a blackboard and some cards and we nt to the home of this Christian. The first Sunday there were twenty children, but the next Sunday there were seventy children and twelve mothers. The stories were so interesting that not only the children but the mothers also were glad to listen. How they do enjoy the songs and the learning of a short verse or prayer! The Sunday-school is a little glimpse of Paradise to them, in which the beloved picture card is not the least attraction. What satisfaction shows in the face of a small child as he takes a card in his two hands and gazes at his very own property! How well they remember the stories from week to week! To be sure these are the only stories they hear and because of the very newness are not forgotten. Chinese mothers have not learned the beautiful custom of bed-time story telling because, poor things, they have nothing in their minds or experience to tel

The picture cards are so useful in our work with children that I am impelled at this time to ask the home friends to remember us with cards of all kinds. The cards are dearly prized by the little folks. They are something from far away America and also something to tack up in the main room for little brother to explain to visitors. Often a guest has never heard of a Sunday-school and he decides to peep in and see what such an orgasization is, and find out if this Jesus is really such a wonderful person as the children represent Him. Many stories might be told of how a little child has lead the older ones to Christ.

How often we wish that interested home friends could see our ~~xxxx~~ Christmas tree and how happy it makes the little folks! Poor saddened lives most of these children have had, and the kindergarten is a little glimpse of the happiness that might be in childrens lives and what shall be when the Christ spirit reigns throughout the world. Christmas is such a happy time for all! How eagerly the little fingers work to fashion something for mother, who will be invited to the Christmas tree! And on Christmas day how anxiously the black eyes dance about trying to see behind the screen a and catch sight of the presents awaiting them! Would not each one of the home friends who reads this like to have something waiting on the Christmas tree to gladden the heart of a little child on Christmas day, 1915 ?

Such a little thing makes a child happy! Cheap toys of all kinds, handkerchiefs, Jew's harps, mouth organs, toy watches and dolls are fair examples of what is required to make the little folks of China rejoice. There is no more exquisite joy for a Chinese child--boy or girl-- than to be allowed to hold a pretty foreign doll. To own one is almost beyond the imagination of the average child, who has very early in life learned the meaning of economy if not real destitution. Will not the day mean more to you if you have had a share in making these "little ones" of whom the Master spoke glad that He came and left His blessing upon them?

These are but the lesser of many needs. The kindergarten has grown so rapidly in numbers and hence in needs that the quarters which were once ample room are now entirely inadequate to the amount of work carried on. The few rooms occupied by the kindergarten training class have even come to such a state that it is dangerous to live in them. Overlooking the present site is a group of large picturesque rocks. Chinese superstition says that the Dragon, whose good behavior is necessary to the peace of the city, rests under the rocksand that if a foreigner should buy them the Dragon would show some of his traditional hatred of the human race and public disasters would be the sure result. So a little temple is built under the rocks and is owned by so many men connected with the yamen that even if the Dragon were willing the mere task of buying would be almost endless if not wholly impossible. People come to the temple to "worship", climb up on the rocks and down on the roof of the rooms occupied by the training class, and from there into the kindergarten, where all the vigilance of the matrons has been unable to prevent frequent thefts.

Besides this the old Chinese building is rapidly going to pieces. The carpenters and masons called to repair the house assure me that it is use-

less to waste money in further repairs. One night the girls were awakened by a loud crash and found that the roof was falling down upon them. At another time a deluge of rain came pouring in.

The playground is too small to be worthy of the name. Imagine a hundred children playing on a space forty by twenty feet, and that surrounded by high walls! With the lavish expenditure made for city playground in Ameria may we not hope that in this great city of Foochow there may not be at least one place where the children will have room to run and play and be happy?

Every year the necessity for new buildings and larger grounds becomes more and more imperative. Narrow stony streets, crowded homes, not a glimpse of nature, is the condition of the children of the children of this city of half a million souls. The refrain often in our minds is,"How long, Oh Lord, how long, before the children entrusted to our care may have even the most meagre conditions which are necessary to make goodness possible!"

The home for the lady in charge of the kindergarten is greatly needed--in fact it could not be more needed. For six years the house built for the two ladies of the hospital has been crowded to double its capacity by four ladies being obliged to occupy it. With plans in view for a new hospital even this will soon be impossible. The kindergarten teacher is left unhoused and her work crippled until help comes.

Kindergarten building, playground, kindergarten teacher's residence, are needs that are crying out for immediate help.

How can those who are able have the joy of giving unless they know the needs? Hence we venture to tell-- not what we want -- but what the Master's work requires if we at all meet the demands upon us to save the little ones of Foochow.

The estimated cost is three thousand dollars for kindergarten building and playground and the same for the residence. This sum is on the list of contingents asked for by the Foochow mission and has been undertaken by W.B.M.P.

Those interested in this work are asked to correspond with the president of the W.B.M.P., Mrs. A.P. Peck, 819 Fifteenth Street, Oakland Cal. or with Mrs. C.W. Farnham, Fruitvale, Cal.

May there be many who are will ing to share with others the good things the Lord has entrusted to them and to help on the work which is now in such immediate need.

Jean W. Brown

Report of
G. Kilton Gardner (Copy)
For Year Ending Dec. 31, 1904.

Another year has passed & with it all the labors which have been spent in building up the Master's Kingdom in this part of the vineyard, & it is now necessary to give a digest of the year's efforts.

The work in hand the past year has been the care of the Evangelistic work of City Station, day schools, and mission treasurership.

There were ten chapels under supervision, and about 20 day-schools. Five of the chapels are in the city & suburbs & five out in the country from 3 to 10 miles away. Those in or near the City are, of course, the most flourishing. During the past year Kai Ngung Tau raised the largest amount for current expenses, and had the largest number of additions to the church. A most interesting event at this chapel was the admission of five young women to church membership.

They were five sisters-in-law, and unusually bright women ranging in age from 18 to 23 years. They all came forward together. It seems that two of the five were possessed with what the Chinese regard as demons. One was taken to the hospital, where prayer was offered for her, and she became immediately well. The other possessed one was taken to the chapel. It took four men to place her in the sedan chair, and the same number to handle her when she first arrived at the Chapel. After prayer she was permitted to lie down. After a rest of about half an hour she arose restored completely, and has been perfectly well since, without one recurrence of the former trouble whatever it was. These five young women passed a very clear examination, & it was a memorable sight when they united with the Church, & produced a profound Effect.

The chapel at Cui Bno has had

some difficult problems to struggle with. The preacher has shown himself very tactful, and after a while the problems with God's help will be settled. It seems as though there ought to be a good prospect of building up a strong church in this suburb. It is the only chapel there, & so has a clear field in which to work. The situation is central & good. The rental, however, is high. It would be a great gain if the building could be purchased. Four hundred dollars in gold, with what the Christians could raise would purchase it.

At Gok Cui Hung there has been a steady deepening of Christian life. The preacher has also given much time in helping to care for & develop the day-schools.

In the country chapels there has been no remarkable developments, the work has gone steadily forward.

During the Autumn Rev. Mr. Franzen, of the Swedish Alliance Mission, visited Soochow, & he spent a week among the City churches, giving a day to each. A large number of

church members, church officers, & teachers came forward for renewing. A gracious work was accomplished through his ministration.

Owing to the return of Dr. Kumar to America on furlough it was necessary for some one else to take up the work of the treasurer of the mission. The mission asked me to take charge of this office. This has added very largely to the work already carried. The mission has developed, & consequently the work of the treasurer has been greatly increased so that it now takes the most of the time of one man to look after the various details of this business which devolves on the treasurer.

Among the day-schools we had about 500 children under instruction. Besides the native books we taught them hymns, Commandments, S.S. Lessons, etc. etc. No doubt a great influence for good will go out from these children in years to come. The teachers did excellent work, and the grade of teachers is getting better each year.

Martha Wiley

Report of the Year 1904.

A report of the year 1904 must necessarily appear much the same as that of the preceding year as the routine of class work varies little from year to year. Though this is true, yet it has not seemed so to me, but each day has been a fresh gift containing new possibilities and duties, unique and varied.

Teaching in the college was my principal work and from five to six hours each day were spent in the class room. As the classes are but half an hour each this meant from ten to twelve recitations daily. Some of the classes were in Chinese, and required considerable time with a personal teacher to prepare the lessons properly and acquire the new terms involved. Others in English required fully as much time to adapt them to the needs of the Chinese students.

Added to this was the composition work of the entire English course which was by no means a small task in a busy week. English classes taught by student teachers from seven to eight P.M. also needed the presence of a foreign teacher.

The religious societies have been a great benefit to the students, and a pleasant means of Christian work and contact with them, on my part.

The revival in the fall term stands out as a distinctive feature of the year. Twenty-five students professed conversion, thirteen of whom were admitted to Peace Street church at the following communion service, four at the next, and others recommended to the mission churches where their parents were members. Still others, after the revival, joined the C.E. society and Y.M.C.A. and thus identified themselves with Christianity, though not yet daring to enter the church.

Sunday was well filled with Bible study, Church services, Sunday-School, and Christian Endeavor Societies.

Saturday afternoon was spent in visiting the station classes and Bible women who were under my care. The Bible women have done good work and some gathering-in has been done as well as much seed-sowing. In each of the chapels where classes have been held the attendance of women has increased at the regular services, and some of the women have united with the church. Others have become "learners" and members of the C.E. society of the chapel where they attend.

Work in the college and among the women has been most encouraging and hopeful. The increased demand for foreign instruction gives wider opportunities for teaching the Gospel to China's young men; the greater willingness of the women to study the Bible in the station classes shows that the Light is penetrating more and more into the homes of the people.

So in the two lines of work with which I have been especially connected there are very evident signs of progress.

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Mrs. Mary Morrison

Report of 1904

Report of Tai Ping Ga Girls Day School,
For 1904

For the first term of the year we had 20 girls and 8 boys. But for the second term 5 of these girls dropped out, 4 were obliged to stay at home to take care of their baby brothers, and one on account of sickness. The death of A Dick reduced our number of boys to seven.

We were disappointed in not getting more girls, but we have every reason to be pleased with the progress the children have made in their studies during the year.

The Shanghai illustrated Primers have proved a great success. The older children have now nearly finished the first part of the second volume.

At the end of both the first and second terms, we had a public examination, and the result testified to the thorough work the teachers had done. The children were able not only to read the characters, but to give their meaning and write them at dictation.

For 1905 we have taken in ten new girls and notwithstanding, so far it has rained

almost constantly, the most of the girls have been regular attendants.

One of our girls has just entered the Preparatory School at Ponasang. Miss Garretson was pleased to find that she was all ready to enter the sixth class, thus skipping two classes.

A graduate of The Bible Woman's Training School is teaching in her own house a class of eight girls. We call this class an annex to our Tai Ping Kai School. I visit the class once a week, and when we have examinations we have these children come in and join us. They were in at the close of last term and acquitted themselves so well, and bore such a good examination that I was quite proud of them.

The children's meetings on Sunday mornings, of which I have the charge, are increasing in interest from each year. This year for the most part we have followed the subjects in "The Little Pilgrim Beginners' Lessons" for 1904, and have found them very interesting to the children.

We have had frequent reviews, often conducted by having the children draw pictures, illustrating the thoughts they had remembered.

These reviews proved that the children had given good attention from Sunday to Sunday, and had profited by what they had heard.

When it came to drawing, the children who had attended the Kindergarten had an advantage over the others. They were not only able to think of illustrations but to execute them intelligently.

During the year we have had an average attendance of about 60.

We hope the friends at home will pray for these meetings that they may result in winning many little ones into the Kingdom of Heaven.

Hannah E. Nordhull.

Report of
Vacation Bible School

Report of Bible Woman's Training School For 1904.

The first term of this year we had twenty three women, and for the second term, tho there were changes the some dropping out and others coming in, the number remained the same. Four of these women were day pupils, who came at nine in the morning and returned home after the afternoon session. The number of children was twenty for each term.

We were obliged to close the first term the last of May on account of the death first of her little boy, then of Guang ing so. herself by plague. The boy was U-Dick whom we have written about so often. Physically he threatened to be a Chinese Tom Thumb, but for the last three years he has been growing slowly. Morally he had given his mother a good deal of anxiety but here also he had greatly improved. He had signed the Junior Endeavor pledge, and was getting so interested in his studies that he kept up with his class easily. His mother and also his honest

whose two children are both girls, were building great hopes as to his future.

Guang-ing so tho never very strong, for the last few years by being careful of herself, was able to do a good deal of work. But she watched over Mr. Dick so faithfully, and his death was such a shock to her, that we were not surprise that in a day or two, she came down with the same disease. In less than a week we had laid the tired weary body by the side of the little boy, and the freed soul had gone to be forever with the Lord.

Long before we had given up hope Guang-ing so felt that this was to be her last sickness, but it was all right; she had taken Jesus for her Savior, and assured us she had no fear. She had her senses to the very end, but was not strong enough to talk much. She committed to our care, her daughter who is in the Ponasang college, and then quietly awaited till the call came.

As we began the Fall term Guang-ling so the sister in law, who has always helped Guang-ing so in her work, was obliged to take up alone the responsibility of station. Guang-ling so is one

of those brave souls, who is always ready to do, to the best of her ability, whatever duty she is called to do, and she has proved most efficient in managing the women, and looking after the school generally.

During the Summer vacation one of our day pupils died of the plague, For this last term the health of the school was very good until just at the close we had an epidemic of measles, which made a clean sweep of all the children, who had not had them before. This of course interfered with the studies, as the mothers first duty was to take care of their children.

Some went home some went to the Hospital and some stayed in the school. We have reason to be very thankful that no one of them was dangerously sick and all escaped from the after effects which so often follow the measles.

As there were only 17 women left, instead of taking them into the Church, we had them come over to our house for the closing examination. For our audience we had Mr. & Mrs. Hubbard, who were up from the Exchange

Mr. Hartwell and Miss Hartwell who has just returned from America, Mr Peet and Mr. Henell our new missionary also came in for a while, so the women felt they were quite honored.

This last term the graduating class have studied very thoroughly the second quarter of the Gospel History of Jesus Christ, and the book of Exodus. In both of these studies they passed a very good examination. They have enjoyed studying about the Tabernacle in connection with Hebrews, and it has helped them to understand better, what Christ has done and is doing for them.

Two of the women who belonged to this class we let go the first of the term to help in the Hospital. Of the three who finished the term Miss Hartwell will employ two as Bible women and the third one goes down to Pagada Anchorage to help Mrs. Hubbard in her school.

On Friday afternoon I always have a prayer-meeting with the teachers of the Training School. This last term I have given them from week to week translations from the notes I took of Mr. Holdens talks on the mountain last Summer,

which we missionaries enjoyed so much.

Then at our Wednesday evening prayer meeting for the whole school, we have studied the little book based on "The Baptism of the Holy Spirit" by Rev. R. A. Tory. which Miss Whittenden got out in the Romanized during the Summer.

Thus we have tried to help our women grow in their spiritual life.

At our Annual Meeting time Mr Franson came to us, and his earnest practical sermons were most helpful to our women.

This year two women from our school have joined the church, Three others asked to join whom we felt would be all the stronger for a longer period of testing, so advised them to wait awhile. One of these three only entered the school this last term, tho she has lived near us and known about the Gospel.

When asked what she would do if some of her family should die, she replied "I would not worship the idols" When asked again what if your family should threaten and persecute you? She quickly answered I do not care what they would, I would not worship idols. Not long ago I was talking with her about prayer. In reply to my

questions she said the most important things to pray for, was to ask God to forgive our sins - to thank God for His goodness - to ask God to help us to be good. Then I asked again what other things she prayed about, she hesitated a while then said "That my family may believe on Jesus" and thus in every way she gives proof of her sincerity

For 1903 we have a fine class of eight women It has been a great pleasure to teach these women so far, as they are so well matched in ability and work together so helpfully.

At our last communion service three more of our women joined the church.

The Bible Woman's Training School is greatly crippled in the good it might do for the want of a suitable building. And as it is impossible to have proper sanitary conditions in our present quarters, we look forward with fear and anxiety, to the warm weather which is close at hand, for if sickness should break out we should have to close the school and send the women home.

Thus this being the case, we cannot but close this report in the same words as we did

the report of last year.

We are still hoping and praying that our friends at home will soon feel that our work is worthy of the new building, for which we have been asking for for the last few years.

Hannah G. Wadhull.

filed July 20.

Report of
The Bible Woman's Training School.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Ingbok

This school has completed its third year with encouraging progress in attendance, study and Christian life. The close of the year is memor--able for the purchase of a lot and the promise of a building which will be a permenant home for the school.

As during the two previous years, the school occupied part of the old Hospital. At the beginning of the year we had to face the problem of housing our school-family of 38, and leaving room for the two Hospital helpers and some in-patients, all in a single two-story building 40x60 ft. Special gifts from the Endeavorers of Fisk University and other home friends enabled us to enclose the open central hall for a school-room, also a smaller open room for an additional bed-room, and to make other improvements by which it was possible to do the work of the year in our narrow quarters.

ATTENDANCE The total enrollment was 43, of whom 6 were day-pupils. Five of these were boys, sons of Christians for whom there was no other Christian school. The pupils came from Ing Hok City, and also from 12 country places in the District where there are few or no Christians, and a girls' going to school is a more than nine-days' wonder. Twenty-one (including the day-pupils) were children of church members, 11 were daughters or little betrothed daughters-in-law of women in the Station Classes, 5 were brought in by Christian relatives, and 6 were from outright heathen families. They paid tuition amounting to $82.50 Mexican silver, sometimes in rice, or in dried and shredded sweet-potatoes, or firewood, instead of money.

TEACHERS The Chinese teachers were Mr Dang Sieu-ciong, Mrs. Ding Kai--ceng, and Mrs. Sü Tieng-uong, this being Mrs Sü's first year. Both Mrs Ding and Mrs. Su are Ing Hok women, graduateos of the Girls' College at Ponasang. Mr Dang is a licensed preacher and has supplied for Pastor Ling when the Pastor has visited other churches in the District.

Mrs. Smith taught an Arithmetic class and singing throughout the year, and Dr. Smith had charge of Physical training and medical care of the school. In the Fall Dr. Smith also taught a Bible class of younger

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As during the two previous years, the school occupied part of the old hospital. At the beginning of the year we had to face the problem of housing our school-family of 55, and leaving room for the two Hospital helpers and some in-patients. All in a single two-story building 40x80 ft. Special gifts from the Endeavorers of Yale University and other home friends enabled us to enclose the open central hall for a school-room, also a smaller open room for an additional bed-room, and to make other improvements by which it was possible to do the work of the year in our narrow quarters.

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girls,and Mrs Smith had her Sunday-school class of older ones in a special Bible Class twice a week. Their help added much to the results of the years work. I taught five hours a day.

CHRISTIAN LIFE The girls made good progress in study,especially the third year class,but most of all we rejoice that there has been growth in their Christian life,and that for the first time some have been received into the church of Christ. From the beginning all have seemed drawn to the Lord Jesus by what they have learned of Him,and have taken much interest in the bed-side prayer for their home-people each night,and in preparing hymns and texts for their Endeavor meeting. But up to the beginning of the year only three had courage to pray aloud. During the Spring term Sunday-evening prayer-circles were begun,and in the Fall between Thanksgiving and Christmas the second and third year classes had a special prayer circle every night,with lessons on the Church Covenant. Every member of these classes,13 in all,said she trusted the Lord Jesus as her own Savior,and we felt they were sincere. Eleven of them came before the church committee,and five were received into church fellow-ship on Christmas Sunday. Two of those received were from heathen families, one of them being the only Christian in her mountain village. Another has been betrothed during the year into a family who have back-slidden ,and seem now very much hardened in their old heathen ways. She was greatly distressed by this disposition of her by her father and brothers,but said to a teacher,"They may do what they like with me. For my part I'm going to be a Christian all my life,and I want to unite with the church."

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LAND AND BUILDING During the year renewed attempts were made to find a native house for use of the school till a permanent building could be provided. At the same time the search for land was continued. Both efforts were utterly fruitless. Late in the Fall it became clear that the best temporary home for the school would not be at Ing Hok City, but at the chapel and parsonage at Gak-liang, 15 miles down the river toward Foochow. The school-girls and their friends took the proposed change more easily than I had feared (for 15 miles is a day's journey in China, and only two came from that part of the District) But there were rumors afloat that taking the girls to Gak-liang was only the first stage of the journey to Foochow, and that pretty soon we would carry the girls off to make opium or medicine of them, sell them into an evil life, and no one knew what else. There was great danger that it would take years to live down such rumors, beside the immediate loss in numbers. Nothing could have so allayed these fears as the fact that just then came the fulfillment of our search for land. The very day school closed for the China New Year holidays, land proposed a few days before was definitely offered, and the next day, just as the last boat-load of school furniture was leaving for Gak-liang, the bargain money was paid.

Our land is not far from the old compound, and in plain sight from it. It is on a wooded hill-side by the river. A small grove will be left standing. There is a magnificent view of river, valley and mountain, and the air is sweet and pure, a rare thing in China!

Ten days after the land was bought word came that the W.B.M.I. would raise a building fund of $2000. during 1905. The three years of searching for land and waiting for funds have passed at last, and with great joy we can arise and build.

NEED OF NEW WORKER Land and building have been given us, now the next great need is the new lady for whom the mission has called. She is most urgently needed this coming Fall. We are pra ying for her, the Ing Hok Christians are praying for her, the Board at home is praying and looking for the one whom we believe the Lord of the Harvest is calling for Ing Hok, and for those He is calling to send her. Is He speaking to you about these women and girls? Remember, Ing Hok is really the size and population of Connecticut, and there are just nine Chinese and two

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American women to work for the women and girls in this field.
Who will come to help?

Respectfully submitted
Caroline E. Chittenden.

W O R K W I T H W O M E N

BIBLE WOMEN AND STATION CLASSES Five Bible Readers have worked in the District during the year, and four Classes have been taught, also a Class at Uo-cia during the Summer vacation, by Mrs Sü, of the Girls' School. The Bible Women were,-Mrs Diong Tung-hiong at Diong-keng, Mrs Ling Nik-huak, Sung-kau, Mrs Diong Nga-neng, Ngu-deng-muoi, Mrs Ding Ing-guang, Ing Hok City, and Mrs Ciong Ga-huak Gah-tau.

One of the Bible women, Mrs Ling Nik-huak, did not teach a Class but gave her full time to receiving the many companies of women who visited her, visiting the homes opened to her in return, and winning a hearing for the Gospel wherever she could. Sung-kau, her station, is the hardest post in the District, a rich, proud, corrupt city, where 5 years ago there was but one Christian woman, and she recently come from another District. Beside her there were two other Christian women to welcome Mrs Ling, the fruit of the Class taught by Mrs Ciong, now of Gah-tau from 1900--1902. Mrs Ling has also had the encouragement of knowing that the first Sung-kau woman who dared to enter Mrs Ciong-s class has herself taught a class the past year at Ngu-deng-muoi, her husband's station, the first woman from the Ing Hok Classes to become a Bible Woman.

WORK OF THE CLASSES The total enrollment of the classes was 44, beside 5 who studied at Uo-cia during the Summer only. At Diong-keng there were 10 members, at Ngu-deng-muoi 5, at Ing-hok City 16, and at Gah-tau 13.

The women attended as regularly as their household duties would permit, and made fair, some of them very good progress. When progress has seemed slow one has had to remember how far even the young women are past the natural time for learning to read, and how the fetters of superstition were rivited on their souls in child-hood. The contrast between working with them and with the children makes one more than

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Respectfully submitted
Pauline C. Chatterton

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BIBLE WOMEN AND PETITION CLASSES. Five Bible Readers have worked in the District during the year, and four Classes have been taught, also a Class at Do-ola during the Summer vacation, by Mrs. Ko, of the Girls' School. The Bible Women were, Mrs Diong Tung-hiong at Diong-kong, Mrs Ling Nik-huak, Sung-kau, Mrs Diong Ka-nong, Hu-dong-kuol, Mrs Ong Ing-guang, Ing-kok City, and Mrs Diong Ca-huak Sah-tau.

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ever thankful that though the vigor of mental youth can come but once and the scars of heathenism remain,the dullest and weakest may be set free by Christ Jusus and enter the Kingdom as a little child.

Two of the women have died during the year,one,of whom Dr Smith speaks,by taking opium,the other of bubonic plague. The one who took opium was brought up in her husband's family as a"child-wife"and married at 13,not an uncommon age for Ing Hok brides. The one who died of plague was in the Uo-cia Class. Her husband,bitterly opposed to her becoming a Christian,tried to keep her from attending church, and she did not dare take her books home for fear he would destroy them. While at her old home, nursing her daughter-in-law through the plague,she was herself stricken with the same dread disease,and died. Her friends came and told Mrs Sü,her teacher,how in her delerium she kept calling out to teacher and class-mates,and repeating Bible verses. We trust that this,the first Christian death there,will be used of the Lord to win many in that dark place.

At Gah-tau one of the women,as so many are,was bitterly reviled by her husband for wanting to be a Christian. When her baby was very very sick all the family demanded that she join in heathen rites wanmanted to save its life. But she persistently refused,and the Taoist priests,with their magic charms,and night-long din of horns and drumn(to drive away the evil spirits) were not called. To Mrs Ciong the Bible Woman,she said,"They may do what they like. I'm not afraid. I am praying to the Heavenly Father,and just trusting Him to cure my baby." And her faith was encouraged by the little one's recovery. One day in Class she spoke up -"It's such a comfort to read these Christian books, I don't 'blame my life' any more since I have had these good things to think about." Before coming into the CLass she did 'blame her life'--and with reason enough---and almost committed suicide several times. AT this time she had just begun the first book after the Primer,Illustrated Bible Stories,and the 'good things' she had in mind were those few facts in the life of Christ and several hymns. Studing so heartily she made good progress during the year and now reads her Testament readily and intelligently.

ever thankful that though the vigor of mental youth can come but once and the scars of heathenism remain, the dullest and weakest may be set free by Christ Jesus and enter the kingdom as a little child.

Two of the women have died during the year, one, of whom Dr Smith speaks, by taking opium, the other of bubonic plague. The one who took opium was brought up in her husband's family as a "child-wife" and married at 13, not an unusual age for ing Kok brides. The one who died of plague was in the Ue-cia Class. Her husband, bitterly opposed to her becoming a Christian, tried to keep her from attending church, and she did not dare take her books home for fear he would destroy them. While at her old home nursing her daughter-in-law through the plague, she was herself stricken with the same dread disease, and died. Her friends came and told Mrs Sü, her teacher, how in her delirium she kept calling out to teacher and class-mates, and repeating Bible verses. We trust that this, the first Christian death there, will be used of the Lord to win many in that dark place.

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At Diong-keng one of the women who entered this year wasover 40,and dull,but truly earnest in learning the Gospel,and often asked Mrs Diong to teach her to pray. She would exhort her daughter-in-law, also in the Class,to "pull her ears down long" and not miss a word, Both are very faithful at church,the older woman saying she cant stand it" if she misses the service. Between them they make straw sandals enough for the scantiest living. Their keeping of the Lord's day must indeed be like the widows' mites in His sight.

In the Ngu-deng-muoi Class one of the women is the wife of a former Taoist priest,who has become an earnest Christian. When he first become a learner their baby boy was almost a year old,and was"adopted son" to several idols,under whose special protection he had been placed at birth. When baby's birthday came they would not have the usual idol ceremonies,but just made the nice feast for the relatives. The Taoist priests ,his old comrades,were furious,and threatened the childs' life,saying they would write charms against it and snatch it up into mid-air. Then the father came in great distress to the preacher,who answered,"If they really have such power,just let them try it on my own little ones!" Now his old mother as well as his wife have become earnest Christians,and their old neighbors in another willage for whom he used to do Taoist charms,are becoming interested in the Gospel through his testimony. In this same Ngu-deng-muoi Class another of the women is a widow who has re-married by "inviting in" a man who takes her first husband's surname,thus keeping her son's share of the family property. To hold the property she must provide a feast to the ancestors whene,er her turn comes to reap the harvest. Last yaer,her first in the class,was also her harvest year. The family were up in arms and threatened to disinherit on the spot if she dared depart from the ancient customs and refuse the sacrifice. She was just groping toward the light then,and finally sent her son,a boy of 13,with the usual basket of food,incense,and idol-paper(mock-moeny),but would not go herself. She also sent word that this was the last time they need expect her to conform. No sooner had the sacrifice been arranged before the ancestral tablets and family idols than a cat seized the choicest dainty,a large slice

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In the Kau-deng-nuoi Class one of the women is the wife of a former Taoist priest, who has become an earnest Christian. When he first became a learner their baby boy was almost a year old, and was "adopted son" to several idols, under whose especial protection he had been placed at birth. When baby's birthday came they could not have the usual idol ceremonies, but just made the place least for the relatives. The Taoist priests, his old comrades, were furious, and threatened the children, saying they would write charms against it and snatch it up into mid-air. Then the father came in great distress to the preacher, who answered, "If they really have such power, just let them try it on my own little ones!" Now his old mother as well as his wife have become earnest Christians, and their old neighbors in another village for whom he used to do Taoist charms, are becoming interested in the Gospel through his testimony. In this same Kau-deng-nuoi Class another of the women is a widow who has re-married by "inviting in" a man who takes her first husband's surname, thus keeping her son's share of the family property. To hold the property she must provide at least to the ancestors whence, or her turn comes to reap the harvest. Last year, her first in the class, was also her harvest year. The family were up in arms and threatened to disinherit on the spot if she dared depart from the ancient customs and refuse the sacrifice. She was just groping toward the light then, and finally sent her son, a boy of 13, with the usual basket of food, incense, and idol-paper (moon-money), but would not go herself. She also sent word that this was the last time they need expect her to conform. No sooner had the sacrifice been arranged before the ancestral tablets and family idols than a cat seized the choicest dainty, a large slice

of pork,and ran with it to one of the high rafters. "The ancestors will not accept it!" the assembled clan cried,"Let her go her own way, and follow the new teaching if she wants to so much!" When her next turn comes ahe family may carry out their threat and disinherit her boy,but we trust that by that time her faith will be equal to the test, or that before then she may have been used by the Holy Spirit to win her people friends away from the bondage to dead idols to serve the living God.

At Ing Hok City there was marked answer to prayer for one of the women,called "Fourth Sister". She was living at her mother's near by, while her husband,a steady young farmer,was confined in the Magistrates' jail on charge of murder. He had not done the crime,as every one knew but his mother had,and his younger brother had been implicated in it. The brother escaped,so the older son was obliged to go as hostage for his brother as well as bear the punishment of his mother's crime in her stead. The mother had been taught by her father to kill a man with sne blow of her clenched fist. She had driven her daughter-in-law,Four Sister,out of the house,threatening her life. During the Summer the young woman went back to her,though with fear and great trembling. Th There was a new patience and willingness to work in her,and the fierce old woman was a little mollified. Later on,Fourth Sister's husband was released,and when Mrs Ding Ing-guang(the Bible Woman) visited the village, he seemed deeply interested in the Gospel. Even the mother--in-law consented to let Fourth Sister take the five mile walk to Ing Hok City on Sundays. She kept her word, though the price Fourth Sister paid for coming was often to endure a beating,being driven from the house,or at least an angry scolding. The neighbors testified tha she would not answer back,and that the old woman"just scolded till she was hoarseyand found it was no fun to make all the row herself"d So, we trust, through Fourth Sisters' patience and trust in Har Savior,He will win many in that wide ciircle of villages where no one else has yet receive Him,and so few have even heard His Name. A cousin living half a day's journey back in the mountains came to see us at Ing Hok with Fourth sister,and urged us to come to her villaged Mrs Ding will have a good opening for the Lord's message there.

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During the Summer Mrs Ding also found very good openings for work among the women of Western Hills,a part of the District that has seemed barred and sealed against the Gospel. Mrs Ding's invitations have come from the sister-in-law of a former member of the City Class,not yet a Christian but interested to learn more of the Savior of Whom she had first heard at Ing Hok from her friends and Mrs Ding. In all Western Hills there is just one Christian woman,who has recently moved back there. The time for winning those women seems to be fully ripe,and next year a trained worker from Foochow is to go there,a former student of the Girls' College who has taught a Station Class at Ponasang,while her husband has been in the Theological Seminary. When they come to Western Hills she will be a great addition to our little band ow women workers,who,with her number but nine.

TOURING During the school-year I could visit only the two nearest Classes,Ing Hok City and Gah-tau,the latter two hours' ride away. At the City I also had the more advanced members of the Class in a Bible Class at Sunday School,and held a meeting for women Sunday afternoons at the meeting place of the Sing-sang-haeng division of the Class. The childrens' meeting which Dr Smith began during the Fall will be as great a blessing to the mothers as to the children themselves.

During China New Year vacation I spent four~~two~~ weeks at the out-station where we have classes,going first to Gah-tau,where the women of the Class and the school-girls wo live there met for four days' study of the Gospel of Mark. On the way up to Ngu-deng-muoi I stopped at Fourth Sisters' village,and had a good talk with the neighbors. The pugnacious old mother-in-law was most cordial,insisting that I spend the night,but there was not time. At Bi-kang further on,I stopped at the house of the one Christian family in that village. In the evening over a hundred people crowded into the central room of the house and listened well. I longed to stay right th re several days as they urged me to,but could not. At Diong-keng,two days' furthur on,I was weather-bound nearly a week,and a epidemic of measles prevented our gathering the Station Class women for the meetings planned. This gave Mrs Diong and me long quiet talks impossible otherwise,and I felt it well worth the cold

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four-days' ride in the open sedan-chair to bring cheer and companionship to that brave little woman who so seldom sees another woman worker. I had gone to give the Master's message to those women, but He knew how much my own heart needed the stimulus of her simple faith, as we went over again the story of His working there from that first lonely half-year when not a woman dared come near her, to the present little band of eight women church-members and a larger number of others who we trust are Christians at heart, and the pressing invitations she has from near and distant places to tell the women the Good News. Two boys came back with me for the Boys' School, and two little girls, one of them Mrs Dhong's eldest, would have come but for that same epidemic of measles. In that part of the District eight baby girls out of every ten are still destroyed at birth. One Dhong-keng girl is in school, and every additional one who comes helps hasten the day when such child murder shall be unknown.

At Ngu-deng-muoi on the way down, I spent a happy Sunday. It was good to hear from Mrs Diong Nga-neng, the Bible Woman, how God has been working in the hearts of the women this past year. Her influence and teaching reach far beyond the five women who have studied in the Class. Ngu-deng-muoi, so long the stony ground, is proving one of the richest of the Masters' garden spots in this District. A special encouragement was seeing how my two weeks' stay there last year made this one day worth so much more, because the Christians and I had had time to get really acquainted. From there two girls came down to the Girls' School, one a new pupil. She, little Wild Rose is the little daughter of the woman who was relieved from the ancestral sacrifice by the cat's theft. Wild Rose was as happy as possible to come till we stopped at her grandmothers' village to let the anxious old lady see what kind of a thing this foreign "woman teacher" was. Some one told Wild Rose that the big wooden rice-steamer going down on my boat for the Boys' School, was what we used to cook little school-children in, to make "foreign devils" opium and medicine! She was frantic, and we did not know the cause. Her interest in the boat-ride at last over-came her fears, but what the poor child must have suffered! It will be years before girls coming to us from new places can entirely escape such experiences.

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OUTLOOK FOR NEW YEAR

On returning from this tour I went to Gak-liang to begin the new school year. Almost every old pupil returned, and as many new ones as we could take, 39 in all our limit till the new building is ready and the new worker comes. Others are waiting to come but we cannot take them now. For the sake of the girls and women still in their darkness, and need, and no less for these He has brought into our care, may the Lord hasten her coming!

On moving to Gak-liang I resigned the work with women. The Girls' School needs the full time of one American worker. I was very thankful that Dr Smith could take up the womans' work till help comes from home.

The need for one missionary, at least, to give her full time to work with the women presses more and more. But that cannot be till help comes from home. By the time this reaches you we trust that the one God has chosen can be making active preparations to enter on this service.

Respectfully submitted
Caroline E. Chittenden.

Ing Hook, March 1905.

OUTLOOK FOR NEW YEAR

On returning from this tour I went to Cab-iliang to begin the new school year. Almost every old pupil returned, and as many new ones as we could take, 80 in all our limit till the new building is ready and the new worker comes. Others are waiting to come but we cannot take them now. For the sake of the girls and women still in their darkness, and need, and no less for those He has brought into our care, may the Lord hasten her coming!

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Pauline E. Chittenden.

Mrs. E. E. Chittenden
Report for Aug. 9
Received March 1902.

REPORT OF THE FOOCHOW GIRLS' COLLEGE

for 1904.

Ladies in charge, Miss Ella J. Newton,

Miss Evelyn M. Worthley.

Advanced organ lessons given by Mrs. Kinnear.

Chinese teachers,

Mr. Ling Seng Gang,

Mr. Pang Sing Ciong,

Mr. Diong Chung Guang,

Miss Uong Buo Ing.

As we received no entering class this year, our numbers were somewhat reduced, the total for the year being twenty, including one pupil teacher. Two from the intermediate school also came to us for their English classes. During the second term we fitted up a room with small seats and desks, and received eleven little girls from the neighborhood for a half day's session. This constituted our model school, the teaching of which formed part of the work of the class in pedagogy. Six lessons were given daily in the following subjects,-singing, gymnastics, reading, writing Chinese characters, numbers, and the Bible. The little ones were thoroughly interested, and their young teachers perhaps not less so. A little exhibition of the work was given on Class Day. It was only a beginning of what we plan to do in Normal work, but it brought out the natural talents of the pupils, and made very practical some things in their excellent text book. It is needless to say that the parents were interested, and that many more would like to put their little girls under such instruction.

During the Spring term our excellent science teacher, Mr. Diong, remained with us. His work in Physics and Botany was exceptionally good. He also taught some English and Bible exposition. In the summer he accepted a position as physician among the Chinese miners in South Africa. This gives him a wide opportunity for doing good, as well as assures him a handsome income, and we cannot blame him for going, but, as yet, we have not been able to fill his place. We shall always be grateful, however, for the year he has spent with us, and the inspiration he has given to the college. Our other Chinese teachers have done faithful work. Miss Worthley did some teaching during the Spring term, and after Mr. Diong left us she added most of the English work and one Bible class. She also had charge of the singing and gymnastics. A marked improvement is manifest in the preparation given by the pupils to their daily lessons. Mrs. Kinnear gave some instruction to the advanced organ pupils, and much faithful service in this and other lines was given by Miss Uong, the pupil teacher who has been with us since the division of the school. Early in December she left with Dr. and Mrs. Kinnear for Germany and America, and we greatly miss her. The college girls, as well as those of the intermediate school, took part in the union Easter concert, the practice for which has already produced an increased interest in sacred song.

Miss Worthley's removal to Diong Loh will make the work of the new year very hard, but it is a great joy to have Miss Hall already on the ground, devoting herself diligently to the study of the language, and identifying herself heartily with the interests of the college.

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The growth in religious life here has not been as marked as in the intermediate school, as nearly all the girls were already professing Christians, but they enjoyed together the special services conducted by Mr. Franson, and were helped by them. During the Fall term they have joined with the older girls of the intermediate school in the C.E. meetings, and have added the collections of the year to theirs. The Evangelistic Band have continued their work among the women in the neighborhood, and those who have come to us. They have also taught in the Sabbath school, and have been specially successful in gathering in heathen children. On Christmas afternoon many women came to the church, and after the service the older girls and one or two Bible women gathered them in little groups and held their close attention while the old, old story was told anew, in language so simple that all could understand. It is a pleasure to see how easily they adapt themselves to the spiritual needs of their own people. Shortly before the close of the Spring term the girls invited the women in whom they had become specially interested to come to the college for an afternoon. Light refreshments were served and a little social time enjoyed. The children who had followed their mothers were taken to another room to be entertained while Mr. Diong gave the women one of his simple, earnest gospel talks. At the close the guests were gathered in little groups for conversation and prayer, thus deepening the impressions already made. The effort was so successful that another meeting was held the following week with similar results.

Our graduating class this year numbered six, nice girls, every one of them. Mr. Hodous preached the Baccalaureate sermon in the new Dudley Memorial church. The closing exercises were held in Baldwin Hall, i.e., the assembly room of the college building, on the morning of Jan. 17, and its seating capacity was severely taxed. The girls had neatly decorated the room. We feel that quite a victory has been won this year in the matter of simple, inexpensive graduating dresses. The essays were creditable, and were well delivered, and the music was good. The English work has improved much of late, and the English essay by one of the class on "Redeeming the time" would have done credit to an American graduate. Probably all the class will be engaged in teaching next year, two of them going to assist in the new intermediate school at Diong Loh.

When school work was first commenced in the new college building no dedication service was held, as it was still unfinished, but we greatly rejoice that the residence wing is at last completed, and is now occupied by Misses Newton and Hall. It seemed fitting that some notice should be taken of this fact, and part of the Commencement exercises partook of the nature of a dedication, our senior Pastor Ding giving a sketch of the girls' school work of the Mission from its beginning by Mrs. Doolittle fifty years ago to the present time, stating many interesting facts, and expressing great joy that such privileges are now offered to Chinese girls in Foochow. Pastor Ding then offered earnest prayer for the schools, and Mr. Hartwell pronounced the benediction. In the afternoon of the same day a meeting of the Graduates' Association was held, and twenty members were present. The Association was organized last year, but includes all graduates of the girls' boarding school previous to the division. Letters were read from absent members, plans were made for the future, and a pleasant social time enjoyed.

Ella J. Newton.

The growth in religious life here has not been as marked as in the intermediate school, as nearly all the girls were already professing Christians, but they enjoyed together the special services conducted by Mr. Frenson, and were helped by them. During the Fall term they have joined with the older girls of the intermediate school in the C.E. meetings, and have added the collections of the year to theirs. The Evangelistic Band have continued their work among the women in the neighborhood, and those who have come to us. They have also taught in the Sabbath school, and have been specially successful in gathering in heathen children. On Christmas afternoon many women came to the church, and after the service the older girls and one or two Bible women gathered them in little groups and held their close attention while the old, old story was told anew, in language so simple that all could understand. It is a pleasure to see how easily they adapt themselves to the spiritual needs of their own people. Shortly before the close of the Spring term the girls invited the women in whom they had become specially interested to come to the college for an afternoon. Light refreshments were served and a little social time enjoyed. The children who had followed their mothers were taken to another room to be entertained while Mr. Diong gave the women one of his simple, earnest gospel talks. At the close the guests were gathered in little groups for conversation and prayer, thus deepening the impressions already made. The effort was so successful that another meeting was held the following week with similar results.

Our graduating class this year numbered six, nice girls, every one of them. Mr. Hodous preached the Baccalaureate sermon in the new Dudley Memorial church. The closing exercises were held in Baldwin Hall, i.e., the assembly room of the college building, on the morning of Jan. 17, and its seating capacity was severely taxed. The girls had neatly decorated the room. We feel that quite a victory has been won this year in the matter of simple, inexpensive graduating dresses. The essays were creditable, and were well delivered, and the music was good. The English work has improved much of late, and the English essay by one of the class on "Redeeming the time" would have done credit to an American graduate. Probably all the class will be engaged in teaching next year, two of them going to assist in the new intermediate school at Diong Ion.

When school work was first commenced in the new college building no dedication service was held, as it was still unfinished, but we greatly rejoice that the residence wing is at last completed, and is now occupied by Misses Newton and Hall. It seemed fitting that some notice should be taken of this fact, and part of the Commencement exercises partook of the nature of a dedication, our senior Pastor Ding giving a sketch of the girls' school work of the Mission from its beginning by Mrs. Doolittle fifty years ago to the present time, stating many interesting facts, and expressing great joy that such privileges are now offered to Chinese girls in Foochow. Pastor Ding then offered earnest prayer for the schools, and Mr. Hartwell pronounced the benediction.

In the afternoon of the same day a meeting of the Graduates' Association was held, and twenty members were present. The Association was organized last year, but includes all graduates of the girls' boarding school previous to the division. Letters were read from absent members, plans were made for the future, and a pleasant social time enjoyed.

Ella J. Hartwell

The year 1904 has been one of special significance in the life of our Girls' College. The enlarged curriculum has led the students into fresh avenues of effort, and they have entered upon the new work, such as Botany, Zoology, and Pedagogy, with gratifying zest. Again, the establishment of the Normal Department marks a beginning full of promise. Best of all, the Evangelistic activity of the college this year reached an encouraging degree of efficiency. Pouacangio a difficult field for Christian work, but the girls have been faithful, and last summer succeeded in winning a large company of the women they had been teaching, to attend gospel meetings held at the school, which were most helpful alike to guests and to students.

In many respects this has been the most delightful year I ever spent in school work. Heretofore I have met the students only through the medium of English; but this year we have worked together in the tongue where they, at least, are at home. The capacity of the Chinese College girl to learn and recite lessons and to keep at it until she succeeds is a growing marvel to me. During the spring term I conducted the Sophomore Bible class in Acts, making a crude translation of Blakeley's lessons as a basis for the work; and half the term passed without a failure! During the fall term I had the pleasure of studying John with the Seniors. Their knowledge of the Word of God, and their evident comprehension of its meaning, bespoke a training in years past that we may well covet for our young people in America.

Besides the English and Bible classes, the supervision of the College fell temporarily to me during half of the fall term, but the institution had been under such splendid management, and the native teachers were so loyal, that the task proved far less difficult than I anticipated. At the January commencement were graduated six girls, whose subsequent work has justified all the years of careful training they have received. Three graduates are now giving excellent service in the Abbie Child Memorial School at Tiong Loh.

A comparison with mission schools and colleges elsewhere in China shows few others where the educational system provides twelve years of training under close foreign supervision. But the time is none too early. China needs hundreds

of girls like those who went out from us at the last Commencement, — earnest, intelligent young women, ready to do the Lord's work in the school or in the home with fidelity and force. Dr. Arthur Smith, in a recent address, said that the thing he is longing to see in China is the perfect woman,"

"Nobly planned
To warn, to comfort, and command."

Surely amid the hopeless heathen womanhood of China her price shall be above the price of rubies. But bye and bye she shall be found in many a Foochow home, if our Girls' College holds true to its God-given ideals.

Evelyn M. Worthley.

1904 1191

CURRICULUM

of

FOOCHOW GIRLS' COLLEGE.

CHINESE COURSE.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

1st Semester.

Bible Exposition	3 hours.
Classical Bible	3 hours.
Chinese Classics	3 hours.
Algebra	4 "
History	2 "
Composition	1 "

2nd Semester.

Bible	4 hours.
Chinese Classics	4 "
Algebra	4 "
History	2 "
Composition	1 "
Gymnastics	1 "

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

1st Semester.

Bible	4 hours.
Plane Geometry	4 hours.
Chemistry	4 "
History	3 "
Composition	1 "
Gymnastics	1 "

2nd Semester.

Bible	4 hours.
Solid Geometry	4 "
Zoology	4 "
Gymnastics	1 "

Elective.

History	3 "
Qualitative Analysis	2 hours.
Chinese Classics	3 "
English	3 "
Composition	1 "

JUNIOR YEAR.

1st Semester.

Bible	4 hours
Physics	4 "
Botany	4 "
Gymnastics	1 "
History	2 "
Quantitive Anal.	2 "
Chinese Classics	2 "
English	3 "
Composition	1 "
Plane Trigonometry	1 "

2nd Semester.

Bible	4 hours.
Astronomy	4 "
Geology	3 "
Gymnastics	1 "

Elective.

Chemistry	2 "
Physics	2 "
Spherical Trig.	3 "
Chinese Classics	3 "
English	3 "
Composition	1 "

Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, each 2 "

SENIOR YEAR.

1st ~~2nd~~ Semester.

Bible	4 hours.
Psychology	4 "
History of Education	3 "
Advanced work in	
Geology & Physics	2 "
Astronomy & Chemistry	2 "
Botany & Mathematics	2 "
English	4 "
Chinese Classics	3 "
Composition	1"
Reviews	

2nd Semester.

Bible	4 hours.
Political Economy	4 "
History of Education	3 "

Elective.

Civics	2 hours
History	2 "
Chinese Classics	1 "
Composition	1 "
English	4 "
Gymnastics	1 "
Reviews	1 "

Geology, Physics, Botany, Chemistry, Astronomy, Mathematics, each 1 hour.

N O R M A L T R A I N I N G C O U R S E

offered to graduates of the College,

beginning with Spring term,'94.

One year.

1st Semester.		2nd Semester.	
Psychology	4 hours.	History of Education	4 hours.
History of Education	4 hours.	Methods	4 hours.
Electives.		**Electives.**	
Botany	3 hours.	Chemistry	4 "
English	4 "	English	4 "
English Composition	1 "	English Composition	1 "
Algebra	4 "	Geometry	"
Chinese Classics	3 "	Chinese Classics	3 "
Chinese Composition	1 "	Chinese Composition	1 "
		Geology	3 hours.
		Zoology	3 "

16 hours allowed.

Sincerely yours,

Ella J. Newton.

Foochow, Jan. 11, 1904.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith, -

I am very sorry that I have been unable to send the article you asked for at an earlier date, but hope it may still be of some use to you. At my request Miss Worthley has written the section on "Outlook", and I am sure she has done it much better than I could have done. The new Curriculum is also mostly her work. We expect to begin on it next term, but it will be some years before we can use it all. A class of five are to graduate two weeks from today. We have been very fortunate in securing Mr. Diong for this term, but are not sure if we can keep him longer. I suppose he could command $100. silver per month, and the appropriation of the W.B.M. does not go very far in securing such teachers as we need, when there is such demand elsewhere. I am sure if people knew how much we need money, it would be forthcoming.

I am very glad to be able to send you some excellent pictures, duplicates of those we sent to the St. Louis Exposition. If you go there, be sure to look in the Chinese department for the Foochow exhibit. I am sending the pictures by the same mail, and enclose a list, corresponding to the numbers on them. Thanks for your last letter, received quite recently.

Sincerely yours,

Ella J. Newton.

You inquired about the cost of the photos I am sending. It was $2.69 gold. It seems best, after all, to send photos under same cover.

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Received Jan. 19, 1905
Filed Jan. 19, 1905

BIBLE WOMEN AND STATION CLASSES.

The same three station classes and four Bible women which were reported last year have continued under the care of Miss Newton. The matron of the girls'college has also given much time to evangelistic work.

The class at Dung Song numbered six pupils,and was taught by the preacher's wife,and the one at Au Ciu,numbering eight pupils,by the wife of a theological student who has just completed his studies. They will go together to their work in a lonely station in the Ing Hok field. We hope to unite these two classes next year,as the two stations are not far apart. Some of the women in the Au Ciu class read very well, and one has greatly enjoyed a translation of F.B.Meyer's Shepherd Psalm. The Au Iong Die class has gathered in an intelligent company of women in an important neighborhood. Eleven were in attendance the first term,and good progress was made. During the summer Mrs.Liu,the valuable teacher who had been trained by Miss Woodhull,died suddenly of the plague,and it was not easy to fill her place. The church members were very unwilling to have the class discontinued,however,and at last the pastor's wife,whose arms had just been left empty by her baby's death, consented to take up the work,and she has done it well. The teachers of these three classes,except Mrs.Liu,were all educated in the girls' boarding school,but only one was a graduate.

Of the four Bible women,one has long been in poor health,and it has often seemed as if her work was finished,but she keeps up an intense interest and does all she can. The other three women report a total of 741 visits during the year,with 1940 hearers,not including children. Mrs.Huong's time is quite largely given to teaching women to read,and Mrs.Ho also reports three under instruction. Mrs.Uong shares with the college matron the responsibility of accompanying the girls of the Evangelistic Band in their visits. She is also helpful in looking after the women at church,and visiting church members and inquirers who do not attend regularly.

The wife of our oldest pastor has been giving special teaching to several of the Bible women this year,and Miss Newton meets them onc a month to talk over what they have been studying,as well as to hear the reports of their work. It is delightful to see their faces light up as some dainty morsel of spiritual food is offered them,or some new application made of a familiar text,and it makes one long to do more for them than time and strength will permit. Admissions to the church, new inquirers,the unbinding of feet,and the putting away of household idols,are all included in these reports.

Ella J. Newton.

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MISS GARRETTSONS REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1904.

ATISTICS

THE GIRLS INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL.

The corps of teachers remains the same as for 1903,namely:

Mr Siek ---- Teacher in Mathematics and Christian Classical Literatus

Miss Ding Nguk-ing

Physiology, Astronomy,General History, Bible

Gymnastics and Music.

Mrs Cong Hung Sieng -

Geography,Arithmetic,Bible Explanation,

Writing of Classical Character.

Mr Ngu

Native Classics and Rhetoric

Mr Lo Writing Master.

The Matron and Assistant Matron have also given a part of each day to teaching the younger pupils of the primary grade,and four of the older pupils have each taught one lesson daily in addition to their own studies. The average number of pupils has been 90. The graduating class numbered seven.

UATING CISES The school greatly appreciated the privilege of holding the class exercises in our new Dudley Memorial Chapel. This permitted all the students of both College and Intermediate Schools to be present,and as many guests as we wished to invite. The main audience room was adorned with palms,ferns and flowers,and nearly filled with guests. The girls sporke in a natural tone of voice and could be distinctly heard in every part of the room. The Class Motto,"Ever Follow Truth" was inscribed in black velvet and gilt characters at

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Mr Hsu

Native Classics and Rhetoric

Mr Ho. Writing Master.

The native and resident Matron have also given a part of each day to teaching the younger pupils of the primary grade, and four of the older pupils have each taught one lesson daily in addition to their own studies. The average number of pupils has been 50. The graduate class numbered seven.

The school greatly appreciated the privilege of holding the class exercises in our new Dudley Memorial Chapel. This permitted all the students of both College and Intermediate Schools to be present, and as many guests as we wished to invite. The main audience room was adorned with palms, ferns and flowers, and nearly filled with guests. The girls spoke in a natural tone of voice and could be distinctly heard in every part of the room. The Class Motto, "Ever Follow Truth" was inscribed in black velvet and gilt characters at

the back of the platform,while the front of the stage was draped in festoons of bamboo,in the centre of which was suspended the Class date"1905" in green figures.

This year marks a new era in graduating dress reform! Until now it has been hard to persuade our girls that a neatly made dress of inexpensive material was a more appropriate and beautiful costume for graduation than silk or satin,and tempers have been lost and tears shed in the fancied injustice done by suggesting a plainer gown. This year a better sentiment prevailed. The dresses were all of the same material,namely delicate blue cotton of soft finish,with black trimming. No silk or satin garment however costly,could have so enhanced the charm of these fresh young faces,and the cost was just one dollar and sixty cents in silver,for each dress.

The exercises consisted of Scripture recitation and singing by the school,with prayer by the Native Pastor,followed by the reading of essays,instrumental music,and farewell songs to teachers and school--mates. It was most fitting that Mr Hartwell,who was on the field fifty years ago when this school was first established,should tell us of its early history and of the growth and changes which have taken place since then. His kindly words of counsel to the graduates will ever be treasured by them as a blessed benediction. "I am eighty years old"he said," but I am ever learning something new."

Three (3) of these graduates have been retained in the school as teachers,one has gone to Dr Woodhull for Hospital training,and three have entered the College for further study.

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NEED OF A NEW LADY

But while we have a good staff of native teachers, there is no department of the work that does not need the careful supervision of the missionary lady in charge, and the care of such a school is too heavy for one lady alone. The students are graded into eight classes with an average of fifty daily recitations. To insure good work in all these classes one needs to be in close contact with both teachers and pupils, with a fund in reserve of inspiration, good cheer, patience, and encouragement. How can one look after all these classes and yet find time for the classes which should receive her direct personal teaching? Surely the need of one more lady to share in the work of the school is very urgent, not only because of the work now in hand, but to lay hold on the new possibilities which are now beyond our reach because of lack of foreign workers.

HEALTH OF THE SCHOOL.

Another serious responsibility is the care of the health of such a large family. During the Spring we kept free from illness to a very remarkable degree, but in the Autumn term we had an epidemic of fever which laid aside more than thirty of the girls. A few casaes were obstiniate, but most of the cases were soon convalescent, and gradually able to take up work again. Two died of plague during the Summer vacation.

PROGRESS IN STUDY

Our girls have made commendable progress in study. They rise early, and we are obliged to restrain rather than urge them on to greater zeal. They surely make the most of their opportunities.

SPIRITUAL GROWTH

We have had a blessed year of spiritual fruitage. It seemed a special Providence which sent Rev F. Franson of Chicago to us at the time of the Annual Meeting. He spent more than two weeks with us in special meetings, and our girls were sharers in the blessing which came to us in his simple Gospel message and earnest appeal for a higher standard of Christian living. The Christian girls were greatly quickened, and nearly all the others decided for Christ.

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were greatly quickened,and nearly all the others decided for Christ.

On the first Communion following Mr Franson's visit 28 of the girls not already Christians united with the church. The younger girls who have been in school only a short time were advised to wait, in many of them too there is evidence of a sencere purpose to belong to Christ. There is manifest a more tender conscience, a willingness to receive reproof and confess faults, and in not a few we have seen victory over besetting sin which is to us the proof of the Spirit's work in their hearts.

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REPORT OF BIBLE WOMANSW WORK

Three Bible Women have been under my care. They have given most of their time to visiting in heathen homes,principally in the districts near our Dudley Memorial and Sunset Creek chapels. Seventy-five such homes have been open to them ,in which they have always been cordially received,and many of the women who have been visited frequently attend the Sabbath services at these two chapels.

The opposition to Christianity is slowly giving place to a willing-ness to listen and be instructed. The great hinderance now to Christianity is not unopened doors but failure to comprehend the real import of the message. Many of the people are miserably poor,and the hope of bettering their worldly condition holds a large place in their purpose to embrace Christianity. The truth penetarates their minds slowly,heathen relations and native customs forbid such radical change. A Bible Woman needs patience,tact,love for souls perseverance and strong conviction of the inestimable value of the message to win success. But surely the work is bearing fruit, though to tabulate results would be extremely difficult. One has only to attend our Sunset Creek Street chapel of a Sunday morning and note the large attendance of women to realize that the influences whih have worked these results extend through a long number of past years of Womans' work,in which the labors and prayers of many Christian workers have had a share.

Besides this direct work for heathen women some of the homes of our school-girls have been visited,and a few of our Christian women who cannot give time from their families to attend the Station Classes have been taught in their homes to read some of the simple Christian books and Church hymns.

A PART OF BIBLE WOMAN'S WORK

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REPORT OF GIRLS' DAY SCHOOLS.

Two day-schools have been under my care, with an average of thirty(30) pupils. Both the teachers are young married women formerly connected with our Boarding School. All these day-pupils are from heathen homes and have bound feet. They have attended church regularly, and the hope of being allowed some day to attend the boarding school has led a few of them to unbind their feet.

A very interesting Sunday-School at Iong-tau has been sustained, to which some of the children of the neighborhood not connected with the day-school have come. My assistant teachers and one or two of the older girls of the boarding school have shared in the Sunday School work there.

An epidemic of small-pox caused some irregularity of attedance at the Sunset Creek day school during the Autumn term, but the sick ones were soon convalescent and able to come back and make up their lessons in time for the examinatins at the end of the year.

Overhurst
Filed July 20, 1945

The Poinasang Churches.

The preceding year was significant for several things. First, the Dudley Memorial was completed and dedicated. The structure is pronounced well-built; the acoustic properties are good. The building is far enough removed from Chinese houses so that we have plenty of air and light and are out of danger of fire from neighboring buildings. The building was consecrated by the evangelistic services held in it during our annual meeting at which many confessed Christ for the first time and by a communion service at which 38 united with the church, the result of the meetings held at our annual meeting.

Second, the uplift received from a series of meetings in connection with our annual meeting. There were a number of confessions, a remarkable thing for Chinese who are somewhat staid in their habits. It was a sight to be remembered to see men rise in different parts of the room and ask for prayers and confess their sins and pray earnestly that their sins might be forgiven. The lessons of such meetings to our constituency were of great help in opening our eyes to the pioneer work to be done by the church members in their

neighborhoods. The gatherings left an impression on the preachers. I have noticed a warmer glow in the sermons, a longing to have some immediate fruit from the preaching. We have gotten somewhat out of the ruts of weekly routine into the glorious freedom of the prophet of God.

The station kept up a weekly prayer-meeting which was attended by the pastors and preachers. This meeting has tended to develop the idea of interest in others beside the local church. The object prayed for was that the Spirit might descend with power upon the Christians of Fukien Province. This meeting served also as a means of unifying the churches of the station. There is growing up a feeling of brotherhood among the church members manifested in practical ways. There were two fires near our churches. In each case the church members from other churches came and moved the preacher's furniture and the chapel effects to a place of safety. Fortunately the fire did not come as far as the chapels.

The monthly Endeavor Union Meeting kept the endeavor societies alive. The meetings

were held at the different churches and illustrated to each church what an endeavor meeting should be like. It served as another bond uniting the churches together.

Four of the churches paid all their expenses. Gen Cio Dong besides paying its regular expenses furnished the new church with seats and lamps. The chapel at the Upper Bridge which was destroyed by fire was rebuilt for us by the landlord and the members furnished it with seats. An Dong Hie painted the interior of the building. All the churches paid something toward their expenses. An effort was made to improve Sabbath keeping. Some closed their shops. Many still find themselves unable to trust God sufficiently to close on Sunday.

The preachers met several times during the year for conference and prayer and discussion of common problems.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF

PONASANG MISSIONARY HOSPITAL

For the Year Ending December 31st., 1904.

The last year has seen the commencement and rapid progress of one of the most important wars of recent times. Modern weapons, improved tactics, new battleships and projectiles have all been called into use by both Russia and Japan. An appalling loss of life has been sustained by each side, and the wounded and crippled thousands, will result in a lessened power of production on the part of both countries for many years to come. No one can wisely venture to predict what will be the ultimate outcome of this great outburst of killing men. Even the most shocking headlines which the newspaper can use hardly give us a conception of what the immediate results are, but the whole world is looking forward to the time when the two nations engaged in this struggle may be ready to agree as to what is right, and this waste of lives and treasure will cease.

The Greater War.

But while this war has occupied such a prominent place in the minds of the people of the entire civilized world, and while it has been discussed more than any other one question, this is not the greatest or the most important war which is being waged in the Far East. It seemed as though Japan were a very small power to defy Russia,

but a short time has proved that she had more power than the world supposed, and that she had measured it carefully. So in this greater war a seemingly small force of a few hundred men and women are battling with the ignorance, superstition, idolatry and sin of a nation of four hundred and fifty millions of people. In view of the difficulties, nothing in history compares with this as a daring undertaking. Were it not certain that a Divine force is working through this handful of men and women, the whole work would be so absurd that it would collapse at once. But evidences multiply that the true leaven is working, and thousands of cases of renewed lives prove that Christ is more truly King, even in this world, than is Czar or Emperor.

Fighting a Third of a Century.

Western medicine and surgery is doing its part in this fight, and Ponasang Hospital has now completed one third of a century of this warfare. Its aim is not to maim, cripple, or take life, but to save the whole man to this world and the next. The Christian Hospital where disease is treated according to the light of modern medical knowledge is a powerful agency in this land where all of the medical practice is permeated with superstition, and where nothing like intelligent surgical methods are ever used.

Moving to New Location.

The past year of work in the hospital has been a most encouraging one in many respects. When the year opened the work was still being carried on in the remains of the old, looted hospital. The early days of May found us moving the patients and furniture to the old Chinese house standing upon the land purchased for the new dispensary and

street chapel. We mentioned the purchase of this land in the last report, and we reproduce in this one, a map showing its relation to the land previously secured for the hospital building proper.

Our expectations in regard to the suitability of this location for the dispensary work have been fully realized.

The New Better Than the Old.

The old place was quiet, a good place for the hospital, but it did not give the same degree of publicity to the dispensary and religious services that is secured in the new place by its location on this the main street extending from the foreign settlement to the South Gate of Foochow city. During the year a new brick front has been put on the place, with the name of the hospital in panel at each side of the entrance, so that few pass by without seeing the place, and many passers-by step in and listen to the preaching.

Referring to the map, you will see that the side for the main hospital building contains an old Chinese house.

Our Modest Needs.

This building would do fairly well for a cattle shed in warm weather, were it not for the danger of the floor breaking through and breaking their legs. But it is not a fit place to use for patients. In view of the impossibility of doing clean surgical work in any of the buildings we now possess, may we not hope that our friends will make it possible to erect an operating room and at least, one surgical ward on the new property very soon? The *whole amount* needed for a suitable, permanent outfit of buildings for our hospital work, where under favorable conditions we can give an average of twenty thousand treatments a year, is

less than many single donors have given for single wards or operating rooms in hospitals at home. Yet the need here is more imperative from a humanitarian standpoint, while the help which a good outfit would make it possible to accomplish in facilitating the spread of Christianity could not be fully measured.

Dr. Longevity-Peace Yellow.

Mr. Wong Seu Ang has continued to act as our assistant. The patients speak kindly and appreciatively of him, when he is absent, which is good testimony. The same failing which we noted in last years report is, however, noted in his work this year, namely, the case record is not accurately kept. There is much excuse for it, in the fact that he had only one student to help him during the greater part of the year. Even this one student, on account of ill-health, failed to come many days during the summer, so that with from thirty to fifty cases a day, the assistant might easily neglect to tally some of the cases.

Evangelistic Help.

During the summer months, the Theological Seminary loaned the hospital a very capable evangelist. He conducted morning prayers, talked with the patients during the time that dispensing was being done, and in the evening held a service at which the audiences often filled the room. These evening evangelistic services were out of the question in the old location, but there is no limit to the amount of it that can be done in the new place.

We have great pleasure in expressing our gratitude to the many friends who have forwarded donations for our new hospital buildings. May their number increase! Dr. S. L. Gracey, our American Consul, has again kindly forward-

ed our Chinese Reports and subscription list to the provincial officials, and we are glad to express our thanks to him for this favor. We are also most grateful for increased gifts of old linen and cotton cloth, also a greater number of cards and Sunday School Leaf Clusters. The latter pictures hang in our Dispensary waiting-room, and greatly brighten the dirty, gloomy walls of the old Chinese house.

Gratitude.

For the relief of suffering in China, we are

Your servants,

Hardman N. Kinnear, M. D.
Surgeon-in-charge.
Ella Johnson Kinnear, Nurse.

ATTENDANCE AT DISPENSARY.
BY MONTHS.

January,	1177
February,	825
March,	924
April,	1039
May,	843
June,	913
July,	793
August,	826
September,	892
October,	802
November,	682
December,	589
Total	10452

—GENERAL SUMMARY—
FOR NINE MONTHS.

In-patients,	166
Out-patient A tendance,	10452
Visits,	36
Surgical Operations Previously Recorded,	18.030
Surgical Operations Performed During the Year,	18.411
Total	36.441
Cases Recorded Since Opening of Hospital.	306.115

NOTES ON CASES.

Human life is the most interesting thing in the world. While a dry medical record of the cases we meet could hardly prove interesting to the majority of our readers, an outline of the circumstances of some of these poor people, the results of their ills and the trials that they have to encounter, would make interesting reading to any one whose interest is not entirely self centered. However, it is out of the question to make all of the inquiries, and listen to all of the irrelevant answers regarding any case, when even by working as rapidly as possible, the time is all too short to do what must be done each day. So though we often think, "now this would be an interesting case for the Report,"—nearly all of them drop into the past with only a tally of the case or a brief note of the operation. The one fact that is forced upon our minds with ever-increasing insistance, is that China is full of suffering which is the result of ignorance and carelessness, and that a large proportion of these cases can be relieved, while a still larger proportion should be prevented. Most pitiful of all are the cases that occur among little children, their suffering being not the result of their own fault, but the neglect and ignorance of their parents or guardians. The girls suffer more than the boys since the element of indifference is more often added.

Wounded in the Battle.

The Least of These.

This reminds us of the case of a little girl brought to us during the summer at Sharp Peak. She was four years old and all the lymphatic glands seemed to have become

tuberculous and broken down into abscesses. The child's body was covered with little round sloughs about three eighths of an inch in diameter, which excited our curiosity. When questioned about them, the mother said that she had invited a native doctor and that he had used moxa with a view to opening the abscesses. He had used thirty to forty moxa on each of two successive days, and we counted seventy places that had been burned. For this purpose the Chinese use little bamboo tubes about half an inch long filled with some slow burning vegetable fibre. If the reader will take a thimble that has no top, fill it with fine dry vegetable fibre of some sort, place on the back of the hand, light it and keep it burning by blowing upon it, until the skin is slowly burned through he will get an idea of what a moxa is. And if he will multiply the pain by seventy and add the discomfort and weakness incident to twenty or thirty tubercular abscesses of various sizes, he will gain some conception of how this child must have felt. We cared for it as well as possible during the few days it was brought to us, but one day it did not come and the next day, we learned that the poor child was dead.

Useless Torture.

See How It Feels.

One of our patients who had been in the hospital a long time for the treatment of an ischio-rectal abscess, had improved very slowly. When he found he must stay a still longer time in the hospital, he pleaded with tears in his eyes and a tremor in his voice that the "foreign doctor" would use the "best medicine" for him, saying that he had been in the hospital so long all ready that he had used all of his

Sold His Daughter.

Dec 3

money, surprising us by adding that he had already had to sell his four years old daughter to get money to meet his expenses. While this shocked us, such a procedure is not unusual in China where money is needed to meet such exigencies.

Why the Bed Shook.

A woman while sleeping with her fifteen year old daughter was awakened by the shaking of the bed. She reached her left hand over to see what was the matter, and the first finger happened to drop into the child's mouth. The child was having an epileptic fit and gave the finger a terrific bite. She did not come to us for some weeks during which time the finger bones necrosed, a large abscess formed in the palm of the hand, broke and partially healed leaving a foul sinus. After using cocaine, the finger was amputated about an inch above the knuckle. She was a very timid woman but the cocaine did its work so well that after the operation was completed, she asked if we had commenced to cut yet! The wound healed as rapidly as could be expected under the circumstances, and the woman retains a fairly useful hand.

A Pus Fountain.

May 12th, a man from the West Gate of the city came in a sedan chair, and tottered into the dispensary. After much effort, he succeeded in loosening his clothing to show us what brought him. About a month before, cellulitis commenced in the right inguinal region, eventuating in the formation of an immense abscess. It was neglected, as is so often the case, and it burrowed under the skin, reaching to and distending the scrotum which quickly sloughed away. When he came to us, we found large sloughs of skin from the

abdomen and scrotum already separated, exposing the muscles of the right side of the abdomen over an area as large as the hand, while the edges of the living skin were undermined from one to two inches. The patient's person and clothing were covered with offensive pus, and he was in a seriously exhausted condition. Having only room for patients, it was impossible to receive such an offensive case. We dressed the case and had him return to the hospital as an out-patient until we could fit up another room. Then he was admitted as an in-patient and healing progressed rapidly leaving an insignificant scar. Later we employed him as a coolie, but found him much less satisfactory as a coolie than as a patient!

Operating Under Difficulties.

The first case operated under general anæsthesia in the new dispensary was one of dead bone of the leg. Dr. Hu King Eng and two of her assistants kindly helped in this and several other operations, our own force being insufficient. All of the people in the neighborhood seemed to have leisure to come in and watch, and many passersby seemed equally curious. The gateman made an effort to keep the crowd out, but the operating room being the public room of the house and the road way of our back door neighbors, he had no apparent success, and finally devoted himself to keeping the space, about the operating table fairly clear. As it was the first time and the room so public, it seemed useless to try to get rid of the crowd, especially as it was orderly, so over a hundred people saw some part or all of the operation. Fortunately, the patient took the anæsthetic nicely while several pieces of dead bone removed demonstrated the reason for the

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operation so fully that the crowd seemed well pleased. If an accident had occurred, this story might have been longer.

A Patient Who Tried Patience.

Perhaps we missionary physicians do need to have patience cultivated by constant exercise, possibly we need it more than other people, but sometimes it seems as though we were called upon to endure more of such discipline than we can bear. Lau Bek Seng was seventy years old, deaf, stupid, intractable, and blind from cataracts in both eyes. After due preparation, the right eye was operated upon. Great care was taken to explain to him the necessity of obeying orders implicitly, and of being very quiet, all of which the patient declared he understood perfectly. Nevertheless, from the time he got on the operating table, he had a great many remarks to make, seemed to think we couldn't get along without his help in making the operation. The first prick of the knife brought away vitreous humor and it flowed freely when the cut was finished. The lens presented nicely at first but the patient moved, and made it drop back into the eye, from which it had to be lifted out with a scoop. The iris prolapsed into the wound and things seemingly went as wrong as they could. Both eyes were carefully bandaged and the patient was put to bed, with emphatic injunctions about keeping perfectly quiet. An hour later, having finished another operation, we went through the ward and found the patient sitting up on the side of the bed,

Did uot Propose to be Slighted.

drinking tea. When asked why he didn't obey orders he quietly replied that he was only drinking tea, as though there could ever be any harm in that! The fifth day we found the

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bandage removed from the unoperated eye and later our patient walked into the operating room, without any invitation, intimating that as all of the other patients were being dressed, he thought some such attention might be bestowed upon him. He was put upon the operating table and told to lie still. A moment later we found the bandage and dressings had all been removed from the operated eye! According to all text-book rules, this eye should have been a total ruin. But on the contrary we found the wound healed, the cornea clear, and no inflammation. Such good results are not sure to follow such a series of accidents, **even in China.**

Severe injuries as the result of accidents are comparatively rare in Foochow. There are few engines, little machinery and no railroads in use here. Most of the injuries are the results of fighting, falls, and falling bodies. However, exceptions are seen. One man was mixing fulminating powder to use in making torpedoes for the New Year's festivities. The mixture exploded, filling his face with particles of powder, and produced a very painful inflammation. The next man in the neighborhood that tried to make money in that way, had a large quantity, probably a pound or two, in a stone mortar, and was mixing the powder, when it exploded. The explosion blew the mortar into small pieces and sent some to a great distance. One piece, it may have been the stone pestle, carried away the top of the man's head, killing him instantly also mangling his hands and chest frightfully.

A Dangerous Mixture.

Many of our readers will recall the fact that in the Hospital Report of 1902, we recorded several cases of severe

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Many of our readers will recall the fact that in the Hospital Report of 1902, we recorded several cases of severe

fish bites seen while at Sharp Peak island during the summer. In the first case the right thigh was mangled and other wounds sustained, so that the man died within eighteen hours. The second case was this man's son whose entire chest was grasped by the mouth of the fish, which left a series of cuts extending from the right shoulder down the back to below the left shoulder blade, with other deep wounds in the abdomen. This case we were able to help so that he made a quick recovery. The third case died soon after getting into his boat, and was not seen by us. The fourth was brought to land alive, but died before we could reach him. In this case both the right thigh and abdomen were mangled. The fifth case occurred in the summer of 1903. This case also died as soon as he got into his boat, and was not seen. Other cases were reported from towns on the mainland coast. All of these cases were of men who were diving for oysters.

The Fish Bites.

This summer passed without bringing much sickness of any kind. Business called the writer away for a few days. The second day of my absence, case number six of fish bite was brought to the house. Mrs. Dr. Batcheller was the only physician on the island at the time. Although in poor health, she kindly came in response to Mrs. Kinnear's call. By using forty-one sutures, the ladies were able to obtain as perfect approximation as was possible in the numerous wounds, and the patient endured the incident pain without an anæsthetic. In this case, the fish seems to have taken three "nips". The first included the left thigh making a deep tear through the muscles which form its outer aspect

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and two shallower, jagged cuts upon the inner and posterior side. The second bite was taken at the knee, making a deep cut behind and several shallower ones over the front of the knee. The third one was at the middle of the leg making several wounds, the largest tearing loose a flap of muscle, as large as the palm of the hand, from the inner side of the leg. Healing progressed as rapidly as could be expected from such badly lacerated wounds. On account of the retraction of the torn ends of the muscle on the outer side of the thigh, and the impossibility of approximating them accurately, the man will always be somewhat lame as a result of his injuries. Following this case there was a great increase in the number of ordinary cases which came from the near villages. The fame of Mrs. Kinnear's nerve and skill seemed to be diffused rapidly, and she was quite wearied with the importunity of some of those who were *sure* that she must know what to do for them. We never blame them for feeling that way, and other medical men who are fortunate enough to be the husbands of trained nurses will understand just how it happens.

What is it?

The oft-repeated query, "what has done the biting" remains unanswered. We have said "shark", using the word in a very broad sense, and it remains to be proved that it is not some member of that family of powerful fish. The oldest inhabitants insist that such things have never occurred before in the channel back of the island. The questions are asked, "What brought this fish into the river"? "Why has it staid there three years"? Or, "Is it constantly coming and going"? As the oyster diving is only done when the tide has fully ebbed, one wonders that a salt water fish should stay where

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the water must be so nearly fresh at that time. It has been said that a shark would never have let go of its victims, and it is not known that any diver has failed to reappear at the surface. The fact that the oyster divers anchor their boats with heavy stones to which are attached strong ropes, and of which they always keep hold while diving, may account, in part, for the fact that the men always succeeded in getting away. Then, too, it may be said, that the fish while large enough to inflict such wounds might not be able to handle the athletic fishermen. Late in October, one of the conical fish nets set in the channel back of Sharp Peak Island, entangled a turtle about two feet long. Some of the villagers hailed this as the common enemy of the village, the mysterious man-killer. But while a turtle that size might under some circumstances inflict severe scratches, it is not conceivable that it should attack men and inflict such immediately fatal injuries. We have rarely eaten the Sharp Peak oysters since these cases occurred. They don't taste just as they used to.

Plague.

Plague has not been as prevalent this year as for several years past, though the total number of cases must have been considerable. We heard of sporadic cases in different parts of the city during the warm season and at the place where the alley leading to the mission compound turns off the main street, three shops were closed from late in June until cool weather on account of deaths from plague. Two or three cases of suspicious fevers were seen at the dispensary during this time, but they could not be followed. The great show of "cleaning up" which the city made a few years ago has amounted to little in the way of real advance, as is usually the case

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in things that Chinese officialdom attempts. Everything of the sort means a new opportunity for the underlings to "squeeze", even if the superiors do try to be honest. Small gangs of men still go through the form of sweeping up the coarse litter in the streets. They never seem to feel that they have a days work to do, and the mass of fluid, decaying matter under the flag stones of streets and houses is never touched.

An unusual number of cases of diphtheria have been seen this year, and the question arises whether it is becoming more common among the Chinese or not. One death occurred from heart paralysis, but the other cases made prompt recoveries so far as known, though in some of them there was a severe general infection.

Dysentery has been common both in the city and surrounding country, but the infection seemed less virulent than is often the case if one may judge from the proportion of deaths to the number of cases.

A SPECIMEN DIALOGUE.

Please be seated, my friend. Where is your home?
I live outside the city.
In what place outside the city?
O, a very small place, about three miles away.
And what is your business?
I have no business.
But what do you do for a living?
Very unimportant business.
And what do you call unimportant business?
(In a whisper) I am a Taoist priest.
Quite so and now what is your trouble?

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And what is your business?

I have no business.

But what do you do for a living?

Very unimportant business.

And what do you call unimportant business?

(In a whisper) I am a Taoist priest.

Quite so and now what is your trouble?

Well some years ago I had a bad attack of pain in the left side.

The native doctors said that it was a consolidation of a bad humor in the spleen, and that the blood current did not circulate properly in the liver etc. etc. * * * * At this time I took a great quantity of hot medicine, and it was only after it had produced this permanent thickening and this adhesion of the outside parts to the internal organs that a good friend of mine, who is also a physician at Complete Happiness, told me that it was all a mistake, that I should never under any circumstances take hot medicines, only cold ones. Since then I have taken great quantities of cooling medicines, but they have not seemed to get at the root of the trouble. Last week the husband of the daughter of my mother's younger brother's wife's cousin told me about this hospital, that the great physician here had cured him of a bad humor in the blood, and could probably cure me. I pray the doctor to use his best medicine in my case, and use his strength to cure me, and thus earn the gratitude of myself and family.

But you have not yet told us what is your present trouble.

I am troubled with the raising of a great deal of wind from the stomach, (An exhibition of belching is given as proof.) then here is this thickening over the stomach, and and wind has settled in the left knee. I met a friend out at Duck Flat a few days ago, he is the head of the shop known as Harmonious Prosperity, and a very wise man, as is shown by the fact that he has amassed a fortune of over two thousand dollars at his shop, and he said that I ought to have sticking plaster from a doctor on Summer Street for the knee. So I went and bought these plasters

Ponasang (Men's) Hospital, Foochow, China.

The first medical mission of the American Board in China was opened in Foochow by Dr. D. W. Osgood who died on the field after ten years of strenuous and efficient work.for the Master. Since 1889 this work has been in charge of Dr. H. N. Kinnear.

The average number of treatments given a year may be stated at about eighteen thousand, though some years over twenty thousand have been given. Surgical work has predominated, and because a large proportion of the patients come from the populous suburb in which the hospital is located the number of out-patients is very large. There are ,however, always large numbers of patients from other places, some from long distances up the river Min and its branches, and some from distant provinces, who, when overtaken by disease or accident, are glad to find such a haven as the hospital affords them.

As a result of the regular morning service at the hospital, of various other services that have been held at various times, the attendance at the "First" church which is near by, with the personal work done with the patients, many have been led to the Savior. Some of these patients have formed the nuclei of Christian communities, and itinerating missionaries never fail to find attendive listeners and thoughtful friends in those who have been patients at the hospital. Instances have occurred where patients who not been heard

from for twenty years or so, who had not professed conversion while in the hospital, but who were convinced of the truth of Christianity, taught it to their neighbors, and later were found ready to assist in the formation of churches. Much of the seed sown in this way does not bear fruit at once, but we are not justified in saying that it is wasted.

The enormous amount of needless suffering in the orient cannot be pictured to one who has not seen it. Surgery does much to relieve it. The hospital records show many thousands of operations performed and many more have not been recorded. The Chinese cannot always see the advantages of using our medicine for internal troubles, but they quickly appreciate the relief effected by surgical measures, so it becomes doubly important to equip our hospitals in a way to do this kind of work as efficiently as possible.

At the present time this work is in a transition stage. The building which was put up soon after the work was opened, was built of wood and wattle, and in spite of frequent repairs was in very poor condition when the physician's house, located a few feet away, was burned. It was supposed by the crowd of Chinese which gathered, that the hospital must also burn, so they did what they always do under similar circumstances, carried away all the shutters, windows furniture, and everything movable, leaving it a wreck, and entirely demolishing the cook room.

For some time the necessity of having a good hospital building had been apparent, so it was admitted at once that it would be poor economy to repair the old building. The hospital site did not belong to the mission, so the first thing necessary was to buy the land for a site. Little was done for a year, but now a fine piece of land, almost enough for our needs, has been secured and paid for without aid from the Board. The money for the building or parts of it we are trying to raise by special gifts from those who are interested in this work. Meantime the work will be carried on with much inconvenience in old Chinese houses, buildings which would not be suitable for cattle sheds in a colder climate) which stand upon the land purchased for the hospital site.

The old hospital building was removed from the main street and not easily found by those not familiar with the locality, but the new dispensary will be built upon a lot recently purchased upon the main street, while the main hospital building will be erected upon land land about three hundred feet in the rear.

While our mission was the first to open medical work at Foochow, there are now a free hospital for men and women supported by the foreign community, and a womans hospital of the M. E. mission, both of these in the foreign concession; the Ponasang Hospital for men in the suburbs, and within the walled city the American Board Womans Hospital, the M. E. Hospital for Women, and at the extreme

extreme north end of the city the C. M. S. mission is opening a hospital for both men and women, but being within the reach of a million people all of these places are doing a great work and there is room for them to grow.

Since the wealthy and official classes take foreign treatment in an experimental way, and because dealing with them requires a great waste of time we find our most satisfactory work that of ministering to the middle and poorer people who can afford to pay little for medical services, those who can pay are usually referred to graduates in Western Medicine who are practicing in the city. Small fees are, however, charged both to patients who enter the hospital and to the dispensary patients. They also furnish their own containers for medicines, and in case of in-patients their own food, so that the income of the hospital is devoted entirely to strictly medical and surgical work.

The hospital not only contributes directly to the relief of suffering but it also receives graduates from missionary colleges as students of "Western Medicine" and gives to those who prove fitted a five years course of training. Only Christian young men are received, and some of the graduates from this course are now filling useful positions in the church and community.

The Chinese officials of the Province and city give an annual donation in support of this work, while the foreign commu-

nity of Foochow and nearly all of the missionaries working in the central and northern parts of the province make personal donations showing their appreciation of its value, but in order to put up the new buildings additional funds must be raised from other sources. At least $6,000. is needed for this purpose. It is the purpose to make at least some part of this plant a memorial, on foreign soil, to the late president of the American Board, Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, D. D., but while there have been numerous donations for this purpose the total still falls far short of what is needed. Donors of amounts sufficient to build entire buildings or wards will be given the privilege of naming them.

Those who wish further information in regard to this work will do well to send their names to Dr. H. N. Kinnear at Foochow, China, and he will gladly send the annual reports of the hospital to such persons.

Dr. H. Rugh
Rees Dec. 13, 1904.
Presbyterian.

Foochow College — Report of Acting-President, for year 1905.

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~~Foochow College~~. Geo. W. Hinman

The year 1905 will be memorable in the history of education in China. The steady growth of interest in Western education and the long series of imperial decrees regarding the establishment of new schools culminated in a decree abolishing altogether the system of governmental examinations which has been the gate to official promotion for Chinese students during thirteen hundred years. The growth of schools for western education of all grades, primary, intermediate, normal and high schools has been phenomenal. All conform in externals to the requirements of the Government standard course of study, prepared by Viceroy Chang Chi Tung, and many of them do efficient and valuable work. The help of a considerable number of Japanese teachers and the supply of a great volume of really excellent school-book literature issued under government patronage in Shanghai has made possible very marked progress throughout the whole of this great educational center of Foochow. Great sums of money have been spent by the officials and the gentry in the establishment of four well-equipped colleges, besides the schools of lower grade which are mostly the result of private initiative. A large government depot has been established for the distribution of the books of the new learning, and the schools of our mission have been glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to secure good books at low prices. In almost every one of these new schools military drill is required and in not a few of them very practical ideas of industrial education are beginning to be introduced. One large school has a lithographing establishment to print its own text books, and another has a finely equipped printing office. The old ideas of education, involving merely a long coat, a scholarly stoop, and a "stomach full of characters" are noticeably giving way to a recognition of the value of all-round development and a broad general culture. In many cases the externals of the new education seem to be made more prominent than real education. Instead of Garfield's idea of a college, which makes great teachers the essential of a great school, many of those interested in the new schools seem to regard the banked seats of a scientific lecture room and a case full of apparatus as the important things, while teachers claiming to be well qualified in foreign languages and sciences are to be obtained as cheaply as possible. The fundamental weakness of these really earnest efforts at educational reform is thus a lack of proper standards for judging the progress of the work and the fitness of those to whom it is entrusted. The present sentiment among the official classes seems opposed to seeking foreign counsel and guidance in educational and other erforms, and so there is a good deal of show and sham in the mushroom growth of the new schools, along with a really great change in sentiment about education and a sincere effort to realize modern educational ideals.

With the old system of degrees abolished and no new system worked out; with the old Literary Chancellors, formerly touring the province from city to city to hold the great examinations, now forced to take the role of Superintendents of Education, to devise and execute a school system in which they have had no training; with the old classical training of Chinese scholars as necessary as ever for the writing of formal letters and books and the transaction of public business, but most of the teachers of this classical culture out of work in the old schools and untrained for work in the new,--under ~~with~~ these conditions we have an educational problem intensely interesting and suggestive.

How has the educational situation affected the work of Foochow College?

In spite of the large number of schools with small or no tuition recently opened, there has been no falling off in the number of those willing to pay our tuition fees for what they recognize as superior training. The school has been crowded with students, some coming to us after more or less study in the official or gentry schools. Without taking a direct share in the development of the government system of education we are undoubtedly largely influencing it by the model of this large and carefully conducted institution. A considerable number of the officials of Foochow have inspected the work of the school, and we are assured from many sources that the influence is by no means confined to the students whose names are on our rolls. A vastly larger and more definite influence could be exerted in the way of University Extension work if those connected with the school could spare more time to arrange such occasions as the lecture of Dr. Arthur Smith, when nearly every prominent official in the city was present, and to develop the social intercourse which the ladies of the faculty have begun with the ladies of the official and gentry classes.

A most important question opened up by the abolition of the old literary degrees is the status of the missionary colleges in reference to the new degrees which will be granted. Heretofore there has been no correspondence between the work done by our graduates and that which entitled a Chinese scholar to the first degree. In the new system we shall be training students in much the same studies as the native schools, and all educationalists in China await anxiously the result of negotiations being carried by our American Minister to secure proper recognition of such work.

The year has been a very prosperous one for the college. Although the charge of the school has been for longer or shorter periods in the hands of several different members of the mission, and the experience and energy of Mr. and Mrs. Peet have been sorely missed since their departure on furlough last March, yet the ideals of the school have been steadily maintained and the various lines of spiritual as well as intellectual work have been carefully followed out. The opportunity given the school to influence for Christ the middle and higher classes of society through the pride of the family, the student son, is one which it would be difficult to equal by any other method of missionary work. The teachers in the college appreciate this opportunity and strive to make the most of it.

The close connection of the Theological School with the College during the year brought many helpful influences in addition to the interchange of teachers both foreign and Chinese. The students of the Theological School, former graduates of the College, continued their helpful connection with the Christian organizations, and the Dean of the School was able to take on the charge of the College in addition to his other work when Mr. Peet's return home made it very difficult to plan for the work. There is no doubt that the relation between the schools will continue mutually beneficial in many ways.

The college year opened Feb.23, and Mr. Peet was able to attend to the registration of students and get the work started before leaving for home. Mr. Hodous then took charge and with the exception of a few weeks' absence in the Spring when Miss Wiley acted for him, superintended the work of the school until September. Seven members of the mission have given part time to the work of instruction, Mr and Mrs. Hodous, Miss Hartwell, Miss Wiley, Mr. Newell, Mrs. Hinman and myself. Dr. Stryker has acted as college physi-

cian, visiting cases of severe illness in the rooms of the students and dispensing a great number of prescriptions to them at the hospital. Twelve Chinese teachers have given full time and two part time to the work of the school, the monitor, the office secretary, two very earnest consecrated Bible teachers, three teachers of the Chinese classics, a teacher of the Mandarin dialect, three teachers of English books, two teachers of Western studies in Chinese, and a drill master. There has been a certain amount of teaching done by the older students but much less than in former years. Many of the Chinese teachers have done a large amount of Christian work during the year, each taking his turn in leading the half-hour morning chapel exercise, using the opportunity to impress the truths of Christianity upon the students with a force and directness equalled by but few of our preachers. It would be difficult to find a more interesting and more appreciative congregation than this which gathers daily to listen to their earnest talks. The Tuesday evening students' prayer meeting, held in two sections, one an Intermediate Endeavor Society, led by Miss Wiley and various student helpers, and one led by the teachers or preachers in our city churches has been a very helpful meeting all through the year. It has been a pleasure to welcome the assistance of a number of old college students, now preachers of our mission, in the morning and evening chapel exercises. Of the fourteen teachers, four were graduates of the school; ten were avowed Christians. All the teachers met together for a prayer meeting Monday afternoons, and this meeting has been a time of very definite consideration of our responsibility for the students. An interesting event of the summer vacation was the marriage of one of our teachers of English, Mr. Ding Ming Siu, three years a teacher in the mission school at Shaowu, to Miss Grace Ling, daughter of the late Pastor Ling of Peace Street Church, the only girl graduate so far in the history of the College.

~~Students.~~ The entering class at the beginning of the year was large, numbering sixty-three in the English course and twenty in the Chinese course. The total number enrolled during the year was 236, of which 176 were in the English course and 60 in the Chinese course. Those in the English course, with the exception of the sons of our pastors, who under certain conditions are admitted free, pay the entire cost of their board, a fair room rent, the expense of keeping their rooms clean, and a tuition fee of $10 Mexican per year, besides a matribulation fee on entering of $10. The tuition fee is to be considerably increased in 1906. Those studying only Chinese are charged a nominal tutition fee and are helped by the mission in providing free room rent, part of the cost of board. Thirty-five received mission aid to the extent of $1 per month and sixteen $1.50 per month during the year. A number were aided privately by different memmbers of the mission, and two special gifts of $25 each from friends at home were used for student aid. We are glad to acknowledge the kindness of these friends which thus brings the opportunity of study to a number of worthy and needy students. The total receipts from students for tuition and board amounted to $5269.06 Mexican during the year, which with the Board's appropriation of only $260 gold and $60 for science teacher, enabled the school to pay all expenses and to help the children of Christians in the Chinese course to the extent of $437.58.

During the Fall Term the college was fortunate in securing through the gift of Sub-Prefect Lu an unusually fine wall-map of China and its dependencies, carefully marked with the names of all the chief cities in Chinese character. The Commercial Press of Shanghai presented the College with a col-

lection of thirty-nine of their new publications for Chinese schools, books which have been issued under government supervision and are used as standard text books in all the new schools.

During the year much thought and effort has been given to the improvement of the work in the several departments of instruction. The work in the English department is, we believe, equal or superior to that of any other school in this region as shown by the fitness of our graduates. In the courses of instruction in Chinese there is still room for much improvement in the substitution of better text books and the application of better methods of instruction. It has been very difficult to find men adequately trained in the Chinese classics and at the same time trained in foreign studies and in modern methods of teaching who could be relied upon to develop our Chinese course. There has been very marked progress in the teaching of music, drawing and physical drill. Mr. Newell, during his time of study in preparation for scientific work, has taken up with great enthusiasm the musical instruction of the students. All the students have daily practice in singing. Great benefit has already been recognized in the help of the trained choir at the church services and college meetings. Miss Hartwell has all the students in blackboard drawing classes, with much benefit in training of eye and hand. A competent and efficient drill master was secured at the beginning of the year, a Christian soldier, who gives every student half an hour to an hour of energetic exercise every day. The strict discipline and activity required seem very distasteful to the average Chinese student, but they are part of the conditions which are creating a new type of Chinese student, and insistence upon the drill results in a much better state of health among the students and a gradual appreciation of and pride in their work.

Of the large number of students entering each year a considerable part have had no experience of school discipline. Accustomed to little restraint they find it difficult to submit to the strict rules necessary in so large a school of exclusively boarding pupils. There is always a considerable sifting among the students of the first year, and many have to be dropped while others tire of the hard work and give up at the end of the first term or the first year. It is distressing to have to put our time and thought upon those who do not improve their opprtunities, but from those who remain through the course we have the satisfaction of seeing a very large number abundantly rewarding our efforts by their consecration to Christian work. The dormitory life brings with it strong temptations to the students, and stealing, gambling and secret vices have to be very carefully guarded against. Great responsibility must be placed upon the monitor for the oversight of the students and it has been difficult to find the right man for the place, one with the right combination of tact and firmness, conscientious adherence to the ideals of the school and energy in carrying them out. The work of the year was made much more difficult by the lack of such a man in the place.

During the Spring Term the school had its share in the excitement of the American boycott. It had been decided by the leaders of the boycott to ask all students to leave American schools, all servants to leave American families and all clerks and other employes to leave American business houses, in sympathy with the refusal of merchants to purchase American goods. ~~In many schools there was a real suspension of work for days or weeks, but through the energy of Mr. Hodous~~ the movement xxx here was nipped in the

bud, and the school work went on with no interruption.

In the Fall Term a lecture was arranged in the college chapel to which all the officials of the city were invited. Dr. Arthur Smith made a strong, tactful address, presenting the needs of China and the help Christianity brings in meeting these needs. The occasion was a most notable one and we believe a most helpful one. Dr. Smith's perfect command of Mandarin, the official language, as well as his exact knowledge of conditions in China, enabled him to use an opportunity easily open to us through the College, but of which we have never heretofore been able to take advantage. At this time as on many other important occasions we had the enthusiastic cooperation of our American Consul, Dr. S. L. Cracey, and the Commissioner of Chinese Customs, Hon. E. B. Drew, also an American, in carrying through our plans and securing the interest of the officials.

The great revival movement which affected the whole native church during the latter half of the year brought great blessing to the work of the college. Much has been reported about this work, the beginning of the interest in long continued prayer by foreigners and Chinese Christians alike, the seeds sown in the Students' Summer Conference, the organization of the Revival Society under the leadership of our Pastor Guoh, the series of revival meetings held from week to week in various churches, the great open air meeting with a thousand in attendance in the court of our college compound, and the organization at that meeting of the City Streets Evangelization Band, and specially the wonderful work of the evangelist Diong who conducted an evangelistic campaign in the schools and churches of the three missions. A great spirit of earnestness took possession of the hearts of all the students, the air was charged with spiritual interest, prayer meetings were held early in the morning and late at night and great numbers of the students took part in them with strong crying and tears. There was an insistent longing for the Holy Spirit and purification from sin. As never before the whole student body realized the power of a life of prayer as shown forth by Mr. Diong, and equally realized the guilt of sin. It is doubtful if even the most callous remained unmoved under the evangelist's heart-searching talks. Seventy students indicated their desire to begin Christ's service; classes for inquirers were begun, early morning prayer meetings and special Bible study classes were undertaken, and definite work in gathering the fruits of the revival continued till the end of the year.

The voluntary religious work of the students was not, however, confined to this period. During the year the Y. M. C. A. held regular weekly meetings and met monthly in union meetings with the associations of other schools. There were forty active and forty-four associate members. The workers' training class was held every Sunday morning at the time when all the students are given special instruction in the Sabbath school lesson, and the members of this class were appointed to teach the lesson in the Peace Street Sunday School or in other Sunday Schools connected with our different chapels and day schools. Many went out also to the street meetings held in the open squares of the city and rendered much valuable aid in singing and preaching. The children's meeting was continued as an overflow from the church congregation and the meetings were addressed by different students. Our school was represented at the Y. M. C. A. Summer Conference, ~~and~~ The Y. M. C. A. members maintained a street chapel and held regular evangelistic services there during the year. In the work of the school the boys are taught the Bible thoroughly and continuously, and it would be surprising if they did not prove themselves able and earnest in teaching it to others.

Nine students were graduated from the College at the Commencement Exercises on Jan. 10th, six from the English course and three from the Chinese course. Four graduated from the Theological School at the same time, all of whom had completed the full college course before beginning their theological studies. This made the occasional an eventful one, in which the theological graduation was indicated as the climax of ten years' of study. We trust that this may be more and more clearly recognized by our students, who will look forward to the work in the Seminary as the fitting completion of their preparation for Christian work. The Commencement Exercises were varied and interesting. For the first time those who wrote in Chinese consented to forsake the traditional book style of composition and present their orations in direct plain language. One student spoke in Mandarin; ~~and~~ all treated their appropriate and important themes thoughtfully and well. Two English addresses were specially worthy of commendation, one on ~~the~~ "Philanthropy the Duty of Christian Chinese" and the other on "Signs of Progress in Russia." Of the writers of these two essays one is retained as a teacher in Foochow College, and one has gone to be head teacher in the Shaowu Boys' School. Of the other English course graduates, three are teaching in private schools, and one has entered the Chinese Postal Service. Of the three Chinese course graduates, one, an earnest and consecrated Christian worker, has entered the Theological School, and the others are teaching Western studies in new schools near Foochow, where their work directly supplements our mission work.

During the year little progress has been made in building operations for the college. Since the completion of the new Recitation Hall, which is admirable in sightliness and convenience, no large work has been undertaken. A good drill ground has been made and several outbuildings have been moved so as to give larger open spaces; the side hill upon which the college clings has been cleaned and beautified in many ways. The new Harris Hall, planned to be the place of gathering for student meetings and the home of Peace Street church, has not yet been built on account of difficulties in getting land and adjusting the relations of the college plant with the other work centering in the city compound. It is expected that this work can be begun before long, as ~~it~~ the building is sorely needed. The old ~~chur~~ church building is greatly over-crowded, and the yearly increase in the number of our students makes it more and more difficult to arrange for their gathering in the church and their housing in the dormitories. In Lincoln Hall six are often crowded into one room for bedroom and study; the lack of a Press Building forces us to use several bedrooms for type and paper rooms. As Mr. Newell completes his study of the language and takes up the science work in earnest we shall feel increasingly the need of a Science Building, for which there are now no funds in hand. The Library and Gymnasium Buildings have the nucleus of a building fund and need only comparatively small amounts to complete the required sums.

The College has before it every prospect of an increasing usefulness. It is essential for that increasing usefulness that the equipment of buildings and the force of teachers should be steadily enlarged. We must meet the great opportunity of the present, the intellectual renaissance of China, by providing leaders of thought to turn the minds of the people to Christian ideals.

PEACE STREET CHURCH.

Although the conditions of work in this church make it difficult to

gather a large membership other than students, yet the church has continued self-supporting during the year, and there has been a strong interest maintained by the spiritual energy of the consecrated Pastor Guoh. His ministrations in the regular services of the church and at special meetings in the college have been one of the strongest religious forces brought to bear upon the student body, and the results have been shown in the considerable number of those who have come into church membership. Twenty- nine were received on confession during the year, seventeen of them college students. The church has a very efficient board of deacons who work energetically with the pastor to realize the greatest efficiency in church work. A strong Sunday School and Endeavor Society are features of the work, and an Inquirer's Class meeting after the Sunday School. The contributions of the church were $300 Mexican for the year. Outside of the work in his own church Pastor Guoh has done a great deal of special evangelistic work in the city and country districts during the past year, having been the one most largely used in the starting and development of the revival work during the fall. He has been a leader of the bands who go out for street preaching, and has been prominent in the organization of the Foochow Pastors' Union. God is using him greatly in the school and the general religious work of the mission and he needs your earnest prayers for grace to meet the difficulties of his work and to rightly use the great opportunity that is given to him.

Geo. W. Hinman
Superintendent

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FOOCHOW COLLEGE PRESS.

During the year 1905 the Press was in charge of Mr. Peet until the middle of March, of Mr. Newell till the first of September, after which the work was taken over by Mr. Hinman. There have been ten men employed during the year, on e in Chinese typesetting, one in English and Romanized colloquial typesetting, two in work on the Romanized colloquial Old Testament, three in press work and three others partly in press work and partly in Chinese typesetting. In addition to the regular publications of the Press, which include the Banyan City News (Romanized newspaper), Sunday School quarterlies(in Chinese character and in Romanized), Christian Endeavor Topic Sheets, the Foochow Messenger and the Hospital Report (in English), a number of very important special publications have been undertaken for our own and other missions. The English Church Prayer Book (in Chinese character) was issued during the summer, and new editions of the mission tune book and hymn book (in character and in Romanized) are now in the Press to be issued shortly. A union hymn book, prepared by the committee of the native Revival Society, has been issued and meets a long felt want. A new edition of the Bible Picture Book in Romanized has been issued for the Tract Society and a translation of Dr. Torrey's pamphlet, "How to Bring Men to Christ." The great work of issuing the Old Testament in Romanized has progressed very satisfactorily during the year. The work of preparing the references and proof reading has been done by Miss Hartwell and Mr. Hubbard and other helpers in the English mission. It is expected that the whole Bible in Romanized will be available by next winter. Some additions have been made to the press stock of books in the Romanized, for use in the work for women and children, among them Pilgrim's Progress, and there is now available a long list of Romanized Books kept in stock here. At the end of the year through the gift of Miss Woodhull, a font of large size Romanized type was added to the equipment of the Press; this will be used in issuing special primers for children. Large numbers of tracts, programs, hymn sheets, etc., have been printed for the use of the members of the mission, and a considerable amount of English printing in the way of reports and blanks. The total number of pages issued from the Press has been unusually large, the pressmen working long into the night for much of the time to get out the large editions of mission books required. Of the English Prayer Book alone 2,233,800 pages have been printed since the work was begun in October of 1904; of the mission hymn and tune books in character and Romanized 765,000 pages were printed up to the end of 1905, and 250,000 pages of the Romanized Old Testament. More than five hundred pages of the Old Testament were put in type and stereotyped by the end of the year. The total output of the Press including work on English Prayer Book, Hymn Books and Old Testament, begun in the latter part of last year, but not included in last year's report, amounted to 4,118,781 pages. This tremendous supply of material for use in mission work has been a large factor in the rapid and healthy growth of the native church in Foochow. The issuing of such material deserves recognition as a most indispensable auxiliary to the missionary work. The Press work has been carried on during the year under very great disadvantages, scattered in various small rooms all through the college buildings. If the Press is to realize its full value as an aid to the mission, it should be properly housed, thus rendering the work of supervision much less difficult, and securing added efficiency.

Geo. W. Hinman
Superintendent

FOOCHOW COLLEGE PRESS.

During the year 1905 the Press was in charge of Mr. Peet until the middle of March, of Mr. Newell till the first of September, after which the work was taken over by Mr. Hinman. There have been ten men employed during the year, one in Chinese typesetting, one in English and Romanized colloquial typesetting, two in work on the Romanized colloquial Old Testament, three in press work and three others partly in press work and partly in Chinese typesetting. In addition to the regular publications of the Press, which include the Banyan City News (Romanized newspaper), Sunday School quarterlies (in Chinese character and in Romanized), Christian Endeavor Topic Sheets, the Foochow Messenger and the Hospital Report (in English), a number of very important special publications have been undertaken for our own and other missions. The English Church Prayer Book (in Chinese character) was issued during the summer, and new editions of the mission tune book and hymn book in character and in Romanized) are now in the Press to be issued shortly. A union hymn book, prepared by the committee of the native Revival Society, has been issued and meets a long felt want. A new edition of the Bible Picture Book in Romanized has been issued for the Tract Society and a translation of Dr. Torrey's pamphlet, "How to Bring Men to Christ." The great work of issuing the Old Testament in Romanized has progressed very satisfactorily during the year. The work of preparing the references and proof reading has been done by Miss Hartwell and Mr. Hubbard and other helpers in the English mission. It is expected that the whole Bible in Romanized will be available by next winter. Some additions have been made to the press work of books in the Romanized, for use in the work for women and children, and Pilgrim's Progress, and there is now available a long list of Romanized books kept in stock here. At the end of the year through the gift of Mr. Goodnull, a font of large size Romanized type was added to the equipment of the Press; this will be used in issuing special primers for children. There numbers of tracts, programs, hymn sheets, etc., have been printed for the use of the members of the mission, and a considerable amount of English printing in the way of reports and blanks. The total number of pages issued from the Press has been unusually large, the pressmen working long into the night for much of the time to get out the large editions of mission books required. Of the English Prayer Book alone 2,233,800 pages have been printed since the work was begun in October of 1904; of the mission hymn and tune books in character and Romanized 765,000 pages were printed up to the end of 1905, and 250,000 pages of the Romanized Old Testament. More than five hundred pages of the Old Testament were put in type and stereotyped by the end of the year. The total output of the Press including work on English Prayer Book, Hymn Books and Old Testament, begun in the latter part of last year, but not included in last year's report, amounted to 4,118,781 pages. This tremendous supply of material for use in mission work has been a large factor in the rapid and healthy growth of the native church in Foochow. The issuing of such material deserves recognition as a most indispensable auxiliary to the missionary work. The Press work has been carried on during the year under very great disadvantages, scattered in various small rooms all through the college buildings. If the Press is to realize its full value as an aid to the mission, it should be properly housed, thus rendering the work of supervision much less difficult, and securing added efficiency.

Geo. W. Hinman
Superintendent

Foochow College
Geo. W. Hinman
Superintendent
1905

1905-06

The Theological Seminary, Foochow.

Lewis Hodous, Teachers, Mr. Ding Ming Uong,
Mr. Dong Ung Bing, Mr. Kiu Ging Nieng.

Just two years ago the Seminary moved into Foochow City and took up its abode with Foochow College. Both institutions have already felt the benefits of this move. This year we were rejoiced to see the first fruits of the move in the graduation of four students from the Seminary. These students were also graduates of Foochow College. The spirit of unity between the two institutions is growing. The Y.M.C.A. of the two schools combined their forces last year and are planning to open a chapel in Foochow City. The relationship between the College and the Seminary and the churches has been cemented by the frequent ministations of the preachers at College prayers and by the helpful cooperation of the teachers of the two institutions.

Last year there were four regular students and one special. Besides the regular work which consisted of instruction in Church History, Theology, Bible, and Mandarin, special courses were given in various branches. Mr. Whitney gave a course on "God's methods of revelation". Mr. Hinman lectured on "Mission work in China". His experience as secretary of Christian Endeavor enabled him to

bring the needs, problems, and success of mission work in China very vividly before the students. Miss Hartwell gave the students drill in elocution and talks on the Sunday School. Pastor Guoh of Peace st. Church taught one class in the Minor Prophets. Pastor Tiong of An Ong Hie gave a talk on preaching.

During the first term the students and teachers held an evangelistic service once a week in the Y.M.C.A. chapel. This afforded opportunity for practical preaching and personal work. Toward the end of the second term the students and teachers spent two weeks among the churches to the north of Foochow. Five days were spent at each of the three churches in this region. In the morning and evening services were held in the church for deepening the spiritual life of the members. In the afternoon out-door meetings were conducted in the neighboring villages. During the two weeks we preached the gospel in about forty places and several thousand people heard the gospel who did not hear it before. The experience was very beneficial to the students who gained confidence and learned how to address the people not yet familiar with Christian truth.

The calls for men were more numerous than the men to supply them. Two of the graduates went

to Ing Hok, one went to Mr. Gardner's field, one was already in charge of the chapel supported by the Native Missionary Society.

We acknowledge gratefully the gift of $100 from Mrs. James Hartness of Spring field, ~~Mt~~ Vt. and the gift of $60 from the Hough Avenue C. E. society of Cleveland, Ohio.

The Seminary is still without a building. The College is overcrowded and the presence of the Seminary increases the congestion. The Seminary should have a building and the necessary equipment in order to have the appearance of an institution and in order to be able to do the best work in training a strong native ministry. We need only $2,500 to complete the fund for the building and equipment.

1905-6

Class Day Schools &
Therl. Sem.

Rec'd JUN 4 - 1906

The Churches of the Foochow City Station.

This has been a year of great uplift in our city churches. Several causes contributed toward this result. The first was the great impetus given to prayer by the Fukien Prayer Union. The duty of definite prayer for the Christians of Fukien was never brought home to the churches as during the past two years. Another impulse was given by the recital of the account of the revivals in Wales and in Amoy. The salient facts of these revivals are known by almost every church member in Foochow. Our annual meeting also deepened the spiritual life of our preachers and older members. ~~D~~Mr. Diong in being brought before our preachers and Christians the power of a consecrated life of prayer in a very vivid way. His own prayer life took hold of the men more strongly than his words. During the summer the Christian Revival Society was formed. This organization embraces the members and preachers and pastors of the three missions working in Foochow. Frequent meetings of this society were held in the summer and fall. Any church feeling the need of a reviving could call a meeting of the society and the members would come out in force. At these gatherings there was personal testimony and much prayer. After our annual meeting special evangelistic meetings were begun in the City churches

conducted by Mr. Beard of the Y.M.C.A. Once a week all the members of our churches and the Methodists and the members of the Church Missionary Society met together for prayer and mutual exhortation. Our evangelistic services were addressed also by Mr. Blundy of the Church Missionary Society, Mr. Ding Ming Sin, Mr. Cio Lik Daik, Mr. Ding Ming Yong, and Pastor Juoh of Peace st. Church. The different currents gradually converged. There was a great outpouring of prayer, many confessed their sins and resolved to live a new life. The church members became anxious about their unsaved relatives and friends. Fathers asked prayers for their sons, children prayed for their unsaved parents and brothers and sisters. At the close of the meeting in the West Gate Chapel the Christians stayed for a long aftermeeting of personal work for the neighbors who had come in. From all these different currents borne of many prayers, came the evangelistic band which goes out every Sunday afternoon to hold open air meetings on the streets of Foochow City. After a powerful gathering on the campus of Foochow College volunteers were called for to form a band which would go out Sunday afternoon to preach to the people who never enter our churches. Over

twenty arose signifying their purpose to do this work. Many of these were preachers but since then the ratio between laymen and preachers has been reversed and the preachers are in the minority and the work of the band is done by the members. The first Sunday the band held a meeting in front of the Viceroy's Yamen attended by over 100 people who listened attentively for an hour and a half. From that time a small company of men with determined looks could be seen congregating at two o'clock in the English Church on South street and uniting in simple, earnest prayer and their separating into two and sometimes three divisions to preach the gospel to the people on the streets. The rains have not dampened the ardor of the volunteers. On rainy days covered places were sought and large meetings held. The women have also organized themselves and go to the homes to preach the gospel. These movements have deepened and broadened and vitalized our Christian life and the outlook for the future is full of promise.

The Hartwell Memorial.

The church located at Kai Nguong Lau celebrated its tenth anniversary in the fall. Just ten years ago ten members left with the benediction of the Peace st. church to form the nucleus of a

Christian society in the heart of Foochow City. In ten years fifty one were added to their number and the church has become self supporting. The members desired to mark their anniversary by erecting a church building. The church was established by Mr. Hartwell and it was decided to make the new church a memorial to him. For this purpose the members contributed about $500. One member whose annual income amounts to about $150 gave ten dollars. Besides this he contributed five dollars toward church expenses. Another whose earnings amount to $48 per year subscribed ten dollars. A large number of our Christian constituency added their mite as will be seen by the list below. We have in view a lot almost opposite the present church which is in a rented Chinese house. This lot is 80 x 100 ft. and will be very suitable for our church and school and preacher's residence. We hope to be able to begin building in the fall of 1906. This church will be the most appropriate memorial for Mr. Hartwell who labored for over fifty years for the Chinese church and saw it rise from its infancy to its present power.

Re 1906

Foochow City Day Schools.

The last two years have seen great changes in the primary education of China. The officials and gentry have established many primary schools and high schools. Normal schools have been founded to supply these schools with teachers. Many of these are manned by Japanese and Chinese students who have studied in Japan. Foochow has two such normal schools and a third one is being established intended for teachers of the first four years of a child's schooling. There has been an unprecedented output of school books by the press of Shanghai and other places. Many of these books compare favorably with our text books at home. A slight idea of the activity in these lines may be gained from the fact that the Commercial Press of Shanghai spent 15,000 taels last year in its translation department alone. The new education has some imperfections, but those are incidental to its immature condition and will be outgrown or removed later on. It is full of promise for China and for Christian missions in the empire. There is no more powerful weapon against idolatry and superstition than the new learning.

Our mission day schools are feeling these changes very strongly. Thanks to the untiring labors of Miss Chittenden and others who prepared

the teachers and organized the schools we are able to make the new adjustments more rapidly and successfully. We are more convinced than ever before that there is a large place for the day schools in our work. We must train the children of Christians in schools with a Christian atmosphere so as to keep the children in the church. The native schools do not possess this atmosphere. Rather they are emphasizing the worship of Confucius compelling each pupil to bow to the sage on the 1st and 15th of each month. The day schools furthermore are nurseries of our workers. The school teachers and the preachers in the future must come from our day schools. Aside from this the day schools are the best evangelizing agency. They reach the young pliable minds. In our churches are boys and girls who know little or nothing about idolatry. Some time ago I asked one of our college graduates to explain certain pictures of idols. He could not do so because he had never learned. This is just what our day schools are doing for many boys and girls every year. Through the children we reach the parents. A little child shall lead them. How many of our church members first come to the knowledge

of Christ through the little ones of our day schools. Our schools are all mixed schools. While the number of girls is not very large, still our schools enable quite a number to learn to read and write.

The schools numbered 15 and enrolled 454 pupils. All the schools were examined three times during the year. The work of the pupils was good. On Sunday the pupils attend the services of the church with which the school is connected. They recite the ten commandments, the Apostle's Creed, in concert with the church members. They also study the Sunday School lessons.

The teachers met once a week for further instruction. They were taught the Blakeslee's Lessons, Pedagogy, geography, arithmetic, the Bible Picture book. The drill master of Foochow College taught them gymnastics. There were three examinations and the average standing of each teacher was fair.

For the coming year we are planning to improve the course of study in the schools and conform them as far as possible to the best native schools.

Station -

1905-1906.

Rec'd JUN 4 1906

Tai-bing-ga Girls Day School

Report for 1905.

The number of pupils for 1905 has been 16 girls and 8 boys besides the older class from the Kindergarten who have studied in the afternoon. Tho not in numbers, the school has been a great success in regard to the work done. The older children have finished the four Shanghai Primers, the two Hongkong Primers and the Bible Picture Book, which has taken them through the principal stories of the Old Testament.

And in their music the whole school has made great progress. One of Miss Bonnie Kindergartners gives them an half hour singing lesson every day, and she has been most faithful. All the older ones are able to give the key correctly as she plays it on the organ. To make the lessons more interesting we have them stand up after the manner of a spelling match, and the one who gives the key correctly goes above the one who has missed. This was very hard for them at first and they were inclined to argue and try to prove that they were right, but they are learning to yield their places good naturedly, if not gracefully. We feel that the discipline they get in this way is worth as much to them as the music itself.

To give up what they consider is a higher place for a

lower one, is one of the things which it is very hard for the Chinese to do. The foreigners, tho innocently have sometimes offered great offense when for some reason or another we have asked them to move around and change their places.

At the annual meeting several of our children sang very sweetly and received a great deal of praise

During the summer vacation Hsi Cu who had taught the school ever since it was started in 1900, was married, and this obliged us to change teachers. As there was no one else available, Miss Newton kindly gave her consent for us to take Peh-leng out from the Girls College before she had graduated. Peh-leng is the daughter of the matron of the Training School, who died of plague two years ago. Tho she has had no experience in teaching, she has been very faithful and is trying her best to master difficulties - we have no reason to complain of the work she has done.

On examination day the foreign gentlemen were all too busy to come and help, so we invited our personal teacher, and two of the graduates from the boys College to examine the children.

They were pleased to find that the children could

write as well as give the name and meaning of the character
We have done away entirely with the old method of teaching the children to memorize the name of the character without knowing what it means.
For 1906 we have sent two boys to the Boys College and four girls to the Pinasang schools. Two entered the College as they have studied English, and the other two entered the Preparatory department.
These girls are all bright, and such good girls, that we were sorry to give them up. We are sure they are girls ~~that~~ you will hear from later on.
There were other children who could have passed the enterance examination for the Preparatory department, but were under the required age, and so will remain with us another year.
For the Spring term we have taken in several nice large girls, and all are doing good work.

Hannah G. Wadhull.

Tai-bing-ga Girls Day School
Report for 1906

9-5-16

Miss Riley

Rec'd JUN 4 - 1906

132. Enc

Report of Year 1905.

Reports of successive years of school work are of necessity much the same , yet the year 1905 has had some few distinguishing features.

The class entering Foochow College was the largest received in many years. It was possible to accommodate this unusually large class with dormitory room since the new recitation hall had just been completed. This building has ten large recitation rooms and an assembly room large enough for chapel and evening prayers. The dormitory rooms that had long been used for recitation rooms were again put to their proper use and a large increase in the attendance was thus made possible.

A large class of new students is always a problem. The greater part of the class of this year had never been in a foreign building before and the rules were an abomination to them. The older the student the more dazed he seems under the new conditions. It requires days of "police" work to order and quiet and to enable all the students to find the right class at the right time.

In 1905 just as order was coming out of chaos Mr. Peet was obliged to return to America and his heavy share of the work fell upon Mr. Hodous, who was already doing full work, hence the spring term was a great strain on all engaged in the college work.

Fortunately Miss Hartwell returned at the beginning of the year and filled a great need in the teaching force.

During the spring term the other members of the foreign faculty attended the National Educational Association at Shanghai. During the time of their absence my days were well filled with teaching and management combined, but nothing of a serious nature occurred.

With the return of the teachers from Shanghai there also came news of the boycott of everything American and of the confusion caused in the school under American management. Our students deemed it necessary to make some sort of demonstration to show their patriotism. Fortunately the natives of Foochow are a peaceable and quiet people and do not go far out of their way to borrow trouble. After a few ays of excited discussion the ebullition of "patriotism" worked off and school was resumed with the Chinese no worse for the wear; but the same could not be said in regard to the spirits of the foreigners.

Close upon this followed the reviews and examinations. The weather was extremely hot and the long days of examinations were most tiring. As all the classes taught by Chinese are examined by the foreigners it is not a small task that falls to the small number of foreign teachers.

At the end of June our school disbanded for the summer vacation and it was with anything but minds at peace that we saw our pupils go home, for under the best of circumstances many drop out during each vacation and with the latent discontent of the boycott ready to break out at anytime we feared what the summer might bring forth.

Before leaving for the summer Miss Hartwell and I spent several days visiting among the official families of the city and entertaining a number of ladies in our home. The possibilities in this line of work are very great as we find the doors open to us in all the homes of our students. Our position as teachers unlocks the doors for the admission of the Gospel into the homes of the gentry and official classes as nothing else could, and could we follow up all these precious opportunities the Light might be shining in many more of the homes of Foochow. The intense heat at last compelled us to leave the city. My summer was equally divided between the mountains and the seaside. There were days of genuine rest at Sharp Peak

followed by delightful days for work and study at Kuliang. Almost before we were aware the summer was gone and we were in the city again. In spite of unpleasant rumors no more than the ordinary number remained away and the college opened with the usual good-feeling.

Mr. and Mrs. Hinman were with us again and took up the management of the school. In spite of many changes and new conditions the class work of the students was better than previously. The large number of government schools purporting to teach western sciences according to western methods has done much to popularize our course of study.

The religious life of the college also showed advancement. During the fall term the college Y.M.C.A. invited a native evangelist to hold meetings with the students. After a few meetings the interest was so great that studies were suspended and the Christian students and teacher spent the time in personal work among the unconverted students. When the meetings closed about seventy-five students had handed in their names, fifty asking for church membership and twenty-five promising to read the Bible and personally consider the truth of Christianity. Of this large number about twenty have been received into Peace Street Church, some have united with the church in their native villages and still others are wating for the next communion. For two years these fall revivals have been the harvest time of our year's effort.

The C.E. Societies are year by year increasingly helpful in the religious life of the school. The intermediate society is a great help to the little boys when they first enter the preparatory and later furnishes them an opportunity for practical Christian work.

A strong evangelistic spirit has been more evident this year than ever before. On the whole the Christian sentiment of the school is getting more wholesome than in previous years. Each college class raises the plane of Christian living a little higher. Not a little of this better sentiment is due to our faithful instructor in Bible.

The senior class, which graduated in February, was the largest ever graduated at one time. Six young men completed the English course and three the Chinese course. Of these young men, two from each course remain in the mission. The class was composed almost wholly of sons of pastors and of Christians of long standing, hence in character and scholarship ranked high.

On the whole we have much reason to be encouraged with the results of our efforts to enlighten as well as to Christianize the young men of Foochow.

On Miss Hartwell's return at the beginning of 1906 the greater part of her work for women which I had carried in her absence was given over to her. I retained the direction of but one Bible woman and one station class. This class was held in the chapel at Kăi-ngùong-làu, the street where the Hartwell memorial church is to be located. Cáik-ùng Sīng has taught her class faithfully every afternoon. This with her necessary housework and the visiting in the homes near by has kept her time well filled.

The average attendance through the year was eight women. Of these women three were received into the church after passing very satisfactory examinations. They can read the Romanised very easily and understandingly and can repeat Lord's Prayer, Apostles' Creed, Ten Commandments, many of the Psalms, and other portions of the Bible. The women who enter the church from the Romanised classes are well tried women.

One woman from the number has entered Miss Woodhull's training school to

prepare herself for Bible woman's work in the future. An account of each of these women would involve all the trials that fall to Chinese women. One old woman especially deserves mention. Her patience and perseverance under difficulties was marvellous. She was determined to be baptised and offered herself for examination for church membership several times but was refused because she seemed to have very little grasp of the essentials of Christianity. Then she decided to come to the station class. As she was a widow she could do so at will. Her eyes were so poor that she could not see the letters on the page but she asked Dr. Stryker for treatment and had her eyes cured and fitted with glasses. When her eyes were in good condition her brain refused to work. She could not remember a letter from one day to another--but still she came. During the first term she had learned the Lord's Prayer by hearing the others repeat it. She had also lead several women to church on Sunday and told them that the Gospel was "verygood".

The following term she had learned the letters that are used in the Romanised. When she fell ill and was afraid that she would die. Her great anxiety was that she had never been baptized and as she lay ill she continually prayed that she might live long enough to be baptized. By-and-by her rusty old mind seemed to brighten up a bit, and when she returned to the class began to learn to read with more ease. In the course of a year she could read, and knew the Ten Commandments, and could answer properly at the church examination. At the close of the year she realised the great desire of her life--she received baptism.

When we see bright young women learning to read the Romanised in a term we realise what a hard struggle this old woman had to be able to read her Bible.

My portion of the work with women is necessarily small since a great amount of college work falls to me, but I am glad to have this little share in the work for the sin-burdened and sorrow-laden women of this city.

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Miss Martha Wiley

Foochow City. 133.

Report of Emily S. Hartwell for 1905. Rec'd JUN 4 1906

January first found me back at Foochow after furlough, and I rejoiced to find my father in apparent health for his nearly eighty years of age. The Week of Prayer and following week of graduations gave us a short but full opportunity to share again the evangelistic and educational work of the city which had been our work together for the larger share of the years since eighteen hundred eighty four.

It proved a privilege all too short. It seems clear now that the Lord spared him for my return and gave him strength to give the fiftieth anniversary address of the Girls' School at Ponasang, and to share in the Commencement and graduation exercises and final examinations of the College, Theological Seminary and Bible Woman's Training School in the city, also to finish his story of the life of teacher Sing and complete his month's work on the Sunday School lessons, so that everything was finished satisfactorily according to his accurate and methodical habits, and then, after a few days of bronchitis, without being confined to his room, his Lord called him to himself in the twinkling of an eye and he was translated to glory. The vision seen a night or two later by pastor Ding Long-gö speaks the impression left on all by the transcendant brightness of his face after leaving us. The vision was of father sitting up singing "Alleluia" and the pastor exclaimed "He is already risen in glory."

The appreciative love shown by Chinese and foreign friends at the time and since the funeral, has taken away much of the sharpness of grief in giving opportunity for active service in honoring his memory. The Kindness of Consul and Mrs. Gracey in having the funeral at the Consulate, where the acting viceroy sent three officals as his representatives, and also ordered the clearing of the streets, which otherwise would have practically been impassable from the unusual crowds near the close of the Chinese year, was deeply appreciated by mother and me as well all the family and mission and the Chinese. The Chinese service held in Peace Street church was a recital by several pastors - his former pupils and his lifetime friends - of reminiscences of his life. The Christians bore through the streets banners expressing their respect, and at their suggestion the Viceroy's band headed the procession through the streets where all the people stood quietly at the sides for the mourners to pass by, a sermon on the advance in the respect paid to Christianity during the fifty-two years of his missionary service, a time in which the number of converts had grown from none to over fifty thousand in this province, of which Foochow is the capital.

Later, the proposition made by the Chinese to build a memorial church at Kaik-nguong-lau, and the generous response from the Christians of all the stations of the mission, together with gifts from the missionaries of our own and sister missions and the foreign community, has brought an added comfort in the letter writing on the subject to the relatives and former friends, as another opportunity to share in this service of love to him and the work to which he gave his life and rejoiced that I did the same. Father left us January thirtieth, but he has remained during the year, as he doubtless will remain during all years, the greatest inspiration of my life and work.

The departure of Mr. Peet and family in April left a heavy burden of work. Father had been able to take a definite share in literary work and teaching; and to have three of the older missionaries taken out of one station in a few months means much. Naturally part of the advance work in Chinese fell to my share in the College, in which I have taught four and a half hours daily except Saturday. To Ethics and Psycology in Chinese, half an hour was given each daily. The first term I found the text book quite inadequate, and the second term tried translating talks from James and other authors. This system was much enjoyed by the students and is quite satisfactory if careful revision is given the note books. The technical terms used in text books are often very indefinite and the books are not supplied with proper glossaries of terms so that the impression is very vague and possibly quite incorrect as gained from the poor translation, necessarily obsure by attempting to put abstract ideas into a classical language like the Chinese that suffers from the fact that it cannot even be called dead language as it never was alive, but has always been an artificial invention.

I much enjoyed coming in contact with our former graduates thro' giving elocution drill once a week to the Theological students, of whom there was a class of fifty. In English, the second term, beside giving an hour a day to the seniors in Ethics, I superintended the English language of the first six years of the course, giving two hours daily to teaching different classes. The work in this department was much improved by the coming of Mr. Ding Ming-siu from Shaowu in the summer, as his knowledge of grammar is superior for a Chinese teacher. Laying a careful foundation in language in the English course is most important to make it possible for students to have sufficient knowledge of the construction of sentences to grasp the meaning of subjects like Moral Science.

This year I began a course in drawing, giving each student instruction for half an hour a week, by having the entire number, about a hundred and forty, divided into five divisions, these large divisions required two divisions and an assistant. The work was all done on the blackboards and could be criticized at a glance while the students could learn from comparison of work. Freehand drawing according to the Augsburg plan was given the first term, and map drawing the second. It was a satisfaction to see every student in the School able to draw from memory the map of Palestine and locate the principle places associated with the life of Christ. The Chinese are very apt with the pen, and enjoy drawing in which they make excellent progress in the mechanical part of the work. but their power of observation is not developed, as shown in their habit of drawing their mental image instead of the object actually before them. The value of this department is its development of the power of attention and ability to note characteristics. This ability to see is developed also by the sciences taught, and the superior excellence of the advance pupils of the College, while all had an equal amount of instruction, was an interesting example of the development of the mental powers during the course. This is in marked contrast with former Chinese ideals, which over trains the memory. The motive principle of the work of our College is the development of the power to see, feel and act, in order that nobility of Character may be attained and worthy achievement be secured for the bringing in of what is highest and best for God's kingdom in China.

I wish to express the great relief it was to me personally when Mrs Hinman came in the autumn and took over the Geography classes and senior Bible which I had carried in the Spring. The ~~first~~ coming of the Hinmans in the summer saved the College from serious loss, and we all have great reason to be thankful for their return. The Bible study before church Sunday morning gained two more teachers by their coming. The first term I had taught the older students who form the Evangelistic Band and furnish teachers for the home Sunday School and Sunday Schools of eight outside Sunday schools each Sunday afternoon. The second term, altho' I retained the sending out of the students to the outside Sunday Schools, Mr. Hinman took that Bible class and I was able to share with Miss Wiley and Mrs. Hinman the large entrance class divided into three divisions. This brings us into direct touch with the students from the heathen homes, so that we can become personally acquainted with them and gain access to their homes to interest their mothers and sisters. The last term they were introduced to two homes where there has grown up what we hope is a real interest. In one I have a Bible woman visiting regularly to teach Romanized, and through the other many neighbors have become slightly interested and they are visited by Bible women. In one instance the student has been prevented joining the church by the strong opposition of his mother. At his request and his expense I visited her, but she is quite old and very hard hearted, and we can only pray that she may yet be led to listen to her son. The spiritual awakening in the College in the Autumn led to an earnest spirit of prayer on the part of the students for the unconverted in their homes, and we feel more and more that the openings for direct evangelistic work in the homes of the students requires more workers, for whom we are calling. If the young women at home could only realize what a wide and overwhelmingly important opportunity the present offers in China, not only for this mighty empire but for the whole world, would they not gladly come to help us!

God raised up Japan to save China territorially, whom will He raise up, to save her spiritually?

The purpose of our work in the College is to further the evangelization of the empire by coming into the honored relation of teacher, which in China is included within the family circle, and insures us a welcome in the homes of our students. The hope is to thus bring the families of the students in connection with some one of our churches, and we try to have Bible women and if possible women's classes in connection with each church.

During the year there have been eight Bible women working with me, while four other Bible women and two women's classes have been in the care of other ladies of the city station. Four of my Bible women have taught classes in connection with the Tai-ping-sa, Gek-buoi-baeng, West Gate and Cieng-wuang churches for six months of the year with forty two women studying in the four classes. The other six months they have visited homes, while the four other Bible women have spent their entire time visiting homes in connection with the Water Gate Au Seu, Gek buoi-baeng and West Gate churches. We find that the work is much better sustained when two Bible women work together in a church, as it requires much visiting and personal work to find new women anxious to study and free to join the classes. As the years supply us with more graduates from the Bible Woman's Training School, we hope that this plan may be carried out in connection with all the churches. Like all large cities, the church attendance is fluctuating, and we find our women enquirers and church members leaving us for other cities and even other provinces. Letters from one occasionally, written in Romanized which they acquired in the classes, show how they make use of what they learn, and encourage us to sow beside all waters waiting for the Book of Life to reveal the true results of our labors.

Many women have been persuaded to unbind their feet, idols and ancestral tablets have been given up, lips accustomed to speak evil have opened in prayer and praise. The station class women brought their relatives and neighbors to the revival meetings held during the autumn, and in churches near each other, the station class women went to adjoining churches. These special meetings resulted not only in leading individuals to accept Christ, but also strengthened the bond of union between the classes in different parts of the city. A prayer meeting for all our Bible women in the city station held one Saturday morning a month was started at Miss Wiley's and my home, and proved a real help to us.

As usual the instruction in the station classes has entirely been in the Romanized colloquial and they have been tributary to the Bible Woman's Training School. The greatest lack in our work is the fact that we have thus far never had the entire Bible in the Romanized. When Mrs. Peet left, the care of preparing the Old Testament for the press was given me with a competent Chinese and three other foreign proof readers to help. It is being stereotyped and references put in for the first time. The references have been prepared by different members of the Anglican mission. As this is the first time the work has been prepared for the press great care is required in the proof reading, and two hours a day with but a few days intermission has been given during the entire year. Over half the Old Testament was finished in nineteen hundred five, and the rest will be finished, we expect, by the autumn of nineteen hundred six, so we hope by the beginning of the following Chinese New year to have the entire Bible returned to us from Japan where the British and Foreign Bible Society will send it to be bound. This is a most important work toward furthering the woman's work in this part of Fukien province.

Nineteen hundred five will be memorable as the year in which our work in official families took an advance step. Just before Mr. Peet left on furlough Mr. Tiang, who had been acting Prefect, asked Mr. Peet if he knew of any foreign lady who could teach his children English. None of us foreign ladies could give our time to private tutoring, but I suggested that Miss Grace Ling, who was the first young woman in China to receive a diploma from a men's college, might go every day to teach the Tiang children and I would go to examine them from time to time. This arrangement pleased the prefect and the work was undertaken at once. Mr. Tiang has very advanced ideas and is quite glad to have his children learn Scripture texts and Christian hymns in English. He will allow no idols in his own house. Mrs. Tiang's father for many years was a member of one of the Boards in Peking, having audience with the emperor every day. Mrs.

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Tiang herself is a woman of unusual intelligence and courage, having bravely staid in Formosa through ~~[illegible]~~ former disturbances. She is a natural leader and has introduced Miss Wiley and me to several official families whom she has also brought to visit at our home. Mrs. Tiang is beginning to read the Bible for herself and we can only pray that this friendship may last beyond the limits of time. We can only emphasize again our great need of more workers to enter these open doors which await us on every hand, including every avenue of life from the official down.

While Mr. Tiang was acting prefect he was instrumental in opening a military school on the Japanese plan, and also secured the opening of a reform industrial school for boys. It is an interesting fact that this industrial reform is located on the site of what was formerly the oldest and most historic monastery in the city. It was established in the sixth century under another name, but was called Kai-nguong seven hundred twenty A.D. by order of the emperor of this name. A later emperor, finding the support of so many monasteries as then existed too heavy a financial burden, ordered all but one monastery in each prefecture to be destroyed and this one was the only one in this city allowed to stand. Is it not a characteristic example of this period of change that, by order of the present government, most of the immense clay idols of this historic monastery were demolished to make room for the large covered space filled with over a hundred looms and many spinning wheels, together with separate rooms ~~rooms~~ for tailoring and cabinet making, where the unmanageable youths of this vicinity may be reformed into wage-earning subjects? It is also characteristic of the progress of the day, that the same year that the Christians were planning a Hartwell memorial church on this street of Kai-nguong lau ~~in memory of father~~, one of the Bible women of the church, who had been taken into the church by Father some years before should have an adopted son in this reform institution, receiving practical help from an institution made possible only by the advent into the kingdom of Christianity, while the official who planted the reform was having his children instructed in the gospel by father's daughter. This Bible woman took the boy when she was a heathen and directly as a result of her heathen ideas, Christianity saved her and planted an institution to help her, the officials give the credit not to Christ but to to western nations, ready to recognize applied Christianity while unaware of its vital source and power. When more deeply touched and awakened we can hope to see insane retreats and other most needed helps for China's unfortunates. That they are greatly needed no one can doubt who lives in China, who will be found to ~~run~~ conduct them with humanity is a great problem. We have constant evidence that China is anxious for the fruits of Christianity, it remains to be seen whether the true Spirit of Christ has entered sufficiently into the hearts of any of its people to lead them to take up the life of hardship and personal sacrifice true reform demands. It cannot come till their hearts of selfishness are truly changed by the love of Jesus Christ. That they may learn what it is to have a personal Savior from selfishness now and here is the end for which we pray and work. A practical consecration of themselves to unselfish love of their fellow creatures is what we ask your prayers for, and we ask it with confidence that He who has begun this good work is able to to continue and deepen and broaden it until the words of China's own great sage shall come true, "One shall arise in the west whom the ends of the earth shall follow". May that glorious day be hastened and we be chosen to have a share in its hastening!

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Rec'd JUN 4 1906

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Report of Bible Woman's Training School

1905

On account of the plague being so bad the year before we refused to take in new women for this year. For the first term we had only 21 women, and then as usual some failed to come back for the second term, which reduced our number to 18. With these women including the children of the teachers we had 19 little folks.

One of the women who dropped out was the wife of a man, who as the Chinese say follows an Officer as cook. This keeps him away from home most of the time. He suddenly decided that he must have his wife with him and we could not get him to change his mind. This woman has practically been made over since she came to us. She entered the school very young and immature, but has steadily improved physically mentally and spiritually, and last year she was received into the church. It was hard for us to give her up. She is young and when entirely removed from christian sympathy and help, may sometimes let her light go out in darkness, but we shall follow her with our prayers and we are sure that in the end, the truth she

has learned while with us will conquer, and that in some other place, if not in Fochow she will use it for God's honor and glory. There are so many ways in which these women can be useful in spreading the knowledge of the true God.

Another woman who failed to come back was Zu Eung Sq. She is a widow and had a little property in fields, which she sold, and unfortunately let an uncle have charge of the money. This uncle is not friendly to the Gospel, and when Zu Eung Sq and her little girl returned after the spring term, he wanted her to bind up the child's feet and worship idols, this she firmly refused to do. The help we give the women while in school, is not enough for them to live on, and tho it is Zu Eung own money which the man has, he is not willing to give her the extra money to enable her to come back to school. We all feel very sad about it, and the women are praying very earnestly for this mother and daughter that they may be helped to let their light shine in this great trial. Another woman was obliged to stay home on account of her husband being sick, but this woman is all right; she is young has a good mind - studies at home as she has time, and as soon as possible she will

come back to school.

At our last examination we had the pleasure of having Mrs. Hubbard from the Anchorage, and two ladies from the English mission with us. These ladies kindly helped us examine the older classes in Genesis, Acts and the Epistles. The women all did well, and the ladies testified that they had been carefully taught. This speaks well for the native teachers, who are bearing the brunt of the daily teaching, while our work is mostly confined to reviews. The teachers have done faithful work, and we were very glad for them to have this encouragement.

This year we had three graduates, all earnest Christian women, who will make good use of the time and money which has been spent on them.

Sie gick so is the wife of one of our christians who lost his life by the bursting of a boiler on one of the river launches. There were so many other victims that the men's Hospital was full so Sie gick so brought him to our Hospital late one evening. ~~this body~~ was in a most frightful swollen and charred state. Every thing was done for him that could be done, but the internal injuries were too severe to be healed, and the next morning his spirit took its flight from the wrecked

earthly tenement to the home above where there is no more sorrow. These two had lived a most happy life ever since their marriage three years ago and Sie Giek So was heartbroken by her loss, but through it all she has shown a most sweet spirit of resignation to God's will. They have one baby girl, now about a year and an half old, of whom the father was so proud he would often come to the school and take the baby out by the front door and play with it awhile. Sie Giek So has now gone up to Ing-Hok, to help Dr. Smith with the woman's work. Up to this time Sie Giek So has worn the field woman's dress, which would make her very conspicuous at Ing-hok, as no one wears that style of dress there. She was very glad that she was willing to change to the bound footed dress. These two styles of dress are very different, especially as to the manner of dressing the hair and head ornaments. When the change is made it is sometimes difficult to recognize one with whom we are well acquainted. Sie Giek So looks very nice in her new dress, and if she should ever come back to the city to work we shall be very glad that she has got rid of the spikes which the field women wear in their hair. Ciu-lang another of the graduates is now working in a village about two hours from the city under Miss Wiley

care.

Ku-bien so the third graduate is working around here in the city under the care of Miss Hartwell

This last quarter the native christians have started an Evangelistic society, with the idea of getting all the church members to go out, especially on Sunday afternoons, for personal work among the heathen, either in their homes, or wherever they can get the people to listen to them. Our women have taken great interest in this work. And when we have gone with them ourselves we have been much pleased to see the tact they have shown in presenting the truth, and their success in getting their listeners interested.

We cannot close this report without expressing our gratitude for the good spirit which has been shown through the whole school this year. not a single quarrel. With the exception of Li-cai so who is a graduate of the Bonasang school, the teachers are our own graduates. At first we feared there was going to be a little spirit of jealousy and rivalry but this quickly passed away and they have learned to work together beautifully, feeling that they have one common interest in working for the good name and helpfulness of the school

Bible Woman's Training School
Report for 1903

Rec'd JUN 4 1906 135, 2nd

Kindergarten Report

1905

It was a great disappointment to us all when Miss Brunn was obliged to give up her work and return home at the close of the Spring term, but like many another trial it had its compensation. By leaving her graduates to carry on the school alone Miss Brunn has had an opportunity to prove the thoroughness of the work she has done. She can assure her she has every reason to be proud of the result. The three graduates with the help of another Kindergartner who has studied only two years have done excellent work. Our part has been simply the general oversight of the school with a little help now and then in cases of discipline. We have had 80 names on the roll with an average attendance of about 70.

As the Girls Day School is held in the room just back of the Kindergarten we are obliged to pass through Davis Memorial Hall several times a day, and it is a great pleasure to see so many children, here in China having such a happy time and at the same time learning the the things which will fill their hearts with pure helpful thoughts. We wish all the friends, who are interested in the

Kindergarten, could have been ~~with~~ here to have enjoyed our Christmas tree with us. The program consisted of songs games, marching and a few simple organ peices by the older children. Tho the exercises were rather long, the children did so well, that we are sure no one of the audience thought of being tired, and at the close they were all very generous with their words of praise, both for the children and for those who had taught them. This as has been our custome for several years was a combined Christmas for the Bible Woman's Training School, Girls Day School and Kindergarten. Of course the tree and presents are principally for the children. We enjoy having the tree in the Kindergarten so much that we go to the trouble of moving the seats over from the Church.

Representatives from all the three missions in Foochow came in to enjoy the tree with us. It was a cold dark day but fortunately only a few sprinkles came down. We were very glad that it did not rain, as we were obliged to seat the young men who came over from the College out in the open court in front of Davis Memorial Hall. The Kindergartners trimmed the Hall all themselves and it looked very pretty.

As there were several bell songs, we had bell decorations. Small bright colored paper bells alternating

with sprigs of evergreen made very pretty festoons, then we had a row of golden bells made from the bright gilt idol paper, across the front enterance.

In the centre of the Hall from where the festoons radiated hung a large bell covered with ferns.

The children enjoyed making the little paper bells very much, as we passed through the Hall they would run up to us, shaking a bell in their hand, saying "Sa-Su dang gi ling ling" (Jesus' birthday bells)

Jerome Hudous is a constant attendant at the Kindergarten, and Mrs Hudous kindly let us have the tree she had used for her children a few nights before. We appriciated this help as we are obliged to send men a long way up the mountain to get good tree.

One of the ladies from the English mission was so pleased with our tree, that she asked if she might have it for her school, whose celebration came a few days after ours. Of course we were glad to let her have the tree, and so this tree helped to make a great many children happy. Mrs. Hinman supplied us with candles, and when the tree was lighted up, it was a marvel of beauty, at least to the little folks. It really did look very pretty with its festoons of gilt paper and pop corn - the latter being also a gift from Mrs. Hudous.

Before we have always hid the tree behind screens until

the exercises were over, but it seemed to bad for such a pretty sight, which the children enjoyed, to be on exhibition for such a short time. This year we decided to take the screen away as soon as the exercises began. It is such a pleasure to the children to search for and point out the various presents of handerchiefs, dolls, balls, whistles, tops, watches and other toys. Our fears that this might lessen their interest in the program were entirely unfounded. On the contrary the joy which filled their hearts helped them to enter with all the more enthusiasm into the songs and games, and we could not have asked them to have done better.

At the close of this report we must remind our friends, that after having provided some eighty presents our stock in hand was quite exhausted. We hope our young friends at home will send us out a fresh supply for next Christmas. We do most heartily thank them for the generous way in which they have provided for our needs, in this line, ever since the Kindergarten was started, and we can assure them, if they could have seen the happy faces of our children as they went home from that Christmas tree, they would have been richly repaid for all the patient stitches, which went into the wardrobe

of those dolls, or any other sacrifice they may have made to send toys to the little children of China

On Sundays two of the Kindergartners go regularly to the Sunday School started last year near the South Gate, The attendance varies from thirty to seventy children - dependant on the weather, and the absence of a greater attraction out side.

We went ourselves last Sunday and found about fifty children. They passed a very good review of the lesson which they have been taught.

And here again we must remind our friends at home, that this Sunday School is largely dependant on the picture cards, which the children receive at the close, and any gift in this line will be most welcome. The gathering in of so many children out from the street on Sunday afternoons to teach them about Jesus, - especially when we remember that many of them receive no other religious instruction whatever, is surely a work for which we can claim the blessing of the Master for whom we are all working.

Hannah C. Hadhall.

Kindergarten Report
1904

1904
9-6

Rec'd JUN 4 1906 /36.

Report of ING HOK (Evangelistic Work and) Boys' School- 1905-06

Your missionaries on the field never come to the preparation of an annual report without wishing it were possible to convey in some way a more adequate knowledge of the sweep of the forces at work and the many many tokens that have come to him through the days of the growing power the Gospel is exerting among the people and of the wide open doors that call to him on every side.

The year 1905 has been we believe for the Church in Ing Hok the very best in all her history. The revival that has been such a blessing to Britain, America and India has reached also the young church in China and found its way up into the mountains of Ing Hok touching our chapels here and there with a new vigor.

First of all a word should be said of the men and women who have done the work of the year. Preachers, Bible-women, colporteurs, christians learners, teachers, students, all have done their part in the midst of hardships, and stern trials. They compose the Ing Hok Skirmish Line and number all told over five hundred. Day and night they have toiled preaching, teaching, healing, selling books but most of all living witnesses of the power of the Gospel to transform men and women. They are full of joy and hope in their service as they feel the pulse of the new life about them. Missionaries, schools, newspapers, books and all the new innovations have brought about a new state of mind among the people. A feeling of expectancy is abroad, a desire to see and hear

some new thing. And indeed there are many new things to hear. The new Educational Movement inaugurated by the government is one of the most s surprising developments of the past few months. The political, social and literary renaissance of this mighty empire is upon us.

If the story of the year in Ing Hok were fully told it would tell of the oldheathenism giving way every where, of new Christian centers springing up, of homes where the Gospel had made itself felt. As for instance one woman who learnig the gospel this Spring has in six months saved three little baby girls, including her own little one from the pitiless hands of the mid-wife who thought it unnecessary even to ask the mother but was proceeding immediately to strangle the little one. It would tell of opium eaters saved and now leading sober, industrious and useful lives. It would tell of the revival at Diong Keng chapel where evening after evening the young men of the village gather to sing gospel hymns, listen to the reading of the Bible and unite in the evening prayer. Such a report if given in ful would devote much space to the work being done by isolated Christians- lonely witnesses-far from any chapel or Christian center but each in his village or district bearing witness to the light that has come to him.

It was my privelage to spend a week this last fall touring day after day through a region far from any chapel but where these men and women are fai fully holding the cross.. I slept in their homes, sat at their tables, sat by the bedside of their sick, knelt with them in the evening prayer. The story of each one of thesemen and women would be full of interest. I recall one old

man living on a lonely mountain side in a great bamboo forest. His face is abenediction, his home is neat and orderly though very poor. His son has grown to be a professor in Foochow College, his daughter is betrothed to one of the teachers in our Ing Hok Boys school, his daughter-in-law is practicing medicine in Shanghai. Yet here miles and miles from anywhere he is living his life of gentle sincerity. When I asked about his wife he replied "My first wife was a Christian but she died years ago. My present wife has never been a Christian. When I ask her 'Where are you going?' she says 'Where you go I want to go' I tell her I am going to Heaven. She replies ' 'Then I will go there too' But I tell her you must not worship idols or ancestors if you hope to go to heaven. And she says, 'Very well but I canno understand all about your Christianity only I want to go where you go' Another of these lonely witnesses said to me as I was starting from his home one fall morning "Ask all the Christians to pray for us". I pass on this request to those who can feel the loneliness of our brethren living in the m midst of heathenism.

We have sent a number this year to join the company about the Throne I recall one, a young man, who said as I sat by his bedside that he had ~~three~~ throughout his Christian life found the Saviour a friend and helper and that he was ready to go if He called him. He died the next week calling- Christ Jesus save me!" Another young man ~~that~~ I had come to love for his strong noble character was a son of rich parents, the only Christian in a large wealthy family. His father is a geomancer. This boy

of twenty seven died of pneumonia leaving a wife and two little boys. As he lay dying his wife called out to Heaven and Earth and all the spirits to save him but he again and again urged her not to pray to Heaven but to the God in heaven who could hear and answer her. He protested with all his might against the family worshiping the idols in his behalf and died assuring his cousin his one Christian companion that it was all right, that he believed the Lord saved him and that he was leaving it all with Him. I recall the day that I baptized him but one year before in a company of young men who together formed the first little church in all that great region. He has not been fruitless in the vineyard. His neighbors and relatives have been brought to the church and we do believe there will yet be a harvest among those villages where he has stood alone sowing the seed.

Another of the saints to enter into Glory was the old deacon of our church at the city here. Past seventy, poor in this world's goods but rich because the Kingdom of Heaven was his great possession. Failing strength and the infirmities of age did not keep him from meeting with the Christians week by week through summer heat or winter cold. His great desire that his grandson should begin to study in the Boys' School he lived to see fulfilled and he trusted, hoped and prayed that God would put his Spirit for service on this boy. His aged wife who died three years age of plague was the only member of the family who with him had accepted Christ but his prayers have we believe been heard. Since

His death his son and son-in-law have become consistent learners of the Gospel. On the Sunday before he departed he was at Church as usual and speaking with the pastor at the close he said, " Heaven is very near now. I have no strength. My body is about used up . I am only waiting, ready to depart when He the Saviour calls but you must carry on the work and save men" The following Friday he peacefully fell on sleep. Among his papers was found this simple bequest,_-

"Glory be to God. I leave to the missionary Mr Smith, to Pastor Ling and Teacher Su the care of my grandsons, trusting that they will do for them as though it were for me, Ding Ngo Bah.

Among the events of far reaching importance is the purchase of a large tract of land on a commanding hill from which our new Ing Hok Girls' School will have a surpassing view of river, and mountains and plain. Operations have already begun on the buildings that will furnish a most beautiful home fora school of nearly one hundred and two lady teachers. Another purchase that has rejoiced our hearts was made possible by the gifts of a few friends who for $80 were able to supplement the efforts of the Christians at Ngu Dung Mui and secure to that very prosperous and needy church a permanent church building and parsonage. This chapel has for three years enjoyed an uninterrupted revival which still continues with growing power today.. The lease on the chapel expired this year and the owner, a hard opium eater, was very desirous to sell so we were able to secure it at this very low figure. In the midst of hundreds of villages

this chapel will surely become the mother of scores of churches in the years to come. Already a company of Christians who have been coming eight miles down the mountains to this church are pressing a most urgent plea for a ~~##~~ Christian preacher to come to them in a region rich and populous. They agree to furnish a chapel and contribute as they are able if only we will find them a teacher to come and work in a village of ten thousand people. Such calls, such openings will surely grow from ~~####~~ planting a chapel like that at Ngu Dung Mui. I have sometimes felt that this is the wickedest place I have ever known anywhere. To describe its heathen wickedness is impossible. It is said that there is more going on at night on the street than during the busy hours of the day. I have myself been awakened in the small hours of the morning by fights and carousing outside the chapel. Yet here this faithful preacher and his wife are laboring and succeeding in saving men women and boys of this heathen Sodom. They deserve the prayers and sympathy of all God's people as well as the people of Perry Center N.Y. who are supporting him here at the front.

This year has also been the first year of our Boys' Boarding School. We were able to receive only 22 of the applicants, admitting only those who seemed to have some special claim upon the school. We believe that it has been in a good measure what we most of all desire it ~~the school~~ to be, namely, a Christian home where strong manly Christian character will be developed. During the year three of our oldest boys united with the church and on their

initiative they have organized a C. E. Society that meets each evening after school hours for a prayer meeting. A most helpful tone seems to have pervaded the school from the start and it has been a great joy to see the boys respond to it. We look to this school to help supply the ever increasing demand for Christian leaders in this large district as large, in fact, as the state of Connecticut.

This year has brought its trials and disappointments. Out greatest sorrow has been the falling into sin of one of our young menwho has been preaching for five years. The heathen society fron which he had but a few years been taken, the isolation of his life in a distant chapel, seemed to have caused his fall. While it has been necessary that he be removed fro mission employ we shall cease not to pray that this year of discipline may be a year of heart searching and repentance and bring him back to the Master who reinstated Peter.

Another of our great trials has been the state of the boards finances. By day and by night it has ever been on our hearts. And now with the close of the yearcomes the order that all work must be cut down to the lowest possible basis with the possibility of further reductionin appropriations next year. Brethren! When God by his wonderful providences calls us to advance and thechurches at home thus call us toretrench, to retreat, How shall we do? With sad hearts we have been driven to refuse openings for which we and the Chinese Christians have been praying. We firmly believe that God will speedily hear the volume of prayer that is going up from the mission body in China for America and that he will send labourers to his great harvest field

We cease not to pray that God will give his church a clear vision of her opportunity in this His day; that he will even now speak to her heart the ~~Mes~~ message of Christ ,namely the call to sacrifice and to service.

IT is no accident that China is today open to the Gospel as she is. IT IS THE HAND OF GOD

It is no freak of chance that to the Christians of America God has entrusted MONEY, SONS, and DAUGHTERS

It is not an ~~appearance~~ accident that the knowledge ofthe needs and opportunities here have been brought to every person in America. All is part of God's great plan.

The Lord hath done great things for us where-of we are glad. The year has been full of his presence. May it be your happy privelage to be a worker with Him in the new year."The Master is come and calleth thee"

Report
of Hah Evang. Work
and
Boys' School.

Presbyterian Church
in the U.S.A.
Peking China

1907-8

ING HOK PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS 1905-06

The record of the past year gives us many reasons for thankfulness Among them are:

1---Successful Change of Location.

During its first three years this school had occupied the old Womens' Hospital at Ing Hok City. At the beginning of this year we went into temporary quarters at Gak-liang, 15 miles(almost a days' journey) from away, nearer Foochow; and shall remain here until our own building at Ing Hok City is finished.

These mission buildings, a chapel and parsonage, have with some additions, proved well adapted to our temporary use. The preachers' family moved into rooms we rented for them in the village. I was thankful that our two-years' search for native houses to rent at Ing Hok City had failed, for the mission buildings at Gak-liang, though in native style, were so much cleaner than any but a perfectly new native house could have been made, and much more convenient. At the same time our experience is a fresh proof that it is true ehonomy to provide for schools buildings suited for their needs.

2---The New Building

Such a building for this school was begun during the year. Mr Smith has given unstinted interest and time to it, Work on the Drawing the plans and going to Ing Hok City and Foochow on building busine have been a good share of my work for the year, but ahe heavier part has come on Mr Smith.

In the Spring a piece of land adjoining that we already owned, was bought, and our whole lot enclosed by the high earth walls, so necessary a protec--tion for all property in China. We have now a fine building-site, with room for gardens and play-ground. Our location could hardly be sur--passed for beauty, healthfulness, or convenience of access. Just before Christmas the contract was let for a substantial building of gray brick, to accomodate 100 girls. The house for the foreign teachers forms one wing of the building. After five years in make-shift quarters every com--fort and facility for work at the new place will be doubly appreciated. The contractor promises to have the building ready by the end of the present Chinese year(Feb. 1907) But we have need of patience in this land where material for so large a building has to be prepared, transported and put in place without the aid of machinery.

CONFIDENCE OF OUR CONSTITUENCY

When the change to Gak-liang was proposed, many rumors got

afloat that it was only the first stage in kidnapping them,to sell them from Foochow into slavery in foreign parts! The girls laughed,but we feared the effect on some parents who were not Christians. When school opened, however the attendance of boarders(39) was the largest we Had ever had. The matrons' little boy came as day-pupil,making forty on the roll. Among them were 12 new pupils,6 from places where no girls had ever gone to school befoae,and 4 of the 6 from places where there are no Christians at al Still others kept asking to come,and for the first time we had to shut our doors. But what a relief it was to tell them,"Wait for the new building!" Those we could take crowed both dormitory and school-room,and made us more thankful every day that the new building was sure.

Health and Protection

Packed in as they were,the girls did good work through the Spring Term,and were very happy in it all. In the Fall smaller numbers gave us better conditions.

The greatest difficulty in going to Gak-liang was the distance from a doctor. But we have great cause for thankfulness that with the usual amount of sickness we had no dangerous cases,and no serious epidemic broke out,Though all around us shall-pox is as common as measles at home,we have so far been spared that scourge. By the years' experience we realize what Dr Smith's direct medical care of the school was.

During the Summer the village temple,near the chapel,burned down. The flames seemed sure to leap the narrow street and sweep away the block of native buildings against which the csapel is built. But the wind was changed,and the mission plant,with our school outfit,and the teachers' and my own belongings,were saved. I was away at the time,but the first fe few nights after I returned in September ,sleep was almost impossible for the din of theatricals in honor of the Fire Demon, All day priests sat on the gorgeously decorated out-door stage,writing charms to be pasted on house-doors,waraanted insurance policies for all who had contributed to the expenses.

PRogress in Studies

The girls made encouraging progress in their lessons. In the Fall the younger ones were much dissappointed not to come back. The illness of Mrs Sü,and my own absences on account of the building,made it seem best to receive only a small number. The 18 we did take did well,and this term's work was one of the most satisfactory we have had.

New text -books,a graded Arithmetic and a simple Geography of China,were a great help,and The Fourth Year class began Mencius,using the book of

introductory exercises that Mr Dang has prepared to replace the old-style parrot-like repetition of the Classics, before pupils could translate a sentence. One of the most encouraging signs of the times is that not only in Christian, but also in the new Government schools the Classics are now classed as higher studies, as they should be, and at last children can begin their study of Classical with simple Readers prepared on modern lines. Classical with them corresponding to Latin with us in difficulty, but used as freely by educated people as English Latin used to be when by our fore-fathers "English was not fit to write a letter in". The development of a literature in the mother-tongue of these people, such as grew out of the translation of the Bible into English and German is one of the greatest problems in really winning these great Foochow- speaking regions for Christ.

Christian Life

Better than new books or good class-work was the quiet but steady growth of the girls in their Christian life. Two girls united united with the Church in the Fall, one being a daughter of Mr Dang, our Classical teacher. Mrs Dang was received the same day.

The Revivial at Foochow touched us through Mr Dang and Mr Uong, our preacher who shared with us, after Annual Meeting, the messa ges by which the Holy Spirit had so deeply stirred their own hearts.

Settlement Work

A new feature of the year's work was our isolation from other missionaries, and from other Chinese Christian workers, except the preacher and his wife. The handful of Christians were scattered, and cold in their spiritual life. Gak-liang itself is a busy river town, a hard place in every way, and we had opportunity for real Settltment work. AT first the neighbor women seemed indifferent or afraid of me, but in the Fall, when I returned from Mt Kuliang, their welcome and confidence were encouraging. Mrs Ding they welcomed from the first, as it was her old home. Hundreds of men, women and children, from distant villages came to see the astonishing spectacle of girls studying, and women taaching them, and the neighbors looked in often. To each group we tried to tell something of the Savior. It was seed sown broad-cast, but we trust some fell in good ground This work would give us welcome in many places, often far back in the mountains, where the women at least, have never heard the Gospel. If we only had time to go! We did go among our near neighbors as we could, but school left us only scanty scraps of time for the women in thiir homes.

In November we had opportunity to help a young shop-keeper of our church whose wedding-day was almost due. The only Christian in his family, he was under terrible pressure from both his own and the bride's families to conform to the heathen customs.

The bride's people threatened to break the betrothal,and his brothers went back to the mountains in anger on the eve of the wedding. But his Christian firands took the place of relatives,our chapel-school room was hat hastily decorated, and at that the bride was brought to our door in her red sedan-chair. The whole street seemed to pour in after her,but to our intense relief they were quiet through the first Christian marriage ceremony most had ever seen. Prejudice in Gak-liang is very stiff,and many of that crowd who were neighbors,had never been inside the chapel to a service before. The bride and her family,finding their fears of the Christians groundless, have become quite friendly,and urge us to visit them. Through them we would have a welcome in an important place where there are no church-members.

On Christmas we gave a general invitation to the neighbors,and to friends of the girls who were within reach. Altogether over a hundred women and children were with us sometime during the day,long enough to hear the Christmas message once, Forty of the women spent the day,taking lunch with the school. They seemed to enjoy themselves,and to understand something of both services. I am glad to be in Gak-liang another year for the sake of the women all around us,and am sure we shall find fruit among them yet.

Another unique opportunity of the year has come through our building. Our lot,with its long,whie walls,is noticeable in all direction from Ing Hok City,the cehter of trade and of news for the District. Everywhere we were asked about the building.

"Indeed you are very thrifty to be able to afford such a place from the school income."

"Oh no,venerable uncle,the school funds are very small.Only be the greatest nconomy are they enough for the expenses of each year. This building is all an extra gift from the friends in Americe."

" Surely then,it is one of great wealth who gives it?"

"Not so,truly most of the gifts are from those who have but little. They work,and save,to do this for the love of Christ,to help the girls of Ing Hok." Consider with careful heart,venerable uncle,this is entirely the gift of women and children."

"Women and children! How can it be?" they answer,with faces that say more plainly than wirdsj" To dispute would not be seemly,when the Lady Teacher affirms it is even so,but truly ht is too much to believe!"

Then we remind them how much Chinese women spend for incense and idol--paper in a single year ,to secure the favor of the gods. We tell them how our Heavenly Father,who has given us life and breath and all things,seeks nothing for Himself,but asks us to prove our love and gratitude to Him by gifts to others in His name. This message seems to touch people more than any other.

A Look Forward

In this rephrt I have used "we" referring to the assistant teachers in the school,Mrs Ding and Mrs Su. There was no other American at Gak-liang.

The ss need grows daily for another missionary to share the work of this school and the special evangelistic opportunities growing out of it, No word hhas come about her yet,but because it is so sore a need of one of His little flochs,we are sure the Lord of the Harvest is answering united prayer for her ,and that we shall welcome her before another Christmas. I expect to begin next year's report with thanksgiving for her comang.

Where is she now? Do you know?

Respectfully submitted,

Caroline E. Chittenden.

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Caroline E. Chittenden

Jan. 1916

Rec'd JUN 4 1906 138.

Mrs.G.H.Hubbard's Report, Bible Women, Pagoda Anchorage Station, Foochow Mission, China, for year 1905. 06

During the year 1905 eight Bible women have been under my care. It is not an easy matter to speak of the work done when the time of the missionary in charge is so exceedingly limited to go out into the field to work side by side with them. But we do believe they have tried to perform their mission faithfully and the results must be left with the Master-Workman.

Mrs.Go, a woman of delicate health, has gone out regularly in spite of asthmatic breathing. The place Long-muoi, is proverbially hard and the good couple were much discouraged when several of their flock wandered off into the English Church, where they thought they could get more attention in the "lawyer business" from the native preacher everywhere Mrs.Go was well received, with the remark "Oh yes, we like to hear, but the difficulty is to obey." Then often would follow criticism of a certain backslidden church member, and the words "we know you are all right, but she was no better than the rest of us, nor indeed, as good as some. To which the patient little woman would reply, "If as you say, I am all right, Why do you not do as I do, instead of constantly telling about her faults?" When it seemed best at the end of the year to move them from this nearly barren field, there were various tokens, as parting gifts, to show regrets at her departure, and that she was leaving a good name behind.

Ciu-ngong So was for a time at An-guang and then in the autumn went to the large town of Ku-seu for several months. In this way, changing about, her good-for-nothing husband could not so easily trouble her by teasing for her small wages to buy opium. It was gratifying to hear the remark made by one of the Christians, "She is a humble woman, and does not look down upon anyone. She is faithful in going out and attends to her business of talking the doctrine and teaching others, without trying in some way or other to gain advantage to herself. She is worthy to carry the message."

Geng-sing Cia made a special tour during the summer through the field, spending a few days here and there with the other Bible women. Naturally a bright and active woman, with a good voice for singing, and an unusual knowledge of the Scriptures, also a fund of words in which to express her ready thoughts, she could bring new courage and enthusiasm, thus effectively "lend a hand" to one who might be feeling weary or lonely, ~~carrying~~ toiling all by herself in the dusty road, and under the hot sun instead of going "two by two" as it ought to be.

Mrs.Diong living at Deng-gie, in spite of school duties, took the office of Bible woman too, for she said, "There are such good opportunities among the people, and you have no one else ready to improve them, that I must and will plan my time to do what I can myself. As we walked together across the beach, ancle-deep and more in the sand some of the way, and I listened to her earnest tones as she told what

she wanted to do for the good of others, (her hands were already full of work), I thought, "Hers is a good example of consecrated planning of time and energy." As we entered the village of An-deng, the pleasure evident upon the faces, and the hearty salutations with pressing invitations, "Do come in and talk to us", showed that my companion had won her way into the hearts of the people.

But of all the Bible women on the list, there is no one more eager of heart, and swift of foot, to deliver His message than Ling Sang So. Small of person, with activity written all over her, she never hesitates to climb the high hills, or to wade through any little water that may happen to be in her way, as she goes on her errand of love. It was she who led the preacher of Kang-cheng to the bit of a village hidden away high up among the hills. The errand was to drive out the fox-elf, that was supposed to occupy the best house in the village, and held all in the bonds of superstitious fear. This little woman led the preacher into the main room, and after obtaining permission from the owner of the house, who was only too glad to get rid of the evil spell, if possible they advanced boldly to the further end of the room.. Here was a high shelf on which stood a cup, which was made of a section of a large bamboo. In the cup were a number of sticks with bits of paper wrapped about them, inscribed with various characters, and the whole covered thick with the dirt and dust of many years. And this was the seat of the terrible fox-elf spirit, who, in spite, sent forth all sorts of disasters to punish the villagers, and whose wrath must be appeased with feast or theater.

Many were the spectators who viewed in fear and suspense the audacity of the two Christians as they approached, and stretched forth the hand to remove the vile thing, and warning voices exclaimed, "Be careful what you do, lest you be afflicted with a severe pain in the stomach or some worse evil." "We will take all the risk", replied the Christians, "and if we have no pain directly after this, then the power of this evil spirit will be proved to be false."

Removing the cup with its sticks and papers to the ground, they poured oil ~~water~~ over the whole, and set fire to it: the people watching with bated breath till only a heap of ashes remained, which in turn was thrown into a pool outside. After this followed preaching, singing and prayer, and the place was considered thoroughly cleansed. The preacher spent the remainder of the day in writing a few simple words of prayer for morning and evening use, with a form of thanks for food received. Sang So distributed these slips of paper, and helped to teach the poor ignorant villagers the meaning, and how to repeat the prayers. Since that time this little hillside village has been quite free from all fear of this demon, no calamity has followed such drastic measures, and they are now asking for more teaching in the right way. It is for such work as this that the Bible women are so greatly needed for whom we must earnestly pray, and of whom it may truly be said, "how beautiful upon the mountains are the feet that bring good tidings".

1905-6

Rec'd JUN 4 - 1906 139 Eng

Mrs.G.H.Hubbard'sReport Station Classes,Pagoda Anchorage Station
Foochow Mission China,for year 1905.

The station classes for the year,continuing in session varying lengths of time,were nine in number,some of them taught by Bible women part of the time. The course of study is much the same thruout the field,-that is,learning to read and to write by the Romanized system, followed by the study of our simple Christian classics,catechisms, reading the monthly newspaper,as wellas the New Testament,hymn books and sunday school lessons. The number studying in several of the classes was smaller than at times in the past,but good work accomplished is not necessarily gaged by the number of pupils studying. The great majority of our women pupils are really very poor,and at certain times of the year,like the season for drying the potato-rice for winter use, in the preparation of which women have a large part,they cannot be spared for a half day to "read books";but when a class is formed both teacher and scholars generally work hard to get a certain amount done.

The class at Giek-ciodid well both terms of the year. The youthful teaher,Mrs.Ling Aguk-giu,in spite of the arrival of a new baby which added much to her cares,continued to do her full share of the work,being preacher on Sunday while her husband was away to the larger town,-and also teacher during the week. From this class one bright half grown girl has gone to the boarding school at Diong-loh, and one of the women has entered the Women's training school at Iang-seng. She has gained much even in this one term and we have good hopes for her future usefulness.

At Deng-gie there was a class of nine,all interesting and bright looking. This class stands the best for a cleanly appearance and a general air of self-respect,due in a great measure to the insistence of the teacher Hung-ging So that they should be so. They showed much interest in their work and read as if they enjoyed it. It could hardly be otherwise with such a natural-born teacher,full of enthusiasm herself. Later in the year one or two who had already read two or three terms in Romanized,took up more advanced studies in the Chinese character and proved by their ease in studying that mastering the Romanized system is certainly a great help in learning the difficult native character. In fact others in different places have proved the same thing. It is a good thing to awaken courage and enthusiasm for further study.

At Kang-cheng two women were so eager to study that they brought their own food to the chapel and staid there right along. One lived at another village too far away to walk back and forth,the other

was a poor widow who has almost no relatives, earns a scant living by weaving the common tape used by the natives. Her heart was so weighed down by her various sorrows that she turned her mind to the study of the "western religion", being assured by a friend who is herself a Christian, that such study would prove a balm to her wounded spirit. Both these women made good progress in their studies; the second one became a Christian, and has since entered the Womans School where her bright face and active mind give promise that "it is worth while."

Long-sau was a place that we newly opened, and put a woman there to make the first atttempt at teaching.. But the place is largely occupied by Tartars who are not on good terms with other residents of the village and they hate the foreign religion. So before long they began to make trouble at the rented school-room, broke up the tables and chairs, in that and various ways frightening the women, and cooling off their eagerness for study.

At Tang-tau the Bible woman went to the home of the leading Christian and taught several women in their own quarters. They were not used to going out on the street, besides were tied by small babies at home, so objected to going to the chapel every day, but seemed glad to learn at home. The teacher had evidently done faithful work so that in a few weeks they had finished the primer, and were reading in the catechism. Examination showed that they had a creditable knowledge of the fundamental principles of Christianity, so far as they had read, and they were pleased to keep on with their study.

We had classes at other places, Pu-gie, Long-muoi, An-tung and Ma-tau, but perhaps sufficient has been written to show that station class work is very important for the physical, mental, and spiritual development of the individual woman and is one souce of supply for our future workers.

End of Report of Mrs.G.H.Hubbard, Station classes for women, Pagoda Anchorage, China.

1926-8

140.

WOMANS TRAINING SCHOOL, PAGODA ANCHORAGE for Year 1905.

By Mrs. Geo. H. Hubbard.

Rec'd JUN 4 1906

The school began its year of work as usual in the chapel at Iang-seng, Mar. 1st. We were fortunate to have Mrs. Lau still at the head of the school, both as teacher and school mother to her women pupils. As her assistant we engaged a former pupil of Miss Woodhull's school, Iu-cie So, who had had a long time at study.

The whole number in attendance and training was seventeen, besides several children whom it was necessary for the mothers to bring; otherwise they could not come themselves.. These children formed the nucleus of the day school at the chapel.

The health of the school was ordinarily good. There was one case of smallpox which sent the afflicted child and her mother home in the middle of the term. No one else took the disease which foreigners so much dread, but which the Chinese take quite as a matter of course. Another mother had to run home because one of her mischievous small boys tumbled down and broke his arm. Another was called home by the illness of her husband just before reviews and examinations were to begin. These are just specimens of some of the interruptions we have to meet with in this work.

The personnel of the school was good, representing preachers' wives, teachers' wives, and others who are widows, -all desirious of fitting themselves to become Bible women and station class teachers. Faithful work was done both by teachers and scholars, and tho in some cases the progress seemed slow, yet there was steady growth, and when compared with what they were on entering we have much reason for encouragement.

Our course of study remains much the same. But we are glad to have a class advanced enough, those who have been here three years, or returned after a year of work in the field, to take up the study of several epistles and Drummonds Greatest Thing in the World. We took this last as a regular text book spending a number of days upon it, and I'm sure that never before to the minds of these women had the 13th chapter of 1st Cor. seemed so interesting, so full of meat for the soul's hunger, and so strict in its requirements for one living the Christian life. As one of the class remarked, a bright intelligent woman, who has been taught the Bible from childhood, "this has always been a familiar chapter to me; I learned to repeat it long ago, and thought I knew it, but this little book has shown me how ignorant I have been all the time of the depth and breadth of its teaching. This little book has helped my brain to better reasoning, has excited my heart to far greater warmth of zeal, and shows me my own short-comings as I never saw them before." The Charity Chapter can never again be the same as it was before to that class; and all felt that it had been time well spent; both mind and soul had been greatly uplifted.

Our experiment of last year proved so satisfactory, that we sent out several of the older women to do single women's work during the summer vacation. At Ong-sion, where the principal work of the village is pottery, water jars, flower pots, tiles, &c., two women were stationed together, one much older in the Christian life than the other, who could sing well, and teach our Christian books in the character to those who preferred to read in that way, while the other taught them in the Romanized. On house to house visitation they went sometimes together and somtimes separately. Evening prayers were held with those under the same roof and nearby neighbors who had leisure then for a quiet chat before bedtime. On Sunday they taught the observance of the day by regular service, "preaching and praying according to ability", explaining and then singing the hymns, also teaching the S.S. lesson. I heard good reports of them and from them, -"that they are lovable women; they put forth much strength to tell us of the doctrine; wish they could stay longer; send them to us again;" and, "they were so kind to us, receiving and treating us with respect, ever ready to do all they could for our comfort and to help us in every way."

The same can be said of the other two also sent out together, lively and bright little women, who were not afraid of walking good distances in spite of the sun and narrow uneven roads, from village to village telling what "Christian feet" they now possess since unbinding them, and how this freedom is but a type of other kinds of freedom that the "Jesus doctrine" gives, going on from that to teach and exhort more fully. When they returned in the fall it did one good to hear their reports, and we could not but believe that they were better women for the summer's experiences, and that the Gospel chariot had received a little push forward by their hands.

The fall term was interrupted by our annual meeting in Nov. Again our country delegates went up to "Jerusalem" i.e. Foochow, the same as last year, to get the benefit of the general conference of the mission. This time our chief speaker was a native evangelist of the C.M.S. mission who was imbued with special power, and was listened to most attentively by men and women alike, session after session. He did not fear to reprove, rebuke, and exhort, in stern ringing words, or low gentle tones, and all felt that "it was good to be there". The women of this school went in two divisions, three days each, so as not to take too much room from other delegates. The influences of that week were not soon forgotten, and during the remainder of the term remarks heard at the meetings were often quoted, and it was said frequently "How my heart burned within me as I listened".

Christmas came near the end of the term, and the women happily took their spare time for several days cutting colored paper decorations of chains, flowers and pictures to festoon and hang about the walls of the chapel. A mission Circle of children at Gardner, Mass., had sent out a box for our use. The contents were magazines full of pictures, stationery, wristlets, stockings, handkerchiefs, tippets, toys of various sorts, &c., which all helped to make a happy Christmas-time for big folks and little folks alike. I wish all the donors had been present to share in the pleasure that their gifts afforded.

The school year came to a close Jan. 4, 1906. The two terms had been very busy ones, with much work accomplished individually and collectively. There had been some discouragements, but on the other hand much to encourage us. The women had grown mentally and spiritually, and as we said goodbye to them for the China new year's vacation, we felt sure they would pass on the good work done for them, and that they would come back for another year, yet more ready to learn, and to grow.

Pagoda Anchorage, China. Finis Report of Woman's Training School.
Feb. 1906. By Mrs. G. H. Hubbard.

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Pagoda Anchorage, China.
Feb. 1906.

Final Report of Woman's Training School.
By Mrs. G. H. Hubbard.

Pagoda Anchorage
1906
Box 6

1905 Rec'd JUN 4 1906 141.

EVANGELISTIC WORK AND DAY SCHOOLS, PAGODA ANCHORAGE STATION
REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JAN. 24, 1906, Rev. & Mrs. G. H. Hubbard.

This work has been carried on in 31 different places extending from the mountains south of Foochow along the river Min and its creeks to the sea coast and into the mountains southwest of Diong-loh, circling thus that field on three sides.

Pagoda Anchorage has been their basis of supplies but actual residence has been greatly intermitted by constant movement to effect a partial superintendance of the work in so many places. The Sunday school lessons sheet and quarterly in character and Romanized have been prepared by Mr. Hubbard and his writer Ngu Ding Ung. The Romanized monthly newspaper has been edited by Mrs. Hubbard with the same writer as Chinese editor. Mr. Hubbard has continued to read proof of the Romanized O.T. By the end of 1906 the whole Bible with references should be complete. The preparation of sermons and for quarterly meetings with the helpers has been the extent of literary work done.

While the number receiving baptism and entering the church has been only 28 while some 50 other persons have received their first examination, the growth in knowledge of true religion has been encouraging, and much seed sowing and watering has been done with promise of fruitage in the future.

Summary.

Native workers, 48, of whom 16 were women. Preaching places 23. Churches 18. Church members 378. Sunday schools 20, with 326 members One women's school with 18 pupils. Dayschools 20, with 326 boys and 97 girls as pupils. Women's classes 8 with 60 pupils making a total of 501 under instruction of whom 157 were girls and women. Native contributions were silver dollars $1147.47 for Christian work, $241.70 for education, making a total of $1389.17 mexicans.

Two places were closed, Chiah-sai and Uong-daing. One new place Li-lang was opened. A new chapel and parsonage combined was built at Gang-dong. It has been a year of quiet steady progress with most excellent opportunities to spread the Good News. The principles of Christianity are gripping the minds of the people as never before and another decade of steady work must mightily weaken the hold of idolatry upon the hearts of this people.

China's new day is dawning. The opium curse is the darkest cloud in the sky. This will be the most difficult to drive away.

In the above summary one item has been omitted, namely, under medical work 205 treatments by Song Bing-heng to which should be added about 100 by Mr. Hubbbard mostly for fever and ague.

(2) At Iang-seng Pastor and Mrs.Lau Maing-sik have had constant care of the Woman's School while in session, the dayschool and the chapel services, and he has assisted at several of the outstations in superintending the work. They are always faithful and prompt to perform their duties, and withal growing more earnest with the advance of age realizing that they must work now while the day lasts.

(3) At A-cio the helper Iek Hong-hi has not advanced the work as we had hoped. He was too much interested in obtaining the boughten degree of "gong seng"(生貢) which the officials are offering at a low price to bring money into a depleted treasury. It is not a thornless rose in his case.

(4) At Lossing-tak Hu Maing-keng and his wife have been entirely supported by their son, while some of the daughters are successful assistants in the Kindergarten during Miss Brown's absence. His best work is in connection with the Arsenal School where considerable interest is being manifested by the students of the English Department. Dr.A.H.Smith made a call there and was much interested. Mr.Beard has also gained an entrance for Y.M.C.A. work thru him.

(5) At Dung-gie the bookseller and schoolteacher Ding Bo-sung has gathered quite a following and we have sent one of our personal teachers quite regularly for the Sunday morning service. New and better quarters have been secured and the rent is mostly paid by the natives

(6) Wong-daing was closed early in the year because of lack of funds . A more extensive and expensive work should be started in one of the large villages at this soutern foot of Kushan to gather the harvest of these years of seed sowing.

(7) At Ku-seu Li Nu-tung has done good work and is being appreciated more and more by the church members, and he is gaining an influence for good over some of the principal men of the village.

(8) Lang-puo has been occupied by the superannuated preacher, Ding Ça-huo, who has kept up the services with fair audiences. His two sons have continued as school teachers, one at Seng-seu nearby so his pupils have come with him to church. The other son has had a school at Guai-tang-a, a place that was destroyed years ago by the officials. The escaped people moved a few li up the plain and built up Lang-puo. This little hamlet has had his teaching for two years and the people have gained a considerable knowledge of the truth which we trust may lead them to Christ.

(9) At Kang-cheng Ma Liong-ing and his wife have done faithful work in school and church service. The women and children in attendance are in the majority, and the old ancestral hall their worship. This call to truer life is felt for good truout the village. He has held

meetings regularly at other places. At Eu-ling ten minutes walk to the north and at Deng-do a half hour to the south. The enquirers have fitted up a place for a school in 1906.

(10) Long-muoi work has not proved satisfactory and we yield the place to the C&M&S&helper who had started a work so near ours and drawn off a number of our members. Ge Ca-chiong refused to be lawyer for them and they went where them thought they could get more help.

(11) At Cio-u the helper Dang Hok-ceng has continued to do good and faithful work with for the most part peaceful surroundings.

(12) Cieu-liang with Diong Cing-long and wife as workers has a long list of names of enquirers from the 18 villages of its circuit. The first convert was baptized and others have received their first examination.

(13) The Ka-muoi school teacher died the middle of the year and the colporter Hung-ong has done what he could to keep up a service.

(14) At Ma-tau the brave little school teacher Ging-hong has continued her good work in the girls dayschool which must yield fruit for some one to gather in the future.

(15) Chiong-sioh (Sharppeak) has continued its church life under a cloud of trouble. The helper, Ceu-nieng has had an invalid wife all the year and at its close she was near death's door. She has been alternately at hospital and home and he has been both nurse and house keeper with four small children to care for, and has shown how patient and true a Chinese Christian husband, father, teacher, preacher can be, and this gives a silver lining to his part of the cloud. The girl who was teacher of a woman's class three years ago married a preacher and went to Foochow to live. She was much beloved at Sharppeak and her untimely death has made a dark cloud for the church. The increasing use of opium at Sharppeak makes all sad whether in the church or out of it. Especially when three members have fallen before it.

(16) At Hong-uo (Uong-puo), the colporteur Li Dieu-huo (U-ne) made his home, but he has not been the same man since the death of his first wife, Cio-lang-cia. His present wife is a careful and good woman according to Chinese ideas, but without the long and careful Christian training of his first wife she can never be the helpmeet he needs to help him to be the man we can profitably employ in our work. In lack of a suitable man to occupy the part of the chapel we own he has been allowed to make it his place of abode during 1906.

(17 & 18) Deng-gie and Au-deng have had dayschools with preaching service at the first. Diong Hung-ging and his wife Siu-king have

in these places done faithful work. The mutual hatred of the villagers in these two places, at least the outward manifestation of it, has been modified and held ie check, and we think this is due largely to the good offices of those who are Christians.

(19) At Lau-gie Chai Seu-hok has continued as preacher, but he did not have a school as We had hoped. The chapel is not in the best part of the village for a school. It would be much better to move to the main street if a proper rent could be found. In a village of ten thousand ouls it is a pity not to have the preacher in just the right part of the town.

(20) The Muoi-hua church has not advanced spiritually as it should. the helper, Ling Caik-ngu did the best he could, but his wife has been in the cloud of sorrow caused by the death of the oldest child, the only son, and the three daughters do not fill his place in the mother's heart. It seemed best to advise him to accept the position as monitor of Foochow College. at the beginning of 1906.

(21) At Seng-deng the work has continued under the teacher preacher Lau Gi-bo in the ancestral temple used as school and chapel. The people are for the most part favorbly impressed with the Christian religion and fair audiences have gathered at the Sunday service and also to talk with the preacher nvenings during the week.

(22 At Gang-dong the preacher, Chai Seu-goi superintended the building of the new premises which were ready and occupied the beginning of autumn. The audience room will seat about 150 persons and has good light and ventilation. The "prophet's chamber" and preacher's quarters fill out the block and are two storied. There is open ground sufficient remaining for the erection of a large church in the future. May the church grow fast to need it. The land, walls, well, and buildings have cost $1450. mexicans.

(23)Tang-tau church has prospered under the preaching of Li Bing-guong and the labors of a Bible woman together with Ming-huo So, the sunny-faced school teacher, to guide the little boys and girls in their pursuit of knowledge.

(24) At Pugie the church attendance has increased under the care of the Colporteur, Uong Ging-seng and his wife. Good work was done in the little dayschool, and the villagers have made our followers no trouble.

(25) At Au-guang with Uong Suk-sing as preacher there has been the usual attendance. He helped successfully at the neighboring village of Iong-seu in settling trobles with the Tartar roughs who tried to break up our school.

(26) Li-lang near Diong-loh was opened in the autumn. Pastor Lau was especially interested, and our personal teachers assisted in holding services from Sunday to Sunday. Ling Soi-ling began his labors there at the end of the old year. They have begun as a self-supporting society.

Pagoda Anchorage Station Report of Rev. & Mrs. G. H. Hubbard

Jan. 24, 1906.

(23)Tang-tam church has prospered under the preaching of Li Bing-guong and the labors of a Bible woman together with Ming-hao So, the sunny-faced school teacher, to guide the little boys and girls in their pursuit of knowledge.

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Pagoda Anchorage Station Report of Rev.& Mrs.G.H.Hubbard

Jan.24,1906.

Pagoda Anchorage
1905-6

Rec'd JUN 4 1906

Report of the Diongloh Field for 1905
under the care of Dr. & Mrs. H.Y. Whitney.

The four centers of work in our field have continued much the same as the previous year with a few unimportant changes.

At the beginning of the year Misses Osborne and Worthley went to Diongloh City to live and have charge of the girls' school, and also the Woman's work which was under our care in 1904.

Diongloh City Center. Some work was done in two additional villages this year.

In the Gang-ong Center one village was abandoned, owing to Catholic disturbances the previous year, and one village was given to our Chinese Home Missionary Society to work for the present.

Union Circuit Meetings. These were continued then the year, were fairly well attended and were a benefit to those having a share in them.

Churches. The work done by the helpers has been fully equal to previous years

in intelligent faithful service, and the various litigation troubles and village feuds have decreased the number of learners and materially lessened the number of admissions to the church, - less than one half as many as the previous year. While this is true more than half of the churches had some admissions, averaging from one to eight. The pastors consider the year has been one of sifting and testing, so that we know better who are the real Christians and who are the true inquirers after truth. The preachers are taking on new earnestness and a deeper conviction of their duties as preachers of the gospel which is encouraging for the future.

Day Schools. There have been only about half as many day schools as in the previous year, owing to lack of funds and the difficulty of securing proper teachers. There has been, however, a larger average attendance, and the proportion of girls has been maintained.

The Sunday Schools have not averaged quite as large attendance as in 1904. and the Christian Endeavor Societies have not been kept up in two or three places, but most of them have continued as usual.

Contributions. The contributions toward preaching and church expenses is ~~twenty five dollars~~ considerably less than in 1904. Toward education ~~twenty nine dollars less~~ about the same proportion, and toward chapels ninety dollars less than in 1904. There is a slight increase in the contributions toward home missions. There has been less occasion for helping toward chapels, but the most serious falling off has been that toward preaching. The Kiongloh church contributed only ninety seven dollars, a little over one half of what was expected. And some others lacked ten, fifteen, and twenty dollars of meeting their promises at the beginning of the year. Such deficits as these make a serious demand on the missionary in charge, who has no appropriation to meet it.

Medical Work. This has continued about the same. 3913 were treated, over 600 more than in 1904. While this may seem to be a fair medical work to some, it is in reality quite insignificant, but will have to continue so, and perhaps even less, until the friends of medical work are willing to come forward with at least two hundred dollars a year, gold, and help start a proper medical work. In last year's report it was stated that "We are in great need just now of funds for a house and hospital at Diongloh City where the new Abbie Child Memorial Girls' School" has just been opened" and that "It is quite necessary that a physician should be located there to look after the work medically and improve the opportunity for medical work among the Chinese". This need still remains to be met and the condition of the Board's "treasury makes it apparent that a long time will yet elapse before the need is met unless particular friends rise to the occasion and come to our relief.

Literary Work. The last pages of "proof" of Gray's Anatomy have gone to the press and we expect in a month or two to have it on sale. This has been a long tedious work. In some respects it is the work of a life-time, and ought to serve, with occasional revisions, for at least a generation. The "Messenger", quarterly mission news paper, has started on its third year and seems destined to fill an important place in the varied mission machinery.

Outlook. As our reports take us to the end of the Chinese year, which this year was the twenty fifth of January, 1906, we are enabled to get a foregleam of the coming year. The revival meetings held last November and continued in the churches thru December have been a great help to the native ministry and to many of the native churches. This spirit of revival is spreading to other churches, in the surrounding Districts, or counties, and the prospect is that we shall have a progressive year.

Annual Report
Diong Loh
1905-6

Rec'd JUN 4 1906

REPORT OF THE FOOCHOW GIRLS' COLLEGE

for 1905.

Ponosang

Ladies in charge, Miss Ella J. Newton. Chinese teachers,

Miss Alice U. Hall. Mr. Ling Seng Gang.

Mr. Pang Sing Ciong.

Miss Diong Suoi Cu.

Miss Diong Uang Ding.

Miss Su Siok Ding.

Miss Cio Dong Ing.

We received this year an entering class of four, three of them from the graduating class of the Preparatory School, and one from the Church of England Mission, beside several pupils who came for English, but also carried on their Chinese studies. Unfortunately, three girls were obliged to discontinue their work at the end of the 1st term, but two new ones were received, making a total of 21 under instruction. Under grade pupils who come to us for English follow classes in Chinese in the Preparatory School when this can be arranged satisfactorily, but sometimes they are specially taught by our assistant teachers. Two of our last year's class went to teach in the Abbie B. Child Memorial School at Diong Loh, and the four remaining came back to us as assistants. Three of these also continued their study of English, and the other, in addition to teaching, with rare tact, did much of what properly belongs to a matron's work, guiding the older girls in the responsibility of housekeeping, and, by her personal influence, developing a new spirit of zeal and helpfulness among them. The matron was thus able to give more of her time to direct Christian work in connection with the Evangelistic Band, which has become increasingly active. The class work of these graduates has been excellent, and the pupils taught by them have responded heartily, showing a deepening appreciation of the privileges given them. The Model

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School, under the special care of one of the assistant teachers, was continued during the year, and proved very helpful to the little girls of the neighborhood, at the same time giving the needed practice to the older pupils. During the Spring term two of the College girls also took turns in teaching an afternoon class of little ones at the church.

Miss Hall has been giving herself earnestly to the study of the language, but at the same time has taught very successfully a class in English, and been helpful in many other ways. During the Fall term the College and Preparatory girls united in a series of meetings led by Mr. Diong, a Chinese evangelist of rare power, and their religious life was deepened. This was closely followed by our Annual Meeting which was largely given up to evangelistic services, but perhaps the most important work among the girls came later, when, gradually, they began to realize that deeper heart searching was necessary. Many confessions followed, and a new consciousness of forgiven sin, and of joy in service, filled their hearts. They are growing, but we are very glad we can keep the senior class another year, not only for more thorough education, but that we may watch and guide their spiritual development and preparation for more active service after they leave us.

E. J. Newton

The work of the mission has been carried on as good work as possible in spite of various branches, giving to each as much time as strength would permit. All lines have been kept going, but not in as efficient a manner as would have been the case if there had been a proper force to man each department. Part of this severe strain will be relieved when Dr. Kinnear returns next Autumn, but there will be enough for still another man to do.

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Report of G. Milton Gardner. 144.
for 1905.

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The Work.

The work of the missionary in charge during the year has been (a) Treasurer & Business Agent of the Mission, (B) Charge of the Evangelistic Work, & (C) Charge of the Day School, Pinasang Station, and charge of Mission Hospital.

Three men might find plenty and profitable work in these various branches. In point of fact, this is the first time in twenty years, or more, that this station has been reduced to one man.

An effort has been made to do as good work as possible in these various branches, giving to each as much time as strength would permit. All lines have been kept going, but not in as efficient a manner as would have been the case if there had been a proper force to man each department. Part of this severe strain will be relieved when Dr. Kinnear returns next Autumn, but there will be enough for still another man to do.

1 Treasurer of the Mission.

The mission is now getting so large that it practically requires the time of one man to do the work well. Besides the matter of book-keeping there are all manner of items of business for the mission, and much purchasing and shipping to outstations. Reports, correspondence, etc., are no inconsiderable portion of the work of the Treasurer, consuming a large amount of time. Thus to do this work well and promptly, one man should give his time to this alone.

2 Evangelistic Work.

Direct supervision was given to the chapels, of which there are ten. Four are self-supporting. The others are weak as yet, but are slowly gathering strength. Of these the chapel at the Upper Bridge has shown the most vigor. The Christians have raised about $400. towards building a chapel. They there went around among the people

of the village, and from a large number obtained the gift of a piece of empty land, which in former years had been occupied by a temple, and on this land it was proposed to build a chapel & school. Ultimately some evil disposed persons objected, and the officials were unwilling to have the land given to the church, so it had to be abandoned. It was, however, an indication of kind feeling towards the Christians from a large number of people in the village, and therefore a remarkable thing in itself.

Periodical visits have been made to the ten chapels, to oversee the work, and administer communion & baptism. The additions to membership to the church have not been large. There has been an awakening in the church to better things

Two weeks revival services were held in the chapels in the suburbs during the Fall, which resulted in much good.

The Annual Meeting with the

native Christians was held in the Fudley Memorial, which is our largest church. Preachers and Christians came in from the other stations and outstations. There was a full and large attendance at the services, ranging from several hundred to about twelve or fifteen hundred.

A native evangelist, whom God has raised up conducted the larger part of the services. Hitherto there have been no native evangelists. Now the church is sufficiently advanced that the services of evangelists can be effectively used. God greatly used the preaching & prayers of this evangelist, Mr. Ding, and many of our preachers & native Christians were greatly quickened. A new spirit of evangelism was at once manifest among the preachers, and a deeper longing to bring men to Christ.

3 Medical Work.

Since Dr. Kinnear left on furlough, the hospital has been under my care. Daily clinics have

been held from 10 – 12 A.M., by the native assistants. There have been also a few in-patients received, though from lack of proper place, and from want of sufficient force the number has been very limited. Such patients have been confined to those from a distance, who required to have dressings daily changed. 14,113 treatments are reported during the year.

4 Day Schools.

There has been an advance in the morale of the day schools. Meetings were held with the teachers at which they received instruction, and have been fitted for better work. A better grade of teachers is being slowly developed. We have been greatly hampered for want of funds, so that this important part of our work can not be developed. For some reason, perhaps an oversight, a year or two before I came to this station, the W.B.M. cut off its appropriation for mission day schools in this station. which

leave the schools in a most destitute condition. It is quite important at this time when China is awakening to the need of having Western education, and opening school, that our mission schools should be kept abreast of government education, otherwise we shall lose the children from our influence, and at a critical time and at a critical age. We are doing the best we can in our limited circumstances.

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BIBLE WOMEN AND STATION CLASSES.

At the Ponasang Station five Bible women and three Station Classes have been under the care of Miss Newton, and two women, one Station Class, and one Girls' Day School, under that of Miss Garretson.

It has been impossible to give much personal oversight, but the Bible women have come together once a month to give their reports. This has afforded an opportunity for a selected Bible lesson, and for the help and encouragement of personal contact with the workers. Few remarkable results are reported, but we believe that faithful, honest work has been done, and the truth has been spread a little wider than ever before.

A good number of our Christian women were able to attend the special services for the girls for the girls, led by Mr. Diong.

Twenty nine women have been under instruction in the four Station Classes, three of the teachers being the wives of the resident pastors or preachers. The women are more carefully selected than formerly, and give better attention to study. There have been some cases of special interest. Through her neighbors comes the report of one woman who finds the class hours too short, and studies by herself till late into the night.

A new woman who joined one of the classes this year came from a district some two days' journey from Foochow. Her husband came home one day and told her that he had heard a man preaching the Christian doctrine, and that his words were very good. Shortly after this the husband died, and in due course of time the widow was married to another man. He had some work in Foochow, and finally brought his wife here to live. All this time the tiny seed had been stored away in her heart, and she longed for some one to tell her more. A bell in the neighborhood of her new home attracted her attention, and she asked a neighbor if it was not a church bell, but the

BIBLE WOMEN AND STATION CLASSES.

At the Foochow Station five Bible women and three Station Classes have been under the care of Miss Newton, and two women, one Station Class; and one Girls' Day School, under that of Miss Garretson.

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reply received was not encouraging to her further search. She persisted in her inquiries, however, till she found some one who took her to the church. The pastor's wife received her cordially, and she soon became a regular attendant at the services, and a most zealous member of the Woman's ~~att~~ Station Class. This woman continually rejoices that at last she has found the light, and she is eager to lead others to find it, also.

E. Johnston.

Fuller

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E. Fuller

Bill Hanner + Hattie Clemmer
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Report of
Rev. J. E. Walker,
Foochow Mission,
Shaowu Station,
Jan. 25, 1906 to Feb. 12, 1907.

First financially, the year has not been an agreeable one. Throout the whole field under my care provisions have been high and higher while gold has been lower and lower. It has been my burden to read a number of distressing letters from the preachers, as well as to have trying talks. On the one hand ~~they~~ some reiterate to me that their salaries barely suffice to to buy the plainest food, and on the other hand I have had to repeat that the fall in the price of gold has reduced over ten percent the amount of siver which we have to pay them. My associates as well as myself have urged the matter of increased contributions from the Chinese membership, though the brunt of this came rather more upon me. But the high price of provisions has crippled the giving power of many of the Chinese constiuancy.

A little relief has come, but, OH, in such a trying way; and ON the pity of it that it can be called relief. Two preachers, one aged, and one in the prime of life, have died; and one preacher got very angry with me, and resigned; and finally one of the theologs was discovered to be breaking the Seventh Commandment, and was dropped, just when we were about to send him forth as a preacher. This lessens the financial burden; but OH at what a cost.

Second my Chinese correspondence has used up a good deal of time and strength. I have received about fifty letters from various

pastors, preachers, teachers, Christians, gentry, and even from officials. Some have been plainly written but in high wen-li; some have been poorly written in poor style; nonn have been easy to read. Some have used up half an hour of time, and some half a day. Some have been like puzzles to be gone slowly over and over again as the meaning gradually oozed out. Many of them I answered with my own hand, trying to economize for the poor American Board, or rather its poverty-stricken (wealth-stricken) constituency. Quite a number seemed to require translating either for the other members of the station or for the Consul at Foochow. It would over-burden the Consular Interprater to translate every thing of this kind that is sent to the Consul. One thing about such work is that it consults no ones ease or convenience. When a week's routine work has closed and one is just settling down for a quiet half day, in comes several aggrieved parties led in by a pastor or preacher, or else bringing a long communication from some such person, which uses up that day and drags along perhaps to interrupt and perplex for a long time afterward.

The Chinese correspondence style is stilted and enigmatic.

These visits from pastors, preachers, and others, about a "little mite of business" have also used up much time and strength. We have long had the rule that we would not interfere in any troubles except cases of [redacted] persecution. But there are many cases that may be partly instigated or be aggravated by hostility to Christianity.

It may even be that the so called persecution has been provoked by an intermeddling use of the name and influence of the "church". In any case it is hard to get a really fair and accurate account of the trouble. Hence there arises the question of what is and what is not persecution. This past year I have drawn the line closer than ever before, and refused to see persecution where the Chinese did. There was one such case where I refused eleven times to interfere, sometimes on my own responsibility and sometimes after consulting the station; and the twelfth time I refused over and over again to hear another word unless the Station would assemble and all hear it. The case was this. A man bought a field; and the deed stated that he was to pay a certain amount of the taxes each year. The seller, an opium sot was arrested about a year ago for delinquent taxes on the field, and threw the blame on the buyer. The buyer was ordered to pay them, but produced the deed and tax receipts for the amount paid yearly as named in the deed. The magistrate however would not let him off, because the sum named in the deed was not the full amount due from the field, while the poverty stricken seller had nothing from which it could be distrained. I was told that the buyer had other fields which he had purchased in this same way. The family had become prosperous, and were the best supporters of the church in that region. But for the rebate on the taxes they would have paid less for the fields; and they and the preacher all thought that, of course, I ought to help them out.

They asserted that the buyer was discriminated against because he was a Christian. The man who was then magistrate did show a dislike of any intermeddling by missionaries in law cases; and it was a detriment to a man to obtrude the fact that he was a Christian on the magistrate's notice.

Another case which occasioned much correspondence with a preacher, a member, a magistrate, and with the consul at Foochow, grew out of the attempt to make a Christian butcher contribute to Confucian and to idolatrous sacrifices. It was at a city twenty-five miles N. W. of Shaowu; the gentry were very determined, and the magistrate very wily; yet we would have gained the case had the butcher been steadfast and consistent. As it is the matter is still in doubt.

The last case that came up grew out of a local illegal tax on cattle passing through a certain village on a main road (some 70 miles from S.). The owners of the cattle suffered wrong and extortion; and some of them were newly made Christians. Even Pastor Diong urged me to interfere; but it was not a clear case of persecution, though one Christian did seem to be discriminated against. As it was the last of three bothersome cases which had wasted much of my time, I got out of patience, and one after noon I dismissed the preacher very shortly in charge when he came to press the matter again. He took deep offense, went back to his whilom post, and moved away bag and baggage. He was an only son, and had never been taught to give up. But at our annual meeting, he had a thorough break up, and seems a different man.

As preparations were going on all over China for the Centenary Conference in 1907, I have received an unusual number of letters and circulars, asking catagorical questions in regard to many matters, or requesting statistics, or histories of past events. The senders of course are busy men who write as they find time, and are anxious for a prompt answer so that they can have some lee way of time for fitting their committee work into such gaps as other pressing duties may afford them. An energetic brother once expressed to me the wish to see a Chinaman in a hurry. I should like to see a missionary who has all the time and all the money at his command that he needs.

Routine work has been four hours a week, and sometimes eight hours a week with six theologs, morning and evening prayers at the Boys' Boarding School, and about six hours a week of teaching in the same.

I have taken two trips away from Shaowu. The first in March was with Mr. Storrs about ninety miles south-west to attend a meeting with our Chinese pastors and preachers. The second was in the end of November and beginning of December when I went about 100 miles down the river to meet Messrs. Beard and Hodous, and visit with them six important points in our Shaowu field, distant respectively 25, 45, 70, 80, 90, and 100 miles from Shaowu. Ostensibly we were traveling by boat; but we saved much time for meetings without delaying the boats, by much walking; and we had a very interesting time.

During the year I have had five colporteurs of the National Bible Society of Scotland. Their sales have not come up to those of former years. For one thing the local ~~demand~~ desire for Christian literature has waned somewhat; and for another thing, the field has been in a measure gone over with, and the major part of those who wished to buy have done so. The fact that the colporteurs are permitted to sell all Christian books has added to their sales, and also to the task of keeping them supplied with books. As the books have to go over-land 40 miles to one colporteur and 90 miles to another, this has been an added financial burden. The poverty-stricken Shaowu Station has not the funds to pay for this added expense, and so it has come back on the missionary who has oversight of the colporteurs. Talk about the duty of giving one tenth. Some of us would find it a relief to limit our giving to that amount. Yet as we can not have many of the newest comforts and conveniences of Western Civilization, we don't have them to pay for, and can spend a little more for Christ.

A thing has grown up of late which adds a little to my work; and this is the ordering and receiving and distributing of Christian periodicals. Eight different Chinese Christian periodicals have been ordered and sent in various numbers to various parts of the field. There are now ~~ten~~ eleven points in this field which can be reached directly by Imperial Chinese Post; and to these I can order the periodicals sent direct. But a number of copies come to me to be

distributed in or near Shaowu, and through a part of the year I had to attend to this personally, though for the larger part a Chinese teacher has had charge of the distribution.

Supplying the pupils of the Boys' Boarding School pens, pencils, &c at cost prices has frittered (?) away some little time; but it has brought me more into contact with them, and made me less of an elderly personage who comes into their life at certain times, and for the rest is outside of it. Playing the instrument and leading the singing often on the Sabbath at church has been another point of contact with the pupils as well as the Christians at large. The book room combined with my study has used up time, but brought more contact with folks both in and out of the church. Tinkering a watch, or a clock, or some foreign toy, has supplied diversion as well as won good will here and there.

The three pastors, the twenty-seven preachers, the five colporteurs, and the six theologs, all have many troubles which do not come before me; but enough do come; and these are usually the tougher cases, too hard for them to handle alone.

The American Board Prayer Circle which pledges its members to pray daily for each of the twenty missions of the Board. The Fuhkien Prayer Union which pledges weekly prayer for over thirty mission stations with about two hundred and fifty members, (certain places being assigned for each day of the week) and special daily prayer

for the forty odd persons immediately connected with myself and my work, have all together called for much very real work. It is certainly as real, and as important and effective as any other possible form of work. Often one is confronted with a sheer choice between worry or prayer; and sometimes one is reminded of Christian's amazement at his own stupidity for spending three days of torture in a dungeon, with a key in his bosom that would unlock any door.

It was a great privilege to witness and to participate in such meetings as we enjoyed at our Annual Gathering with our Chinese workers. The presence and leading part taken by Revs. Beard and Hodous, the searching discourses of Mr. Huang whom they brought with them, the presence of Mr. Yao Shi-yung and his blind preacher from Ho-k'ou where the China Inland Mission have been having a great blessing brought a concentration of power upon our own workers some of whom were themselves not strangers to unusual spiritual experiences and helped the work forward; and the main body of workers assembled found themselves passing through religious experiences that were new and startling. The effect on the morale of the pupils in the Boys' Boarding School was very good; and we are very hopeful of better work by all the Chinese workers during this coming year.

In the matter of preaching I have had no regular appointments, but a number of very good opprtunities at various points and occasions

J. E. Walker.

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Rev. Hopkins 1906-1907

Rec'd MAY 19 1908

1907-08

FOOCHOW COLLEGE, 1908.

The following report is for the year ending Mar.31, 1908. The monotonous humdrum of school-life has been broken into by the visits of Drs. Creegan and Hitchcock early in April; of Dr.Barton and Prof Moore in May and June; of Prof. and Mrs. Harlan P. Beach in ~~May~~ Oct.; of Mr. and Mrs. Rust of Minneapolis and Lieut. and Mrs. Jewett of the U.S.Army in the Philippines in Dec., besides other visitors, some on business some on pleasure bent. All these furnished a relaxation from pressing cares seldom experienced in this part of the mission field. It must be added, however, that the very limited amount of time spent by every one of these welcomed visitors practically precluded that thorough acquaintance with mission problems so essential to a sympathetic direction of affairs from a great distance. Mission work in China in all its phases is unique and a knowledge of the means and processes in any other field or all other fields does not necessarily give one a comprehension of the right method of meeting the perplexities to be met with here. The coming of the Deputation we hope, will result in much for the College. The foundation was laid for a more thorough understanding of the needs of the work and for a more sympathic support than ever before, in the effort to make this Institution more worthy its name and better fitted to carry out the important purposes for which it was founded. Along in line with the suggestions given by the Deputation, a Board of Managers has been constituted consisting of the gentlemen members of the mission, who like the Board of Trustees or Prudential Committee in Boston, constitute, on the ground, a responsible body, for the receiving of any permanent Trust Funds which the near future should bring to the College. The Deputation pledged itself to serious efforts in the raising of an endowment of $200000 and this pledge has been made none

too soon. Without any endowment whatsoever, the work of the Institution has been carried on at a disadvantage little short of suicidal. The President desires to make special mention of the cheer and encouragement resulting from the visit of Prof. and Mrs. Beach. Himself well acquainted with the Chinese language and customs, the Prof. easily captivated the the students by his simple and erudite addresses which have been referred to more than once since his departure. The President and Secretary of the College Alumni Association have reason long to remember him in the the encouragement and advice given at the formation of the Association and the spirit of enthusiasm aroused, which has taken shape in the issuing of of a Constitution and By-laws to be sent to all graduates and former students, in the near future. For real telling service to these young people Prof. Beach has thus far had no peer.

In outside educational circles the year has been memorable for the multiplication of schools of Western learning of all grades by the Chinese themselves. These schools have sprung up and grown like mushrooms. Some of them, especially the higher, have been lavishly equipped with apparatus of all kinds, almost all having been procured from Japan. Apparently the export of scientific apparatus from that country to this during the past year has far exceeded that of previous years. A great advance has also been made in the architectural features of the native schools. Instead of the dark dingy rooms in use for centuries, we now find fine buildings erected in a semi-foreign style, well-aired and well-lighted and equipped with desks, seats, blackboards and even organs. Under such conditions, with a certainty that Christianity will not be taught, and that students will practically have their own way, added to this the common belief that graduation from one of these institutions opens the door to official preferment, it might naturally be expected that the number of students attending mission schools would be materially lessened. But quite the contrary has been true. Students have not been lacking. The great lack has been in

teachers. The departure of Miss Wiley on a well-earned furlough, followed soon after by the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Hinman, also on furlough, weakened our teaching force enormously. It became necessary to adopt makeshifts. Such a method might do in an emergency, but it is a grievous mistake to look for success in any institution where such a method obtains to any great extent. This is the one thing which has during the past years handicapped us most in our work. An endowment should make it possible for the foreign members of the faculty to take their furloughs in turn without its spelling self-destruction to any of the remaining members left on the field.

TEACHERS----During the past year there have been seven members of the foreign faculty and nine of the Chinese besides thirteen students teachers. The Chinese teaching force was weakened by the departure in June, of Mr. Lau Kieng Ang for advanced study in Oberlin. Since then another of our graduates, Diong Suoi Huang, has followed his example and gone to the States, where he expects to continue his studies in Cornell University. This is a good beginning. There is no doubt but that the men who are to wield the greatest influence in the new China will be those who have studied abroad and our graduates should be among those to wield this influence. Mr. Hodous has given four hours a week to Bible instruction and one hour to rhetoricals. The Bible work has been much enjoyed by the students and it is unfortunate Mr. Hodous finds it impossible to give more time to the College. Mrs. Peet as Registrar, has found her time well filled in perfecting the Records for the last seventeen years. She has also taught Old Testament History and some of the elementary branches and assisted the President in numerous details connected with the administration. Miss Hartwell has taught English, Psychology, Ethics and Drawing; Mrs. Houdous Rhetoric and Physiology; Mrs. Newell History and Literature. The Science Depart-

ment under the efficient management of Mr. Newell has shown a healthful advance. This Instruction has been given in the vernacular, and ~~this~~ while this makes the instructor more work, it is bound in the long run to accrue to the advantage of the students. Mr. Newell has also given instruction in Astronomy and Music, both vocal and instrumental. The President has taught Higher Mathmatics, Political Economy, International Law in the College, and Church History in the Seminary---but innumerable interruptions connected with the administrative part of the work often made it impossible to meet the students in the class room. There should be such an adequate working force that but little responsibilty for teaching should rest upon the shoulders of him who holds the executive office. The College has been very fortunate in its corps of Chinese teachers. They have been faithful in their duties and have shown a zeal and enthusiasm in promoting the interests of the institution most commendable and encouraging. The interchange of work between the College and the Seminary has continued and as ever has formed a bond of union between the two institutions, The fear that the close affiliation with the College would result in the swallowing up of the Seminary need not be realized if the building up of the latter be made a matter of serious consideration. The teachers prayer-meetings held every Monday afternoon were times of spiritual uplift. Mention should be made of Mr. Ung Coi Ding, a graduate of the second degree, and a teacher of marked ability, who left us in the spring to fill an official position in the adjoining province of Chekiang. His place in the faculty was filled by Mr. Ho.

Subjects ~~Psychology~~ TAUGHT)-----Instruction in Mathmetics, Law, Science, Ethics, Psychology, Sociology and Bible has for the most part been given as formerly. Music and Drawing, under the direction of Mr. Newell and Miss Hartwell respectively have each occupied a half hour a day four days in the week. The advance made by most of the students in the attainment of these

accomplishments, has been both encouraging and gratifying. The same cannot be said of calisthenics or drill. The securing of a man competent to teach and at the same time possessing that dignity and bearing which can command obedience on the part of the students, has proven a difficult task and the College is still in need of a proper man for this department of its work. The fact that practically all schools, missionary and otherwise, are searching for men of this stamp, has made the demand far greater than the supply and consequently the wages demanded have generally been greater than a wise policy would dictate should be paid. A somewhat radical change has been made in the Department of Chinese Classics. The books hitherto used for centuries in all Chinese schools and the old methods of instruction, have for the most part been ~~been~~ supplanted by new books and new methods. And yet care has been taken not to so far obliterate the Chinese Classics as to entirely unfit our graduates for literary work in their own language. Each Saturday morning was given up to instruction in the rhetoric of the Chinese language and each Wednesday morning was spent in the writing of essays which in their profoundness were directly proportional to the instruction given. In this connection special mention should be made of the gift of a sum of money by Mr. E.S. Ling of the Class of '99 to be divided into two prizes, one to be awarded to the writer of the best English essay, and the other to the writer of the best Chinese essay. Such loyalty to the College on the part of its graduates is most commendable and we can but hope that the time may speedily come when this spirit of devotion will be the rule rather than the exception.

STUDENTS----- The largest number enrolled during the year was 236, 30 in the College Department & 206 in the Preparatory. Six (6) different provinces were represented besides Japan and the Kurile Islands. This was a smaller enrollment than last year and yet quite large enough for the available teaching force. ~~In many instances it was necessary to~~ three or four into a room and in some instances five or six. And

yet in spite of the crowding the general health of the College was good. And for this the College is greatly indebted to the watchful care of Dr. Woodhull whose faithful services are hereby gratefully acknowledged. Six students have made a public profession of Christ during the year. The majority of the students were enrolled as members of the C.E.Society either as learners or as regular members. It is a fact worth noting that this Society contributed $50. gold, toward the Clark Memorial in Boston. The Christian students continued to engage as formerly in active Christian work. Quite all the teachers of the Peace St. Church S.S. were students of the College and the College also supplied six outside Sunday Schools with 21 teachers. During the summer vacation a graduate and a member of the senior class engaged actively in the fight against opium in their own village under the direction of Mr. Lin, Pres. of the Anti- Opium League of Foochow City, and with signal success. During the College year public evangelistic meetings were conducted by the older students three or four nights a week in a house rented for the purpose by the College Y.M.C.A. This Association reported a membership of 59 active and 62 associate members. An overflow meeting for women and children was held each Sabbath morning in the auditorium of Smith Hall and the preacher for each week was chosen from among the Christian students of the College. In these various ways experience in Christian work is gained which gives fitness for better work in the future. Seven were graduated at the last Commencement and the exercises will be memorable because of the presence of nine officials of the 2nd Rank among these the Imperial Commissioner of Education, Iau: the Salt Commissioner, Luk; Prefect, Diong: and Taotai of the Foreign Board, Lu: besides other distinguished guests both foreign and native. Of the seven graduates, two English speaking, are now members of the College Faculty, one of the two who was given a medical diploma by Dr. Kinnear some years ago, besides teaching, is acting as physician in the institution. Of the remainder two are personal teachers for members

of the mission. One has entered the Seminary; one is head teacher in the Intermediate school just started by the Methodist Mission and one is teacher in a mission day school. It must be seen that every one of the seven is in or preparing for Christian work. Just here we wish to add the report of the Registrar :--- The number of graduates since 1894, when diplomas were first issued, is 66. These graduates are found in six different Provinces of the Empire and in three different countries aside from China. Of the total number 33 are actively engaged in Christian work, 5 are in the Theological Seminary, and 5 are now graduate physicians, one of the last is College physician. The conclusion will thus be reached that a very large proportion of our students do not complete the course. Extreme poverty on the part of some and the desire to get into some life work on the part of others are the causes of this enommous difference in the number of graduates and non-graduates.

BUILDINGS----The year has passed without any important addition to our accomodations. Late in the year a beginning was made on an open-air gymnasium to cost $798 Mex. for which liberal contributions were made by Rev. G. W. and Mrs. Hinman and Mr. Porter. The exceedingly slow enlargement of our College plant has been one of the remarkable features of this branch of our missionary work. There still remains of the Harris Building Fund received in 1899, $4231.19 and this should be employed in the erection of an Assembly Hall at the very earliest date possible. Each successive Commencement Day, as well as the various public functions held from time to time during recent years testify strongly to the urgent need of such a building. The College Library and Reading Room has been talked about for years and for this there have long been in hand the gift of Dr. Baldwin originally amounting to $500. and now to $668.51 and the gift from the missionary friends toward a Baldwin Memorial now amounting

to some $900. These summs with possibly a small addition from the Harris Fund would be sufficient for the erection of a building which would answer the purpose for some years to come. The parsonage of the Peace St. Church has been the property of the College for a numbers of years, but no income whatever has been derived therefrom. It is a matter worth serious consideration whether the time has not come to utilize this site for the Library and Reading Room, a suggestion made three years ago. The Monitor with his family together with a portion of the Press have been crowded into an old Chinese building situated almost in the center of the compound. This building violates the aesthetic taste of every creature of civilization and should be removed at an early date. We might even go a step further and urge the removal for health reasons. The buildings which have been for years occupied by the Woman's School have for over seven years been the property of the College without income to the College treasury. These premises might well be given over to the College and be temporarily used for the printing plant or Laboratory. In this way the College work could be greatly strengthened and those conditions which have so long handicapped theeworkers and prevented the best work would be removed.

FINANCES----The report for the College treasurer is for the year edding Dec.31 1907, and is as follows:----On hand at the beginning of the year 330.57; total receipts for the year $7914.15; total expenditures for the year $7428.77, leaveing a balance of $815.95 at the end of the year. The fiscal year and the College year do not coincide and from this balance must be paid the remaining expenses of the College year. During the past year 39 students have received mission aid toward their board, 12 receiving $1.50, and 27 receiving $1.00 per month during the sessions of the college.

PRESS----This department of the College presents a fine record of

work done. The usual variety of material has been issued, the total number of pages printed being 1, 207,552 not including Sheets, Tracts, Programs, etc., amounting to 42,385. The Romanized Newspaper published monthly during the Chinese year has continued to show itself a valuable adjunct to mission work, especialy among women and children. The Press has given full justification for its existence not only because of the part it has played in opening the doors of knowledge to many who otherwise would undoubtedly have remained in absolute ignorance but because as a financial proposition it has more than paid for itself and also saved much to the mission. There is an immediate need for a Press Building where not only the work of printing can be carried on but where the publications of the Press can be stored. For this purpose we would call for a gift of 3000 dollars. Such a building would be a lasting monument of Christian common sense and philanthropy.

In closing this report of the College and Press, the President desires to express his profound conviction that there never has been a time in the history of missions in China when the openings for Christian education and training have been so numerous and favorable and there never has been a time when a failure to take advantage of these opportunities would be followed by results more disastrous to the civilization and the evangelization of this vast Empire.

THE PEACE STREET CHURCH-----This Church rejoices in the addition of 23 to its membership and in the baptism of 10 children. Five have been removed by death, one suspended, and two dropped. The treasurer reports contributions amounting to $350. Pastor Guoh has proven himself a wide awake man, identifying himself, as far as possible, with every movement looking toward public reform. Himself a man of unusual artistic ability he has more than once illustrated his sermons with paintings of his own production, thus presenting truths more forcibly than he otherwise might. Sections prayer-meetings have been held four evenings each week and have

proven aids to the maintenence of the Christian life of the Church. Although the additions have not been as numerous as in some previous years still we cannot XXXX but feel that a healthy spirit prevails and we have reason to look forward with hope to the future.

Lyman P. Peet

REPORT of Emily S. Hartwell for 1907. Work in Foochow College.

The year has been a very busy one. The departure of Mr. Lau Kieng-eng, one of the Chinese teachers, further reduced the number of the faculty, so the past year has been an exceedingly busy one. Reduction of teaching force and increase of classes and consequent over-strain. Teaching usually carried by foreigners has been given over to Chinese teachers, and classes formerly taught by regular Chinese teachers have been given over to student teachers. Fortunately the two English graduates were efficient and remain as regular full members of the teaching staff the coming year, so the work has not suffered so greatly as feared, but the severe strain of the past year emphasizes the crying need of more foreign workers and the one hundred thousand dollars endowment for the College, to make it possible to secure not only an increased foreign but an increased Chinese faculty.

My five hours and a half actual class room work, daily except Saturday, gives but partial idea of the actual strength expended, for much time is spent in conferences with Chinese teachers of English to keep the work as nearly up to standard as possible with shortage of foreign teachers. Public Rhetoricals are given once yearly by the fourth Preparatory and each of the first three College classes, while the seniors furnish three beside the Commencement essays and orations. All the foreign teachers share in these, but my own share has been greatly increased by Miss Riley's absence.

As previously, half an hour daily has been given to the Theological students. The first term we studied leading missionaries who opened the work in America, Africa and Asia. The second term, to the historical study of the hymns, original composition of hymns was added. In this Mr. Ling Diong-huak, the one Theological student to graduate, did specially good work. As the Chinese church grows more and more rself-reliant, original work in all lines will be expected, and we hope the Chinese will enrich the hymnology of the church universal, as well as develop new applications of practical Christianity.

On Wednesday morning, the weekly drill in elocution with the

aids to the maintenance of the Christian life of the Church.

ough the additions have not been as numerous as in some previous

s still we cannot XXXX but feel that a healthy spirit prevails

we have reason to look forward with hope to the future.

Stephen C. Peet.

Teachers College
Sept. 25. 1909.

MAY 19 1908

REPORT of Emily S. Hartwell for 1907. Work in Foochow College.

The departure of Miss Wiley and Mr. and Mrs. Hinman on furlough reduced the number of foreign teachers, and the departure of Mr. Lau Kieng-ang, one of the Chinese teachers, further reduced the number of the faculty, so the past year has been an exceedingly busy one. Reduction of teaching force means over-crowded classes and consequent over-strain. Teaching usually carried by foreigners has been given over to Chinese teachers, and classes formerly taught by regular Chinese teachers have been given over to student teachers. Fortunately the two English graduates were efficient and remain as as full members of the teaching staff the coming year, so the work has not suffered so greatly as feared, but the severe strain of the past year emphasizes the crying need of more foreign workers and the two hundred thousand dollars endowment for the College, to make it possible to secure not only an increased foreign but an increased Chinese faculty.

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Theological students, the English Debating and Current Events club of the College course, the senior English composition, and the first Preparatory conversation classes fell to me. All these special classes help prepare the students for the public Rhetoricals.

In the College, daily instruction to each of the eight years of the English course, also daily instruction to the juniors and seniors of the Chinese course, together with half hour weekly instruction to all the students in both courses, began my day of teaching at eight in the morning and closed it at seven o'clock at night. From half past two in the afternoon till six was left free for visiting the women's and girls' day schools and general meetings. Saturdays were entirely free from direct class work and given to woman's work.

An unusually large and promising class to graduate from the Chinese course made it possible for me to give more than usual supplementary work with note book in Moral Science. In the same study with English text book , the two English seniors, both earnest Christians, showed warm interest in practical ethical questions. This was also shown by their graduation subjects. One gave an oration on " ' Responsibility for Uplifting the Weak." The other, the first graduate physician to gain our English diploma, read a most practical essay on " The Relation of Hygiene to National Prosperity."

In psycology the class included the four English course and three Chinese course juniors, the first term was given to Empiracle Psycology and the second to extracts from James, Baldwin and others. Practical application of principles learned were shown in the English debate by the English course juniors at the time of the American Board Deputation visit, on the subject," Resolved that Military Reform is a more immediate need for China than Educational Reform." At the time of the visit of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Rust of the Laymen's Movement, the two English course seniors debated the practical question," Resolved that the introduction of water works is a more immediate need for Foochow than the study of hygiene in government schools."

In the rebound from the re-action of 1900, large classes have entered the English Department for the last five years. This year the Preparatory Course divisions varied from fifteen to forty-five and

3rd. Oeport of Emily S. Hartwell, Foochow College.

required the teacher's interest held at concert pitch. In the second year English mental Arithmetic class, of forty-five, one third daily brought original problems which they illustrated by drawings on the blackboard. This experiment developed the national taste for drawing and proved a successful method of sustaining interest in an over-crowded class. The present lack of foreign teachers comes from the lack of provision for a staff to allow for furloughs which reduce by about one third the force actually on the field at any one time.

Four classes in English language came to me each day; the department is made to co-ordinate with literature, and Reed and Kellogg's text book proves admirable for this purpose with the Chinese. Language is an art as well as drawing, the only difference being that one art depends on the relation of words and the other on relations of lines. In the drawing classes, the ideal is to teach the principles of art and the relationships under perspective. A growing interest in careful study of the object is seen, and the advanced class this past year has taken turns in sitting for each other as models, while still life has occupied all but the entrance class. This class in its drawing of the map of Palestine has gained added interest from the fine set of "Underwood, Underwood" stereoscopic views secured this year.

Sunday morning my Bible class consisted of the older students of the entrance class. We always close with a number of prayers and keep the evangelistic side to the front. Before the end of the year several had joined the Endeavor society and added new voices to the prayer circle. The Evangelistic Band, taught by Mr. Peet but sent out by me, numbered eighteen and furnished teachers teachers for six outside Sunday schools. Twelve of more students also teach in the home Sunday School. Sunday afternoons I visited these outside Sunday schools to teach the women and girls. The Hartwell Memorial Sunday School is the strongest as several adults attend beside the women and children. Strong Christian character comes only from persistent feeding on the word of God. Pray that the church may study more that Bible truth may be the foundation of the growing spirit of evangelism.

4b. Report of Emily S. Hartwell, 1907, Foochow College.

This year the Intermediate Endeavor became too large, so was subdivided as a junior branch which Mr. Newell took charge of. The two societies unite for missionary and temperance meetings, but the separate sections give opportunity for more practice in leading and opportunity for more to take part. Last year, when Miss Wiley had charge of the Intermediates, they voted to present the College an enlarged photograph of father, Rev. Chrales Hartwell. This year the picture has been secured and now hangs in the assembly hall of the Judson Smith Recitation Building. This is the first portrait to be presented to the College by any of the student body. In this same hall are found portaits of Dr. and Mrs. C.C. Baldwin who were also among those who had charge of the College before President Peet. For this hall the alumni have voted to secure a portrait of Dr. Judson Smith, whom many of them remember during his visit to the College in 1898 when he proposed for the institution its present name, Foochow College.

The year would not be complete in its record without special mention of the tree planting of two fine evergreens from Kuliang. Mr. Rust of the Laymen's movement and Lieutenant Jewett of the U.S. Army at Manilla, residents of Minnesota twin cities, each planted a tree with appropriate remarks. An original song written by the Theological students was sung to the Chinese tune of the Jessamine flower. Mrs. Rust and Mrs. Jewett then planted a number of passion flowers along the walls and another verse appropriate to the vine-planting was sung. The song also specially mentioned this year as the one to be forever illustrious as the year when opium dens were put away. Let us take Mr. Rust's wish expressed at the tree-planting as our motto, " May the College and each individual student daily grow upward and heavenward and their character and fame be never fading like the trees planted this day in their midst."

REPORT of EMILY S. HARTWELL for 1907.

BIBLE WOMEN and STATION CLASSES FOOCHOW CITY.

As both Miss Wiley and Miss Brown have been away on furlough, the care of the Bible women and station classes has fallen to Miss Woodhull and me. Regular country visiting having been impossible for either of us on account of extra work, excellent openings also having been found in the city, only two Bible women have been stationed outside,- Mrs. Cing-hiong of Cieng-muang and Mrs. Sioh-leng of Gio-tau. Mrs. Cing-hiong's main work has been visiting her previous scholars in the former station class to encourage their continuance of Christian living and attendance at Sunday sevices. Mrs. Sioh-leng, beside visiting women in their homes and fields, has superintended the Sunday School in the day school so that the preacher-teacher could give his Sunday afternoons to preaching in adjoining villages. She is gaining the confidence of the country women and hopes to have a station class this coming year to give more consecutive teaching that the women may gain a clear conception of what it really means to be a Christian. Most of these hard working country women are very dull of comprehension and the work requires great patience.

The larger part of the year Mrs. Mi-nguong spent at the village of Au-seu. Her younger daughter-in-law was learning silk-worm culture in the city, and thro' her Mrs. Mi-nguong came in contact with girls ~~that~~ who wished to study, so the latter part of the year she moved back to Gek-buoi-haeng church and opened a girls' day school. The coming year we hope to bring in some Au-seu woman to study, that we may secure a worker with a personal interest in that place so she will secure a stronger foothold. Again and again we find that the early environment plays a large part in the personal interest and efficiency of the worker. Mrs. Ting-geng worked for the early part of the year at Gek-buoi- haeng, but toward the close opened up definite work near her own former home at A-da-cang. During the year Mrs. Ko-biu- has taught the class at Gek-buoi-haeng with success. Two women have done advanced work in the life of Christ and five new women have made good progress in learning the Romanized system. Mrs. Ko-biu returns to the Water Gate church another year.

2nd REPORT of EMILY S. HARTWELL, 1907. Bible Women and Station Class

In connection with Peace Street church, a new school for girls has been held at Ngo-hung-huong. Mrs. Cang-king, who has visited and taught Romanized in homes of church members afternoons, has taught Romanized mornings, and Mrs. Ging-hong has taught classical Chinese, Arithmetic and singing afternoons. This increase in the number of girls studying shows the changed attitude of the people. This coming year I am adding regular girls' day schools also at the Hartwell Memorial and the Water Gate churches, where tuitions will be charged.

Mrs. Caik-üng has held a very satisfactory Women's Ntation ~~cla~~ class at the Water Gate chuch. The young woman who attended a few days last year almost hopelessly stupid with what is called fox devil possession, was unable to walk to class. The first term Miss Woodhull took her into the Boarding School where she could have more careful teaching and the second term she returned to the day class able to walk to and from school and with her mind wonderfully awakened, a rare example of the power of the gospel to set the captives free. A member of the class who was very bright and learned the Romanized system in a month, was forced by poverty to go out to service near the end of the year. She is very much appreciated in the family where she is employed, a family of the rank of District Magistrate, and she attends church very regularly, often bringing a baby of the household with her, let us pray this may be an entrance for the gospel in that official home. Beside teaching the station class, Mrs. Caik-üng has taught three young women in a petty official family. They are about twenty years of age and by studying a short time mornings have mastered the Romanized system and this coming year will read the Bible. Mrs. Seng-gieng the first term shared in teaching the class and the last term gave her time to visiting. This coming year she will probably go to Gek-buoi-haeng to teach as she understands some character and can help Mrs. Mi-nguong. All the year Mrs. Seng-gieng has taught the wife of a petty military official, who is the first woman who has ~~paid to have a teacher come to her house.~~ Bible

At the Home missionary church at West Gate, the Bible woman

supported by the Woman's Home missionary society, has visited as usual. Mrs. Dieu-chuang, the station class teacher, beside the women has taught six little girls from an ex-magistrates family next door. The latter part of the year, Mrs. Ding Kai-ceng, who had taught at Ing-hok until the Girls' Boarding School was closed on account of Miss Chittenden's furlough, went by sedan two afternoons in the week to teach these official girls Arithmetic and singing. They have learned several hymns very well and at the Christmas service recited many texts. They attend church services very faithfully.

Miss Margaret Ling has continued her work among the higher official families during the year. General Song's favorite daughter, for whom he specially invited Miss Ling as teacher, died at the close of the year. Tai-tai Hang's daughters, on account of family difficulties, also stopped studying the latter part of the year, and, as Miss Ling has an excellent opportunity to teach at Hupeh where her sister, Mrs Ding, has gone, she will join her sister at Wuchang this coming year.

The work of our Bible women is in a transition period. The stringency of the times has reduced the number of women able to give time to study, and in order to find pupils with leisure our Bible women are finding their best opportunities with the girls. We are combining the teaching of our younger women from our Boarding Schools with the teaching of our Bible women. These latter collect the pupils and add dignity by their years. They also visit in the families of the pupils thus continueing to make our schools the centers for our Bible work, hoping to reach the families and make our work permanent. Our great need is for more foreign ladies to visit with the Bible women and help superintend the schools. This is China's day. Everywhere they are cordial, feeling that from the West must come their only hope. There heart burnings are like the blistering plains where cyclones are bred. If we fail to pour in the rivers of salvation to refresh these burning wastes of bitterness and strife, there will certainly be bred cyclones of retributive devastation that will sweep over our own Christian lands. As Rome built her mighty roads for conquest and prepared her own destruction, so modern science is preparing the way for the destruction of the nations unless Christians awake. Who will heed and bring to China the "Water of Life"

3rd. REPORT of Emily S. Hartwell, Bible Woman, 1907.

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Miss Emily S. Hartwell
Report for Woman's Home Missionary Society
1907

Rec'd JAN 2 1908

150.

Constitution of the Board of Managers of the Boy's and Men's Educational Work of the Foochow Mission.

Art. 1. This Board of Managers of the boy's and men's educational institutions of the Foochow mission A.B.C.F.M. shall consist of the men of the mission.

Art. 2. It shall be the duty of the board to unify and harmonize the boys and men's educational work of the mission.

Art. 3. They shall have general oversight of the property of the different schools approve alterations in the plant, recommend the purchase of new property, and plan for the erection of buildings.

Art. 4. They shall audit accounts and approve estimates.

Art. 5. They shall determine the terms of admission to the different schools, and fix tuition fees.

Art. 6. They shall grant certificates, diplomas and degrees on the recommendation of the faculties of the various institutions.

Art. 7. They shall appoint committees to be present at the examinations of the different schools and inspect the schools.

Art. 8. They shall nominate the foreign members of the teaching force, and approve the appointments and dismissals of the Chinese teachers.

Art. 9. The board shall have a ~~xxx~~ Chairman, a Secretary, and such committees as shall be necessary. These shall have the duties usually pertaining to such officers.

will probably be changed.

Art. 10. Four members shall constitute a quorum.

Art. 11. Meetings shall be at the call of the chairman, five days notice to be given of all meetings except the two regular meetings.

Art. 12. There shall be two regular meetings of the board, one before the Annual Business Meeting in May, and one following the Fall Annual Meeting of Workers.

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Art. 13. The constitution may be changed by a vote of two thirds at any regular meeting when all members are present. These changes shall be subject to the approval of the mission.

Art. 14. The board shall have power to make or ammend all needed by-laws by a vote of two-thirds at any regular meeting when at least five members are present.

Art. 15. The board may go into executive cession by two-thirds vote of those present.

Art. 16. When matters pertaining to any institution are to be considered, the one in charge and the foreign members of the faculty may be present but have no vote: except that when matters pertaining to Foochow ~~xxxxxx~~ College are under consideration the president will have power to vote.

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Art. 22. Meetings shall be at the call of the chairman, five days notice to be given of all meetings except the two regular meetings.

Art. 23. There shall be two regular meetings of the board, one before the Annual Business Meeting in May, and one following the Fall Annual Meeting of Workers.

Art. 24. The order with respect to the Toochow Institutions may be changed by a vote of two-thirds.

MAY 19 1908

Report of the Foochow Theological Seminary for 1907.

Mr. Ling Ming Ung
Mr. Dong Ung Bing B.A. (Chinese) } teachers
Lewis Hodous, Dean.

The Theological Seminary continued its regular work during the year. At the beginning of the year four new students were received, two of them as regular students and two as special students who are taking the English course in Foochow College. All four are graduates of Foochow College. At the end of the year one student graduated. He was called to a promising church at the Upper Bridge.

The work of the teachers was faithful and thorough. Mr. Peet taught Church History throughout the year. Miss Hartwell continued her work in drawing and also gave a course on the history of our hymns. The students wrote several hymns. Mr. Hubbard lectured on Congregational History. Theology and exegesis were taught by Mr. Ling Ming Ung. Mr. Dong taught the rites of the Chow Dynasty, and Spring and Autumn. The students had regular instruction in Mandarin and prepared an essay once each week. While the writer was in Shanghai at the Centenary Conference Pastor Gwok

MAY 9 1908

of Peace street Church gave a course on Pastoral Theology.

The field work consisted of an evangelistic meeting held once each week at the Y.M.C.A. chapel. On Sunday the students preached in different churches and took charge of Sunday Schools.

The Seminary still needs a building to house it. The Theological Libary should be enlarged. The new Theological works in Chinese should be added. An endowment of $50,000 would put the institution on a firm basis and enable it to do good work.

~~Opium.~~

~~Not the least taken a prominent part in preparing the Christian people for this movement. In many places it supplied the native power to carry out the movement and make it effective. At Buong Ka, a village in which a church is located, one of the special students in the Seminary opened an opium refuge and helped about eight men give up opium. Though his efforts the opium shops in about ten villages close their doors. The moral energy thus aroused was then turned against a lottery which had operated in the village for many years unmolested and it was driven further away.~~

~~It may be said in general that the anti-opium movement has been strongest and most successful in the places where the Christian Church is strong and active.~~

Teachers Theological Seminary

Per: R. R. Hodges

c'd MAY 19 1908

Evangelistic Work Foochow City 1907.

This year has witnessed a great moral movement throughout China against opium. In Foochow and vicinity all opium dens were closed in the first part of the year and there has been a noticeable reduction in the consumption of opium. Though opium is still sold on the streets, the closing of the dens has made it more difficult and disgraceful for those who are beginning. Many have given up the use of opium. Many have substituted pills compounded of various drugs. The church has taken a prominent part in preparing the Chinese people for this movement. In many places it supplied the motive power to carry out the movement and make it effective. At Buong Ka, a village in which a church is located, one of the special students in the Seminary opened an opium refuge and helped about sixty men give up opium. Through his efforts the opium shops in about ten villages closed their doors. The moral energy thus aroused was then turned against a lottery which had operated in the village for many years unmolested and it was driven farther away.

It may be said in general that the anti-opium movement has been strongest and most successful in the places where the Christian church is strong and active.

This fact is acknowledged by some of the prominent leaders of the anti-opium crusade.

The past year was one of intensive growth in the churches of Foochow City. The Christian ideal has been more clearly defined to the church members and has exerted a tremendous influence upon those not directly connected with our churches. One of our churches refused contributions from would-be-members who came with unworthy motives intending to use the power of the church for protection against interference by the officials. The additions to the churches have been mostly from the families of Christians and from among those who have been learners for several years. This is a very good sign showing that our churches are more and more getting hold of the family.

The Water Gate Church was enabled this year to purchase its place of worship. The church members contributed $400 Mex., Dr. Baldwin sent $50 and Mr. Goddard $35.00. These sums were increased by money which would have been paid for rent and the purchase of the building was completed. The church is located outside of the Water Gate of Foochow in a large suburb. Next to the present chapel is an empty piece of land which should be purchased for future enlargement and present use as a drill-ground for the dayschool pupils.

The Hartwell Memorial Church has now a Chinese building used as a place of worship, residence for the preacher, teacher, and Bible-woman and also for the dayschool and woman's station class. Next to this is an empty piece of land 50×110 with a small building now used for a girls' dayschool. When the necessary funds are in hand the new church will be built on this land. We still need $3000 before we can begin on the new church building.

The preacher at Cieng Bang resigned in the fall. The church is now without a preacher. The dayschool teacher is conducting the services.

The evangelistic band continued its work during the year. Each Sunday afternoon quite a number of men and women preach the gospel. Sometimes thirty men are on streets of Foochow proclaiming the gospel.

During the year the deacons of the churches had two all day meetings at which the office and duties of the deacon were discussed. They became well acquainted and there is growing up a feeling of esprit de corps among the churches.

The preachers met each month for conference and prayer. At these meetings they were addressed by Mr. Beard.

and Mr. MacLachlin of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Mackenzie of the Church Missionary Society and by Mr. G. M. Newell and several Chinese Pastors.

During the year I have been in charge of three booksellers, one being supported by the British and Foreign Bible Society and two by the Scotch Bible Society. They sold during the year 2837 portions, 47 Bibles and New Testaments and 500 tracts. This ministry of the printed page is very important. It reaches those whom the spoken voice often cannot reach.

Evangelistic Work
Crochow City.
Rev. L. Hodous.

MAY 19 1908

Bible Woman's Training School 1907.

For 1907 the Bible Woman's Training School had 24 women in the first term and 16 in the second. Owing to several women's leaving on account of family cares, and one or two taken out because their help was needed, there was no graduating class. It is a pleasure to us to be able to report that the seven graduates of 1906 are all doing good work.

If anyone at home is inclined to laugh at the assertion that our school is suffering for the want of a better building, as an old, worn-out, hackneyed phrase, we assure you it is a very living, vital fact to us who have the work in charge, and one which causes us much anxiety. We improved the opportunity of having so small a school last term, by organizing the teachers into a normal class, for Bible reading once a week, and obliged them to take notes. They all showed as much interest in the class and improved so much that we felt well paid for the extra labor it cost us.

The ten new women we took in this year have all done well, and we are glad to see them all back to begin 1908. In talking with one of these women when she applied for admission, we spoke of the necessity of being good-natured and unselfish, when so many were living as one family.

Fifth Morning Morning Report 1907.

For 1907 the Fifth Morning Morning Report had 24 mornings in the first three and 1 in the second Morning. It was unfortunate having on a occasion if family cares, and over 40 two Men out Morning this help reasonable. Then we are go something which it is pleasure to be able to report that the survey production. Yours are all doing good work.

If any one at home is anything to look at the country they will report is suffering for the want to better training. The good work, work-out, behaving Men, we assure you it will be for living, total fact it is not to be worth his work in pleasing and on actual income we must seriously consider the opportunity of having so small a school for men, proposing the Men this a number of them for Fifth reading over a week, and after that time it takes work. They all should be much interested in the class and informed a course that no full work paid for the water. Men it cost us.

In the new morning we left in this year have all done well, and we are glad to see them all back in Spring 1908. In letting well on of their morning return we applied for admission, in spite of the necessity of being opened - return and work like, when an answer was having a new family.

she quickly responded, "O, yes, my neighbors all like me; when I want to go out, they are always willing to keep my children. My neighbors will do anything for me." Certainly not a bad proof of a good disposition, and as we have come to know the woman we do not wonder that the neighbors all like her. Another encouraging fact in regard to this woman is, that she testifies to having first heard the Gospel some seven years ago, from a former member of the school, over whom we had become discouraged and classed as among our lost ones. Another fulfillment of the promise that "My word shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it" Isa. 55:11.

The new women taken in for 1908 are rather young and are getting along finely. Not wishing to be behind Dr. and Mrs. Whitney in their devotion to our orphaned Dug hok station, we have received five women from that field; and by the time the tired workers return with new strength and health from the homeland, we hope to have some helpers ready for them.

Hannah C. Woodhull.

(copy.) Picture Book. Then they commence to read the gospels in easy classical.

1907.

Bible Women's
Training School.

Hannah C. Woodhull.

MAY 19 1903

Foochow City Day Schools 1907.

The last year was a very prosperous one for our dayschools in Foochow City. There were in my care ten dayschools with about 400 pupils. Two of the schools had two teachers each, one had three regular teachers. Besides the regular teachers there were assistant teachers in music, drill, drawing, and Mandarin who gave a few hours each week without charge. The other schools had one teacher each. The mission appropriated $398 toward these schools, or a little less than one dollar for each pupil in the schools. The boys themselves contributed in tuition fees about $530 Mex.

The boys are of all ages from seven to seventeen. Most of them come from non-Christian homes. The present course of study extends over five years and corresponds to the primary grade at home, though the teaching is not so thorough in certain branches, such as arithmetic, music, geography and others. The training given in the Bible is continued through the course. The pupils learn the ten commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed and during the first two years are taught the simple Bible stories, daily from the Bible Picture Book. Then they commence to read the gospels in easy classical.

Gardner City Assessment 1907.

The last year was a very prosperous one for our city officials in Gardner City. There was in my own department, with a total of 400 people. Out of the actual that the teachers teach, we have this regular teachers. Besides the regular teachers there were assistant teachers in number, which amounting most twenty people for their services each month. The other actual that our teachers teach. The number of pupils is 893 besides these salaries, a little less than our actual for each pupil in the actual. The city therefore contributes for instance five actual 350 dollars.

The town of all ages from seven to seventeen. Most of them come from our school-room houses. The present course of study in schools are five years and graduate of the primary grade at seven, through the teaching is not so thorough in certain branches, such as arithmetic, numbers, geography and history. The training given in the schools is continued through the course. The pupils leave the school commencement, the school days the Gardner's Court room relating the first two years on through the middle school school from the Gardner School. Then they commence to read the pupils in any classical.

The religious life finds expression in the Junior Endeavor Society. In the fall we had a Junior Rally at which over two hundred pupils were present. After the simple exercises consisting of repeating Scripture verses and singing and reports there was an exhibition in drill by several schools. The students of Foochow College assisted in the Sunday schools established in each dayschool.

Once each week on Saturday afternoon the teachers met for study. They were taught Arithmetic, Methods of teaching, Elementary Science and Geography. The teachers as well as pupils were examined three times during the year.

Foochow City Day Schools.

Rev. L. Hodous.

MAY 19 1908

Kindergarten Report 1907.

Another year for our Kindergarten without a proper head, and of course the school suffers. The young lady teachers have done their best, but it is almost pathetic to hear them inquire so often "Have you had a letter from Miss Brown? When is she coming back?" Rejecting the irregular ones, we have had a working attendance of sixty children. It is impossible from occasional visits to understand the good the children are getting. It is only by seeing them day by day at their work and at their play that one learns to appreciate the true value of the school.

We were very sorry this year to lose I-mei, who has moved to Pekin with her parents. She had been with us three years and would have begun to read this term. I-mei was a thoughtful child and she informed her family that she could not burn incense for she worshiped God now. She will surely repeat the kindergarten songs and games to her new playmates, she will tell them of the happy Christmas time, and of the Christ-Child who came down from Heaven to bless and make every body happy. Let us have faith to pray that I-mei shall be helped to so let her light shine in her new surroundings that she shall be recognized as one

of Christ's little ones.

This year as our room is limited, and we wanted to invite the new kindergarten where the Hu sisters teach in the afternoon, we decided to have our Christmas exercises two days. Then we learned that some of our Christians who wanted to see the tree very much, had stayed away for fear there would not be room. So we repeated the exercises the third time. Christmas found us with little or no stock of gifts on hand, and, to use a Chinese phrase, "we were obliged to put forth strength in order that each child in the kindergarten and day schools might have some little inexpensive gift to take away from the tree. But now that Miss Ward has brought us a generous box of scarfs from home and we hear that a box of dolls are on the way for us, we can look forward to playing the role of Santa Claus next Christmas without anxiety. For this we send our sincere thanks to our friends at home.

The Hu sisters have done good work in the new kindergarten, and the they have been urged to change the songs and leave out the names of God and Jesus, they have firmly

MAY 19 1908

refused to do so. They have also gone to the school Sunday afternoons regularly for direct religious teaching. We supply them with pictures but wisely keep ourselves in the background for fear of offending the powers that be. These sisters need our most earnest prayers that they may be helped to let their light shine in this hard place. Some on the Board of Managers are opposed to them, but they are tolerated because they understand their business, and there is no one at present to take their places.

Hannah C. Woodhull.

(copy.)

"When they come out of the play room Conchita is all smiles and they have the encouragement day by day of knowing that they are making progress. They look upon their teachers not as stern judges to be feared but as friends in perfect sympathy with them. Consequently we are spared that most exasperating experience of listening to recitations in a loud, high-toned, expostulatory tone which obliges a teacher to scream, or rend over parrot-like, that the pupil speak louder."

This last year we have added the new primer, now used by the government schools, but we still retain Mr. Tongu's series of primers and readers as they

1907

Kindergarten Report

Hannah C. Woodhull.

MAY 19 1908

Tai-bing-ga Girls' Day School 1907.

Our Taibing-ga Girls' Day School has had for 1907, 22 girls and 7 boys. Altho this is a small gain as regards numbers, the school has made great progress in a higher grade of scholarship. This has been made possible first by securing regular attendance, and second, by not offering prizes of any kind, but by being true to our convictions that it is just as natural for children to welcome the study hour, and do their best under the guidance of a wise teacher, as it is for them to work with every fibre of their being, to get all the fun they can out of the play hour. Our children all work hard, and they have the encouragement, day by day of knowing that they are making progress. They look upon their teachers not as stern judges to be feared, but as friends in perfect sympathy with them. Consequently we are spared that most exasperating experience of listening to recitations in a low, frightened, sepulchral tone which obliges a teacher to request, over and over parrot-like, that the pupil "speak louder."

This last year we have added the new primers, now used by the government schools, but we still retain Mr. Tong's series of primers and readers, as they

contain more Christian teaching. Believing that there is the making of a good education in a box of chalk, our children, providing they do not waste it, are allowed free use of the chalk, and the discarded bits are eagerly sought after by the kinder-garten tots who improve every opportunity they can get at the board for drawing.

While the native teachers have been very faithful and have honestly tried to break away from the old way of teaching, for new and better methods, even when we have shrewdly suspected that it was more from faith in us, than in the method, they are still learners. And for this reason, when the children have failed in examinations, in nearly every case it was clearly the fault of the teacher.

Miss Loi has continued to keep up their interest in music, and the result is that they have done credit to their teaching. When Prof. and Mrs. Beach were with us, we had a gathering of the outside day schools in our city church, when our children also sang. This gave our guests an opportunity to gain a better idea of the work our mission schools have accomplished.

For 1908 we have sent four girls out to the Girls' College and two boys to the Preparatory Department of the Boys' College. We are proud of these children and call them our graduating class. Dzo-guang one of the boys is not quite up to the rest of the class in mental ability; but he is a good boy, very faithful, and so anxious to enter the college with his classmate, that we decided to let him try it. This class, with five or six other children have memorized perfectly the Golden Texts for the whole year. In their Junior Endeavor work they have memorized over two hundred Bible verses.

At the meetings of this society we have an average attendance of over fifty. The children have enjoyed the Old Testament topics which we have been studying for the past two years. And we do not think they would stand a bad chance if it were possible for them to enter into a competitive examination with children of the homeland.

At the children's meeting on Sunday morning we have an average attendance of over seventy. We have had connected subjects for the term, and the children's interest is kept up by knowing that they will be questioned at the close of each talk about what they have been told. They are learning to be good listeners. Last Sunday we talked to them of God's love in making the

flowers, grass and trees, and succeeded in getting flowers enough to give each of the seventy-eight children a flower to carry home.

Again we wish to send our thanks to friends at home for the generous supply of large Sunday school pictures. We are using the International Lessons, but keep a quarter behind in order to receive the Notes from home. In this way the pictures for the last quarter came just in time for our lessons, and were a great help.

Hannah C. Woodhull.

(copy.)

H. C. Woodhull
1901.

MAY 19 1908

Foochow, China, Feb. 17, 1908.

The year of 1907, though my third in China ,still has been my first in the work. This year I have started my work in Chemistry ,taught the Astronomy and given all possible time to the development of the music in the school. The last branch of work is certainly improving from year to year . The Easter concert which is given each year is a steady improvment ,both in the quality of the music used and in the way it is rendered. In the sciense work ,it is the first time in several years that the boys have had laboratory work. The students have taken hold of this work very readily and seem to enjoy it . The work in Astronomy has been made as practica l as is possible with the use of our four inch telescope.

The Sunday school class and church service Sunday mornings and attendance at a day school preaching service in the afternoon makes that day full and I trust helpful.

Respectfully submitted,

G. M. Newell

The number of patients for the year 1907 is as follows:

Dispensary	7030	Kindergarten	150
Outside visits	143	Boys' College	82
Midwifery Cases	23	Total	7495
Woman's School	67		

Work in Bochow College
G. M. Hewell.
1907.

MAY 19 1908

Report of Hospital for Women and Children — for year ending December 31, 1907 — In charge of Kate C. Woodhull, Minnie Stryker.

The twenty-fourth year of our medical work ended December thirty-first, nineteen-seven. We have had a pleasant, successful year. Dr. Stryker left for her furlough March twenty-third. In her absence it was impossible to look after the dispensary work as thoroughly as she did, but the advanced students have done good work. The eye-work, to which Dr. Stryker gave a good deal of time, had to be discontinued. Dr. Kinnear has kindly examined eyes in some of the urgent cases among the students.

For the Boys' College we are making a different arrangement for the new year. A graduate of Dr. Kinnear's hospital is to look after the sick boys. So our students will not have to go to the school at all, and I shall need to go only occasionally. This will lighten our work somewhat.

The number of patients for the year 1907 is as follows:

Dispensary	7030	Kindergarten	150
Outside visits	143	Boys' College	82
Midwifery Cases	23	Total	7495
Woman's School	67		

One of the students graduated at the close of the year, having completed her six years of hospital training. She has developed great proficiency in surgical midwifery and her help has been invaluable to me in Dr. Stryker's absence.

This graduate remains in the Hospital as assistant. Mrs. Ling, who has been with us seven years since her graduation, also remains another year. These, with the two advanced students, and the five new students make a good working force. They will all be needed, however, as they must spend a part of their time in study and are kept quite busy. The past year has been one of the best in regard to out-practice, as we are more and more called to patients who have not waited so long as to make a cure impossible.

Small-pox has been unusually prevalent during the past months. Many of the Chinese who had been vaccinated have had varioloid. This has caused a good deal of alarm, and many are coming to us, asking to have the whole family revaccinated.

We were rejoiced to hear that the sum asked for for the Hospital, was completed at the time of the Annual Meeting. We thank and congratulate the ladies of the New York Branch and all the friends, who by their efforts and prayers, have helped to accomplish this work. Our special report, giving a brief history of three years work, is nearly ready, and we shall soon be able to send it out to the Home workers, to help a little, we hope, in interesting others.

Kate C. Woodhull.

(copy)

Hospital for Women & Children
Dr. J. C. Boots Full.
Brooklyn City.

MAY 19 1908

Report Ing Hok Station 1907

Evangelistic Work. Boys' Boarding School Girls' Boarding School, Day Schools. Womans Work and Dispensary.

Edward H. Smith.

For another year of work we are profoundly grateful. Through all the vicisitudes that the twelve months have brought we can still look back upon it with gratitude and thanksgiving.

God has blessed the churches with a year of quiet, healthy growth. To the native workers both men and women who have endured hardships, privation, persecution and temptation is due the joy of the service and the final reward. By day and by night, in chapels and homes, in heathen villages and in crowded gatherings they have carried the message of the gospel. As always they are the advance guard of the "far flung battle line" and their banners move forward year by year and year by year new companies gather about the standard of the Cross.

With the growth of the new national consciousness the church is also coming to realize more and more that it is a national body and must bear its share in the national regeneration. In the growth of this sense of responsibility we rejoice. Every missionary welcomes the growing sense of burden bearing even when he finds them taking upon themselves what he had supposed would be his work for years to come.

The addition of twenty one names to the church rolls gives no adequate idea of the spread of Christian conceptions, of those who have forsaken their idols of the ever increasing number who in their living are coming more and more to conform to Christian standards. The leaven is certainly working and working mightily far and wide in the religious and social life.

Six day schools have been in session during the year and in addition to the boys and girls who have received

instruction several evening classes have been held in which those who have become learners in the church have sought the opportunity to learn to read the Bible and christian books. The preacher always improves the opportunity ere they depart to hold a simple service of Bible Exposition and prayer thus combining effectively his functions of preacher and teacher. Two of these evening classes were broken up during the summer by the presence of tigers in the neighborhood which made it unsafe to venture out of doors after dark.

Eight Bible Women had done fruitful service during the year. Five have had classes of women coming to their homes for daily study. This is one of the very best forms of evangelistic work. Women who have for two or three years had this privilege of daily studying the word of God and listening to the exposition of Christianity from these trained Bible women are among our most earnest intelligent Christians. I want to bear witness that they are generally better fitted for Church membership than the men who present themselves for baptism.

The good results of the work of these Bible women is most apparent wherever they work. Only as the wives and mothers are won to an intelligent allegiance to Jesus Christ can we feel confident that the church will become permanently established as a growing force in the community. We have been very fortunate in Ing Hok for a number of years in having a little band of women whose labors have been markedly owned of God. We pray the time may soon come when from our Girls' School this number may be increased many fold. The field for such workers is almost limitless.

The Boarding Schools.

At the opening of the year the Girls' Boarding School moved back to Ing Hok City and as usual was full to overflowing. It was accomodated in the old native house on the hospital property since the new building was not ready for occupancy. A new feature of the work was the Kindergarten conducted by one of the teachers who had been a pupil of Miss Brown.

This work for the little ones was very keenly appreciated by the parents as well as by the children themselves. It was universally regretted that in July Miss Chittenden was obliged to leave for her furlough in America and the school was temporarily closed. At the opening of the fall term seventeen of the girls went the two days journey to Foochow and entered the Ponasang School where Miss Norton had made arrangements to receive them. Of all the rest, alas, many will be married and sold so that their education will stop just when it had begun. Now, At the end of the year the new building is finished and ready for occupancy. As it stands it has cost about seven thousand dollars Mexican or four thousand dollars American money. This includes residence for teachers and accomodations for eighty or a hundred boarding pupils. We wait eagerly the return of Miss Chittenden with a new missionary to share with her this great and inspiring field of work for the girls of this entire district.

The Boys' School closed the year with the largest enrollment yet - 35 boys - and on the whole the best year of the three that the school has been opened. It was disappointing that the boys could have so little foreign teaching and oversight. The native teachers did faithful good work and strove to keep the moral, spiritual and intellectual tone of the school at a high level. There is no question that in spite of the imperfections which are so apparent to us the school is superior to any of the government schools and is so recognized by a growing number of the literati of the district who are coming to us to receive their sons. This opens before us a new and attractive opportunity, one that ought not to be neglected of entering these large prominant families with Christian leaning. This educational work which is today the mightiest weapon for China's evangelization will become speedily self supporting but we must have a man who can give his time and thought to it. He can not come too quickly to meet the present opportunity and needs of the work.

Medical Work.

Dr Emily D. Smith carried on the Medical and Woman's work through most of the year. This dispensary was carried on and she answered the calls from outside up to the time of the May meeting of the Mission at Foochow when she was taken sick and at the close of the summer vacation, permission for her furlough having been granted she sailed for America. Her assistants were able to care for our own number who were ill but were were without a physician until Dr Whitney took charge of the dispensary in January 1908.

Immediately on the return of Dr Smith from her furlough it is hoped the new hospital and home may be built to minister to the thousands of suffering ones of Ing Hok who now are so hopeless in their sickness and suffering.

mightiest weapon for China's emancipation will become useless if suffering but we must have a man who can give his time and thought to it. He can not come too quickly to meet the present opportunity and needs of the work.

Changes.

On March 20 during my absence from home on a tour into the western field our home was entirely destroyed by fire with nearly all its contents. Dr Smith and Miss Chittenden were alone at the time with our three children. All were saved but the fire spread so rapidly through the light frame building it was impossible to save the goods. Dr Smith and Miss Chittenden found temporary quarters in the tower of the Woodin Memorial Church while Mrs Smith and the children were assigned to the Ponasang school residence.

While things were in this condition came the visit of the Board's Deputation which did us much good and brought us encouragement and cheer. Following this came the departure of Miss Chittenden on her furlough and later, in October Dr Smith also left for America on his furlough. Throughout the fall I was alone in Ing Hok attempting to oversee the work of the entire station. The contract for the new residence was given in August thus adding the oversight of another building in process of erection.

A most unusual amount of sickness broke out in the school following Dr Smith's departure and a new anxiety was added to our burden. Thus in spite of disasters and trials and changes the work has gone on. Our misfortunes have been an additional bond of sympathy between us and our people. Christian and heathen have striven to show sympathy and friendly acts of good will. Our excess of duties has put more and more responsibility upon preachers and teachers. They have striven to share with us our burdens and their help and fellowship has been a constant joy and inspiration second only to the assurance that these hours of trial and strain were in very truth days of His visitation. This our trials have fallen out to the furtherance of the gospel and there in we rejoice. We rejoice in the twenty one receive to the churches, rejoice in the prosperity of both the boarding schools, rejoice in the unity and good will that pervades the

entire company of workers and makes them stronger, happier and more hopeful. Moreover we rejoice in the completion at the end of the year of the Girl's School building and the approaching completion of our new residence. And by no means least of all we rejoice in the appointment of Dr and Mrs Whitney to Ing Hok to take charge of the entire work of the station for 1908.

In all these things we rejoice and the more as by faith we lay hold of the greater things He hath in store for this church in the months and years just ahead. Verily His presence, His help, His blessing has been with us through these years and we trust Him for the future, to prosper His work according to His great and abundant promises.

Eng Hok Report
1907

Edward H. Smith.

Boston Copy.

Eng. Hok. 1907.
Manchester. Rep. School.
Oper. E. H. Smith.
Girls' School
Banana Hospital
Bible Woman.

MAY 19 1908

Pagoda Anchorage Annual Report for 1907-08

by Rev. George H. Hubbard.

After 23 years of experience in mission work, with annual reports of greater or lesser length for 20 of these, it is difficult to find much that is new to report. Year 1907 has been one of holding the fort with the assurance that Christ is coming in His own time, and we shall have done our part, if faithful, and will be content to leave results with Him.

This part of the Chinese world has kept to its usual round of life, three meals a day, if so fortunate as to find the food for so many; rice, whiter or darker according to ability to buy, more often mixed with the dried sweet potato for the poorer people who are largely in the majority. Many would be glad to have continuously, full meals of this, the cheapest food known in this part of the world. To obtain these, the continued processes of plowing, planting, with culture and harvest have occupied the waking hours of millions of Chinese peasant farmers. The peasant missionary must have the humble faith and patience of the husbandman, during the plowing, planting and cultivating days of mission work, and such we may count the work of 1907 in this station. 300,000 heart-fields, most of them

cultivated in the interests of the god of this world, are a jungle that is appalling. To clear a little space and keep it clean for the Master's use is a task that has little of the play element about it. 300 square miles have been dotted, with one little center to ten square miles for the sowing of gospel truth, just a few furrows turned in the wilderness where the sower "goeth forth with weeping bearing precious seed," and sometimes wonders, "Can it be true the refrain that rings out of the wonderful word, 'Shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him.'"

The good Lord has other plow-men and they have come into the wilderness during 1907, and have said, "We are willing to work with you, the men of the Christian Church, for we, like you, wish to plow up the ground, and get rid of the foul weed opium. So in July the Anti-opium Society of Pagoda Anchorage held its first public meeting at our chapel in Sang-eng, with Pastor Lau as President. The sub-magistrate, whose yamen is but a little way from our chapel was present and made his little speech with us who are haters of the black enemy of China. He didn't say he was more literally scriptural in practice than Pastor Lau and some of us

for, poor man, he loves his enemy, and he finds the imperial edict hard to obey.

This plowing is just the "striking out furrows," marking a great field to be plowed and good work has been done. We believe more is to follow and with Christ we say, "They are not against us, but for us." All the opium den signs have disappeared from the towns and villages. In 1906 hundreds of acres were planted with the poppy, and in early 1907 it was everywhere in evidence. All up and down this 300 square miles over which I have travelled considerably since last September, not a poppy plant have I seen. To be sure, great quantities of opium are still eaten by its habitues, but under cover and on the back streets. Many young men will be saved from beginning to use this terrible drug, and some who were beginning to use it will be encouraged to stop. A few of those enthralled will break its bonds, and for the aid of such we know of nothing equal to a real introduction to the living and spiritual Christ, the Savior of sinful men, in his word of life.

Other plowmen are those who have given up faith in idols and would persuade others to follow them. This is our opportunity to

to show them that this counterfeit implies that there is the true, and that in turning from the counterfeit they must not also turn from the true, which is the Spirit of the infinite God, our Heavenly Father.

In regard to our special work at Pagoda Anchorage, as heretofore, the Romanized Monthly Newspaper, the Sundayschool Lesson Quarterlies, the Quarterly Meetings with special work in Isaiah and training for the teachers in the new pedagogy that is making a place for itself in the new China; in addition to the regular work of superintending the workers through visitation and distribution of supplies of books, papers, etc; all this has taxed to the limit the strength given for use from day to day.

1907 will be counted as a starred year in the matter of visitors from the United States; with our District Secretaries, Drs. Creegan and Hitchcock, first to come, but with so few hours at command that only a little of our central work could be shown them; as was also the case with Drs. Barton and Moore. But the latter did have an hour with our preachers, and pressed the matter of self support, which they, poor fellows, would be most thankful to have accomplished, realizing

more fully than anyone else can how fine it would be to be well and strong enough to accomplish big things in life. "But you must have patience with us," said our oldest pastor in reply, "for we are very weak."

Professor Beach seemed more like one of them, for his ready fingers traced the old characters of their classics upon the blackboard and made them tell the deeper things of the Christian religion as founded in the primary conceptions of men, so that "these from the land of Sinim" are proven to belong to the great brotherhood of men and have shared and will share yet more the thoughts of God.

It was my privilege to accompany Professor and Mrs. Beach across the country to Hinghwa in October, 1907 and the days spent with them are bright days in the years calendar. From our mountains to the sea the waters of the Min have an interrupted flow; for the great oceanic pulsing tide overcomes the natural outflow of the river. But with wise choices of tides and favorable winds we travel easily from place to place in our gospel boat. Kuoêu is the out station farthest west for our visitation. A boat ride up through "The Gap" to this place brings the Major Five Tigers within hailing distance one might say.

It is a very fertile plain which they have been guarding through the centuries and millions of black eyes have rejoiced in the light as it has been reflected from their beetling brows. 100 000 pairs of eyes today could easily rest thereon; the inhabitants of the lower Chék-lé district are as many. Kuséu stands in the center, surrounded by groves of the Mandarin orange, interspersed with pear trees. Here the little river launch ties up at the two outer poles of the little landing jetty when its daily trip to Foochow is done, and its hundred passengers have sped away to their humble homes. Here the son of one of our preachers is postmaster. He despatches the carrier for Kinghua and a few places enroute, then himself goes out to deliver the few letters that are sent to so many people. Our preacher here is a bright young man, Lí Nü-tíng, a graduate of Foochow College. The little audience listens to able preaching and the neighbors are pleased to be asked, "Have you eaten rice?" as he passes his rounds among them. The opposition of former days is turning toward a mental appreciation of the main truths of Christianity, but the hearts of the many are not yet greatly touched.

At Langpuo the superannuated preacher Diing Cò-lüo has been supported by his family, but he has kept up the sabbath service as usual

and special interest has been shown when the daughter returns home for her vacations. She is now a teacher at Ponasang. When the brother took the position as postmaster at Ku-sêu, the school was given up at Lang-puo.

From Langpuo our next place down the river is at Dung-gie, The Arsenal. Here Uong Suk Sing has been the preacher and teacher. His scholars have come pretty regularly, and there has been a fair audience for the Sunday services. The French who were superintending the Arsenal work, have finished their contract term, and returned to France, and it is not yet determined how the Arsenal shall be used.

At Lo-sing-tak, Hu Maing Kang has been supported by his son, now a head school-master in Sarawak, Borneo where his mother has been visiting since the middle of 1907 - when she left here she had with her the young woman who became the son's bride. Some of our Christians have gone to work in Borneo, and this son is a helpful link in their Christian life, and it is a pleasure to receive their letters sent through him.

We have had such from our Kangchung church which has its "candlestick" in the formerly famous village at the head of our fair valley. Ma Ling Ung and wife left this place in March and went to Mooshua

and later Diong Cing-lang came down from Cieu-liang to take his place. The work has not been greatly prospered but the little hamlet of the mountain valley Sek-die, has sent its little band from Sunday to Sunday and helped keep up the courage of the helper.

Dang-dö, a half hours walk to the south had a teacher Hong Cisbak who conducted service on Sundays and the little band of poor people have been faithful in Sabbath attendance.

Dang Hok eng at Ciö-hie has kept his little band of Christians in training from Sabbath to Sabbath and his earnest labors we are sure will not be in vain.

At Aeiö Dek Hong-hi, a brother of the former teacher with his newly wedded wife from the Cuasang School, had a score of pupils and these, with the few Christians made a little audience for the Sabbath service. One of the older members who is in position to command a following has not been interested in church work as he ought. A new house and village troubles were too much to the front. We as a church are not able to give the desired protection, so he has turned back, to our sorrow. A former official used his "influence" to oppress one of the "learners" in the matter of a rice-field boundary and of course we could not help him out of the difficulty, as he

and most of those who were seeking a refuge from such oppression had hoped. Failing in his good offices to effect a settlement with the oppressor, the teacher lost face and the case had to go to court with a corrupt official to make matters worse for the oppressed. The offence was reducing the width of the earth-made ridge that makes the boundary between the fields. He had planted an extra row of rice for a little way and when remonstrated with by the farmer of the field adjoining, he made some unhappy reply that roused "bad blood." His gain would not have been a peck of rice, but he and the villagers spent hundreds of dollars and, at last, a hundred days in jail before the oppressor and official were willing to finish with them.

Li-lang in 1906 maintained a teacher-preacher, but at the beginning of 1907 a member of the most important men wished for a change which brought Go-Co-chiong from Muoi-hua to be their guide in letters and worship. There was a second class who favored keeping Ling Soi-ciing with them, and they made a strenuous effort to pay his monthly stipend. However, at the close of 1907 they do not feel able to continue his support for 1908.

At A-cuu the former school teacher, a member of A-cio church, has had quite a following, and they

began to build a chapel last September. They have succeeded in raising a sum of money sufficient to pay for the frame of the building and the tiles necessary to cover the roof. This together with the work contributed would, at a low estimate of value be three hundred-fifty dollars Mexican. One of our personal teachers Song Ring heng has gone there frequently to conduct Sunday services.

An-guang has been without a resident teacher or preacher. A colporteur has held a few services there during the year. The village is badly divided by the continuation of old clan feuds. The few earnest Christians we have are very sad over this condition of matters. Their fishing, mainly in the river, yields a very precarious living, while their rice-fields are very narrow, and the sweet potato terraces seem to be hardly able to cling longer to the rugged rocks of the mountain.

At Pu-gie the colporteur, Wong Ging-seng and his wife have had a little gathering of Christians and learners from Sabbath to Sabbath but find the village as a whole strong in its hold upon the old superstitions. They listen better and approve of the Gospel message more frequently than at first, but like the Israelites of old in the Wilder-

ness they cannot enter the better land promised, because of unbelief.

A few years ago we had four centers for work on the island of Lau-gie and gladly would we continue to do a larger work for the fifty-thousand of the Delta of the Min, but now our only worker is Chai Seu-hok, at the principal place. He had in charge a school as well as the Sunday services.

At Deng-gie an attempt was made to have a school but the village was so disturbed by the continued warfare with their ancient enemy, that Ling Bo-sing decided to go into business and the poor Christians were left to suffer by themselves. A Foochow College student spent a good part of his summer vacation with them, and greatly comforted their sad hearts with the help which he gave them in their meetings.

At Sharp-Peak the helper, Ling Ceu-nieng, had a little school and maintained the usual Sabbath service. He made a special effort to try to rescue a young man from the terrible opium habit and did all the could to stop the use of the drug in the village. It is a sad and terrible struggle for all concerned. The utter helplessness of such as are thus taken captive by Satan at his will, even deprives every one who is doing what he can to help the fallen to

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rice.

At Muoi-hua which sentinels the sea on the south mouth of the Min, good work has been done by Ma-Liong-ing and his wife, who seem to have made a place for themselves in the hearts of the people. With the large school and Sunday services both have had no opportunity to be lazy.

At Sioh-biah, Lau Gi-bo has continued as teacher-preacher with a small school for week-day work and a much larger company of adults to instruct on Sunday. The leaders in idol-worship have been displeased because our Christians refuse to contribute as formerly for the worship of the idols. They have made ugly threats but have done nothing further. The red-cross flag still flies every Sunday to distinguish the day as "worship day" par excellence. And with the great sand-dunes as reminders of the promise made to Abraham in the long ago, one has great hopes for the future, as he addresses the little band of Christians on this the farther shore of the Pacific.

A-tau-chong with a resident teacher-preacher and his wife has been the new and booming work of the year. The eagerness with which old and young of both sexes have come to Sunday services and daily prayers, and Bible-reading with hymns singing in Chinese

fashion, has been most delightful.

Gang-dong has continued to pay the helper Ling Ngok-giu in full, and wishes him to be their preacher in 1908. He has sown much good gospel seed in this market-town and the many villages round about, and we long for a harvest to follow.

At Gai-tau, Chai Gen-goi has passed the year as a colporteur-preacher, doing faithful work with the little band of believers, poor in this world's goods but growing richer in the knowledge of God and the Eternal things of Truth. He has bravely borne the loss of a little son, the second time so called to suffer. The old father of four-score and added years had in his second childhood been such a gentle and loving companion for the little fellow, it was enheartening to see them together.

For Tangtau, Li Bing-guong has continued to serve acceptably. His wife spent her summer vacation from the Woman's School in good work for the woman's class of the place. He has had a chance to help at Ung-siong where the few Christians have provided a little prayer-room in the middle of the village. He has assisted also at Li-tau, a large village a half-hour's walk to the west, where a few persons are interested in the worship of the true God.

Pagoda Anchorage
Annual Report - 1907
Rev. George H. Hubbard.

AY 19 1908

Pagoda Anchorage Day-schools.

The number of day-schools has been 21 with 277 boys and 63 girls as pupils, a total of 340. For their part the Chinese have paid $282.70 Mexican, for the Education of their boys and girls in these schools, ~~and~~ We hope all have gained some knowledge of spiritual things in a Christian way that will lead many in the coming days to acknowledge their faith in Christ as the Savior and Teacher of men. We have done our best to show them the right foundation. More and more the question to be answered by the Chinese will be "Christ or Confucius; which?" Which is the Divine teacher of men and women and children, with power to save and make alive forevermore?

Pagoda Anchorage
Day Schools - 1907.
Rev. G. H. Hubbard.

AY 19 1908

Work for Women by Women in Pagoda Anchurage District.

The number of Bible-women for the year 1907 continued the same as for the previous year, eight women with six Station-Classes. The personnel was somewhat changed as some left the work; so others were put in their places.

Unfortunately, owing to the great pressure of other duties we have not been able to go about with the women in the various stations either to help them or as much as they and we could wish; but no doubt the most of them have tried to do their work faithfully. As to the results apparent, it would be most difficult to attempt putting them down in technical terms; but the dear Lord Himself knows best how "to number the people" and to sum up net gains.

The number studying in each class varied from three to nine. If this seems few, it must be considered that most of these women are very poor indeed, and have to work hard all day at some form of woman's work for a miserable pittance to eke out the family income. So when it comes to spending three or four hours on

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work, with no tangible benefit money-wise to offset this "waste of time", it frequently happens that a husband, or mother-in-law, or some other important personage rises to oppose the project. Sometimes a woman very much in earnest and clever, will manage to out-wit her opposers, and make time some-how. Or perhaps she will take the evening for reading, after the required amount of work is done. And the faithful teacher is glad to do this way also, if "by any means she can win some", even though she may have been around during the day doing visitation work, or teaching others in the afternoon.

The evening class has some advantages, — when the day's work is done and the mind is at ease to take its earned privilege; and the Study-hour is closed with evening devotions, — a benediction upon the inquiring souls as they retire to rest.

Most of our Bible women combine the work of teaching a class part of the time, with "<u>Talking the Book</u>" from house to house; and this is found to be a much more satisfactory arrangement, than to do either alone. If we were to choose out one to represent this Company of workers the name of

Sang-Do would stand first. She is a bright alert little woman with not a great deal of learning, for illness in the family obliged her to give up studying before she was half through the course in the Training-School. But she certainly keeps fresh what she does know, and is eager to add to her knowledge at every opportunity. With her cheery smile and genial presence, and ever-readiness to help, she is welcome where-ever she goes. She is a thorough believer in prayer whether the matter be small or great; whether it be asking the Lord to help her escape the approaching shower when returning home from an afternoon's trip of work; or whether it be praying for the recovery of the sick, — her faith is strong in the power of prayer.

One day when Sang-Do was hastening to a place where she was expected for the night, and to teach the lone but earnest woman, she was called in to a house where lay an infant apparently in the last hour of life. The babe was the fourth generation under the same roof, the only child of his parents and precious in the sight of all his relatives. Said the great-grandmother, "We understand you have some power to

drive away illness. We have offered gifts to the gods, and repeated prayers over and over again also called in our own physician, but all of no avail. You are a follower of the Jesus Doctrine; we beg you to aid us if possible, and if the child lives, we will truly throw away our idols, come to learn at the chapel, and help support the preacher with our money."

"I am no doctor," replied Sang So, "all I can do is to pray to my God, and you yourselves must believe too." She took the little one ~~into~~ on her lap, noting the pallor of the face, its wee cold hands with the blood settling under the finger-nails; then poured forth her heart in petition for its life. They would not let her go ~~on~~ away, insisting that she should stay till morning and see how the child was then. She improved the opportunity to teach more about the doctrine, answering questions, speaking words of reproof and love. It ~~was~~ past midnight before she had a chance to rest her weary head.

The next morning baby was evidently better, and when she ~~stopped~~ to inquire two or three days ~~later on~~ her return, he seemed quite out of danger and the family all happy.

They are people of some means, and the result of that visit was to secure personal interest and money for the struggling church in the place; one of the half grown sons is eagerly studying our Christian books in order to pass examination for entrance into our Mission College, so in time to obtain the coveted diploma.

Our Bible women often come across places and homes where the Catholic influence is very perceptible. It is quite easy to become a Catholic Christian for one only needs to pay a little money once a year, go to church about as often, repeat over and over a few words of prayer to Mother Mary, which in the minds of most, is about the same thing as praying to their own Goddess of Mercy. It is a matter of constant argument between the Protestant and Catholic, as to the humanity of Jesus Christ, for "how can it be that the son should be greater than his mother, which is contrary to all the teachings of our wisest sages." Well is it for the Bible-woman if she is firmly grounded in the teachings of the Gospels, when trying to lead the dark

soul into light.

The Vegetarian is also a sect with which we often have to deal. Such generally are very jealous in their religious belief, willing to live long years of denial, hoping thus to gain the good will of the gods through their own merits. One poor sad woman told the Bible-woman, of many years of strict Vegetarian life and faithful worship, - yet the gods permitted death to siege all her children and husband to, leaving her desolate. To such the teacher tells of no merit on one's own part - just the being willing to receive free grace love received and love given in return.

Often times we receive idols that the Bible-women have obtained as trophies. In one home there were two idols seated side by side on a high shelf as our earnest christian woman sat talking about the true God. Her hearers assented in part, saying they did not believe very much in the idols themselves. "Will you give me those idols", asked the teacher. "Yes, if you will get them yourself and run the risk of harm, for we do not dare do such a thing

with our own hands, yet if the gods are removed we will not worshipping more". So they looked on at her bravery, while she remarked as she shook off the dust of years, "I'm going to give these to the missionary lady, for her children to play with, or to send home to her own country, for the people to see what stupid things we worship in this country."

In a certain hamlet away off by itself, through the teaching and persuasive power of the Bible-Woman, many of the gods and idol-pictures were collected from out of the houses into a pile, the whole sprinkled with oil, then burned. The people professed themselves believers in the true God and seemed happy in the performance of the deed. The teacher went away for a season, then returned to inquire into the welfare of the new converts. Most of them seemed quite content to be without their old gods, said they were praying every day to the True One, and no misfortune had happened to them because of their daring deed. But one man was

greatly troubled and said to her; "You have taken away all my idols, my kitchen god, my door-keeper god (a paper representation pasted on the entrance door) and others not leaving me even an incense stick to look at. Of course it is all right, I don't believe in that sort of thing anyway. But yet what can I have in place to look at. Somehow I don't feel peaceful if I can't see something sitting this new religion, and I'm sure I should know better how to pray if only my eyes had something to look at."

It happened that the preacher of the nearest town was in the place at the same time, quite an artist in his way. So this Bible-woman and the preacher had a private conference, the result of which was a picture drawn on red paper, of an upright cross. And close beside the cross is a vine planted in the ground. The vine twines itself about the cross until it reaches the cross-piece where it divides into two branches, one on either side; from these spring out other branches, and tendrils too, with bunches of grapes hanging

down on both sides.

That evening they had a meeting, read the 15th chap. of John and with the newly made picture for illustration explained the parable of the Vine and Branches. afterwards this paper was pasted upon the door of the house where the "weak brother" lived. "Now, he was great satisfaction. "Now," he said, "I have the symbol upon my door. and as you have so kindly taught me, when I pray I will look at the cross and think of Jesus who died upon it for me. Then I will look at the branches, and pray to be like one of those springing out of the main vine, and clinging to the cross, so that by and by I can bear fruit too. Surely now no evil spirits will get past the cross, through the door to harm me"!

There is no doubt that the mass of people, even the ignorant women are waking up to the emptiness of idolatry, — half believing, half doubting — half brave half afraid, - and it requires educated consecrated Spirit-filled women to meet

the needs of the hour.

Let us pray yet more fervently than ever before, that our present force of Bible women and Station-Class teachers may be fired with increasing zeal to show forth that Christ only and entirely is the soul's greatest need.

Mrs George H. Hubbard.

March 13. 1908.

Bible Women. 2nd

Station classes.

Pagoda Anchorage

Station.

Mrs. Geo. H. Hubbard.

MAY 19 1908

Pagoda Anchorage,
Bible-woman's Training School.

Another year in the history of this school has passed, - that of 1907, - showing much the same record in some respects as in the previous year, though there have also been a few changes.

During the Spring term we occupied the same quarters at Iang-Seng chapel, with Mrs Lau still in charge. It seemed best to make a change in the assistant teacher Geng-sing Cia. So we called in one of the day school teachers from the country. Successful as a teacher of small children and young girls, it was quite a different matter to come and teach women, some of whom are far from young. At first she found it a bit irksome to adapt herself to new surroundings, and her methods of teaching to this different set of minds, some of them more sluggish, and more mature than those she had dealt with hitherto. She is herself of a quick mind and studious nature, well

educated, having spent several years in the Bo-na-sang Girls School, naturally intelligent and well informed for she is fond of reading, and likes to keep abreast of the times. With-all she is an earnest Christian anxious to be faithful in all particulars, not afraid of work, either for herself or others. It was gratifying to see how she developed, especially spiritually, becoming better adapted for the position that was required of her.

It was she who inaugurated the early morning Watch for the whole school. This was quite outside the regular requirements, purely voluntary; but all came morning after morning in the school-room, for a short time before breakfast, feeling that they must begin the day aright with God, and with each other, if they would have success in their studies.

The number in the School varied from fifteen to twenty in the two terms. Somehow it is more difficult to get as large a number in the Tale as in the

Spring, perhaps because as cold weather approaches the care of the family toward protection from the weather increases. We kept our usual record of good health through the year having no serious illness.

In the midst of the routine of work we were favored with a delightful call from Sec. Meegan and Sec. Hitch-cock. They spoke kind words of appreciation and encouragement to the women, who had not forgotten the visit of W.B.M.I. deputation the year before, and sent ~~back~~ cordial greetings to "Mrs. Mouses" (Smith) with best wishes for a long continued life of usefulness.

Then came the visit of the deputation Sec. Barton and Prof. Moore, who expressed themselves as well pleased with a unique arrangement. Here under the same roof were the chapel where men and women — the parents — can hear the doctrine preached every Sunday. Here also were the women, — the mothers who studied every day, in order that they may become trained Christian workers, and better fitted mothers. Then, too, here were the

children in day-school learning to take their first steps in the path of knowledge, not only intellectual, but spiritual. That the means of various kinds of nurture for the whole family was carried on day by day under the same roof.

Owing to Mrs Lan's poor health she felt obliged to resign the care of the School at the end of the Spring term, greatly to our regret, for it seemed as if we could not go on without her valuable aid and influence. So as the change was unavoidable, the School was moved up to the hill into property already owned by the Woman's Board and to be nearer to the missionary lady in charge. Our new teacher of the Spring term had made good progress in learning how to handle a Woman's School and proved herself equal to the situation.

The spirit of the women continued harmonious and mutually helpful, which is always a cause of thankfulness.

The only new study taken up during the year was a very simple book on the elements of Chemistry. The class not only found this interesting, but also were led to think of the Creator

and Creation, in a different line from ever before. It is to be regretted that we are so lacking in means for experiments; but even so the study of the little book was not without much profit.

The Endeavor Soc'y was well sustained and its various offices filled with due form of election. Sunday evening was the regular time for the meeting, and it has become a matter of course that every one shall take some part. The list of subjects prepared prepared by United Soc'y were used, and during the week the selected daily readings were used at evening Prayers, with a few remarks to show the relation of the portion read to the coming topic, which were often used by one and another at the next meeting.

Nor did the women forget the giving, as well as reading and praying. Although so very poor as the greater part of them are with their pitifully meager sum for "incidentals" in school-life, each woman lays aside a portion for their own home-missionary Society. How happy the whole school were one day last Spring, when so unexpectedly $6.00 came into the Treasury! It happened that a splendid

private yacht came steaming into the harbor with the beautiful stars and stripes flying at her stern. The owners came ashore to see what could be seen, and before they left took a couple of idols and a brass incense-holder, laying down $6.00 in exchange as a contribution to the native missionary society. The women laughingly remarked, "This is a time when worth-less old idols help to drive out other idols. This is enough to pay our missionary worker's salary for two months, to fight the false gods. It would be number one good, if some more such visitors would come along!"

The graduating class numbered three, two of whome are wives of preachers. The subjects of the essays were "Opium", "Foot-binding," and "Boys and girls are of equal value."

The writer of the first, one little woman! can speak from sad experience, for her husband is a good-for-nothing opium fiend; his death would be a great relief to her and all who know him. The second also wrote of what she knows, for her feet were tightly bound, as a girl in a heathen home

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until reduced to a very stylish size about three inches in length. It was only a few years since after she was married to a Christian husband, that they were unbound, and now are ready to walk at the Lord's bidding,—though the feet can never reach natural shape and size.

The third represents the present generation of our Christian women of advanced ideas, progressive thought and higher aspirations.

Graduating exercises took place at the time of our Quarterly Meeting with all the workers of this district; and among them all the faces of the two husbands shone forth proud and happy as their wives took the long desired diplomas.

Only three to be sure; the number <u>is</u> small and yet how much even three women may accomplish! For it is written, "Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit." With that thought in mind they chose as the Class-motto, Immanuel, and truly we could wish for them no greater blessing, with highest assurance of success in their life-work, than that this motto may be verified in their lives,—Immanuel, God with man,—God with them!

Mrs George H. Hubbard.

March 15. 1908.

Bible Training School.

Pagoda Blue Anchorage,

Nov. 5, 1924.

Dear Mr. Richard.

MAY 19 1908

The Abbie B. Child Memorial School.
Dongloh

Once again the time has come when we must extract the bones of the fair life we call the Abbie B. Child Memorial School, hang them together in conventional shape, and call the result a report. And then what will be known of the real spirit and heart of the thing? The essence of that life, the battles fought against ignorance and superstition, against laziness, against temptations to lie and to steal, the defeats sustained and the victories won,- how shall these be known?

What words shall be used to picture adequately the first steps of a soul toward a higher and nobler life? the unfolding of the child mind toward things that are true and pure and good? To really know, one must enter into the joys, the sorrows, the travail of soul. But then one would need no report!

ch. Those who have not that privilege, may be told that the child has passed its third birthday; that it was composed of fifty-four members the first term and forty-nine the second; that these members required such large supplies of life's necessities, that, in order to make both ends meet around the rice bin and wood box, the body was obliged to suspend animation for a month, and even then, certain tapes were used to complete the connection! These were in the form of appeals sent to a few personal home friends, which we have faith to believe will bring such response as shall put comfort in our hearts, and the balance on the right side of the account.

Early in the year, through the resignation of Miss Rockley, the body lost one of its heads. This resulted in severe shock and pain, and only by the

strength derived from the staunch and intelligent support of the five Chinese teachers did it continue to live and to thrive.

Such daily food as Bible, Chinese classics and modern reading, arithmetic, geography, the Romanized system, nature study, writing, drawing, sewing, and gymnastics proved easily digested and stimulating, and until the tenth month, steady growth and improvement marked the way. Then it lost its heart to Elizabeth Perkins, who came at that time to take Miss Worthley's place, and from this it will never fully recover.

Doctors many from the home land — there is not one at Diong-lok — have examined the infant and, in spite of these exigencies, have pronounced it healthy. Drs. Creegan and Hitchcock inspired it with new life in April, and a little later Drs. Barton and Moore gave it much solicitous attention, diagnosed its case sympathetically,

and agreed that if a more abundant water-supply and a resident physician could be secured, there were bright prospects of a splendid future large with promise of usefulness, and steady growth to a vigorous old age.

H. L. Osborne.

Mrs. C. Child Memorial
Dig. Tab.
H. L. Osborne.

19 1908

Hiong-loh
Bible Women and Station Classes, 1907.
Harriet L. Osborne.

The work of the Bible women and station classes during the year has been satisfactory. Besides the visits that we have been able to make in the district, Mrs. Sing-mäu has spent several days at A-dang and Ciong-gëng holding meetings with the classes and Bible women, and by the same plan, the workers at Ü-ciong and Sü-gäng have each strengthened the work of the other. During June, two of our native men teachers at school visited every station class in the district but the two farthest. The difficulties of the journey prevented their reaching these places.

There have been eleven women employed during the entire year. The work consists in teaching the Romanized system of reading and writing to classes of women and girls who

meet at the chapels or homes of the Bible women about three hours each afternoon. They study during two terms of four months each. These women read without receiving any money for the time so spent, so there is nothing to hold them but their interest in the work and the attractive power of the Gospel. During the periods when the classes are not in session, in the spring & summer, the teachers go the work of Bible women, going out for house to house visitation or teaching women in their homes.

Besides these eleven women, five more taught station classes and did the work of Bible women a half-year and during the other term went back to the Woman's School at Fang-seng for further study. These women meet such a tide of heathenism in the villages, where often they are the only Christians, and have there so little to strengthen and uplift them, that after teaching

several terms, a return to the school-home for new study, gives them new life and enthusiasm.

We have no story of notable conversion, but we believe that many have grown in grace and knowledge of the Lord. One class in a pirate village by the sea was disbanded during the summer, because of awful village fights, and we feared the openly expressed sentiment against Christianity might break up the work, particularly as the official in the place visited the church, destroyed the Bibles and hymn books, and established a gambling table before the sacred desk. But God can make even "the wrath of man to praise Him". This term the women have met again more enthusiastically than before, and have asked for diplomas if they would agree to read the full four years' course. How glad we are to consent to this.

When Tong-cheng knows that Ciong-geng may earn diplomas, the embryo training school at that place will flourish with a bound. Always enthusiastic and a leader among women, Mrs. Dnai-niong covets the best for her class and they are proud to follow her lead. Several of her women come from neighboring villages and live together in a hired room that they may have the privilege of reading.

A call came early in the year to open a class at a village where last year Miss Worthley was nearly mobbed. The Woman's Native Missionary society was willing to pay the salary, so a woman was sent there for the year. She had an interesting class of five women in the afternoon, teaching boys and girls in the ~~afternoon~~. And now, from another part of the same village five more women are asking for a teacher, promising, too, a

room for the school.

We are reminded so often of the woman of Samaria, who when she knew the Lord went and told the people of her village the good news.

So, when a young man in a far-away village across the Mong-cheng sauda became a Christian, he came imploring us to send a teacher to his mother, wife, and relatives. One day, we went with him to his home. We travelled two days, crossed the sauda and climbed the mountain, up and up, until the Pacific lay before us so broad and blue it seemed that only our limited vision prevented our seeing home on the other side. We found a cordial welcome and were royally entertained, even though the chickens slept under our bed and the pigs sociably near! But it was worth all it cost and more to see the eagerness of the young man. Without being in the least intimidated by the laughter, he gathered

his numerous household together after rice-eating and by the dim tea-oil lamp read to them from the Bible. After our talk, he made an earnest appeal to them to open their hearts to accept the Truth. A teacher was sent to them and a large class of women and girls has read more than a year with splendid proficiency. May the testimony of the Bible story be repeated, "And many of the city believed on Him for the saying of the woman."

Coming back from this mountain village, we hurried the coolies that we might reach a certain chapel for the night. We had looked forward for days to this pleasure, and had purposely passed without stopping going out that we might stay the longer on the return. The Bible woman, the wife of the preacher, was a friend of long-standing, an especially congenial woman, and a charming hostess. Her class,

which we wished to examine, was a large one. As we were taken in to the court, sad news met us. The men who had carried our friend to her last resting-place were just returning. The life, of so much use, was done. The night before she had been suddenly taken with intense pain from stricture of the bowel, had suffered all night, and before noon was dead.

We never make a tour of the district without wishing for the power to heal disease. Wherever we go, people need such help. From the doorways, they call to us; to the chapels they lead their sick; in the streets they kneel before us holding out beseeching hands. As they turn away unhelped, we pray, "Send us help! send us help!"

We believe a physician will be sent, and we hope it may be <u>soon</u>.

Diong-loh

Bible Women & Station Classes.

1907.

H. L. Osborne.

MAY 19 1908

1907

Poussong

The Foochow Girls' College and Preparatory School has completed a successful year with most encouraging results along many lines of work and marked improvement in others.

The foreign ladies in charge were Miss Ella J. Newton and Miss Alice H. Hall, with six men teachers and seven assistant women teachers.

Only a few new pupils were admitted at the beginning of the school year so we numbered only a hundred and four including the seventeen children from Mrs Hok-beside the adjoining day school of twenty little ones in which we employ one of our graduates as teacher with assistance by the students for their normal practice.

There has been during the year a steady Christian growth among the students and a beautiful spirit of unity and helpfulness has been most noticeable. The Christian life of the students has expressed itself in well conducted midweek and Christian Endeavor meetings with also a missionary society where the girls from their meagre sums of money

have contributed over forty dollars. When the call was made for the relief of the famine sufferers a most willing offering was made of money and treasured rings and other jewelry amounting to thirty dollars.

It has been a delight to witness the natural unfolding of the lives of some children from Christian homes; one child upon asking if she might come into the church said "Please don't tell me no, because I have been looking forward to it all my life long, when I came to school they told me I could join the church." Another from a heathen home who has been with us two years for her English study came forward saying, "I love Jesus and want to join the church my people are all heathen but I am teaching them the truth and my father said he did not have the opportunity to learn Christianity and is glad to have me become a Christian." There were twelve students who joined the church this past year.

Not only in the book studies has there been enthusiasm but also in the drawing and music lessons, where the learning of

two part music has increased the interest to a great degree. Two new gymnastic exercises have been learned and the evening drills after prayers were over have given a happy termination to the day.

The outside work has consisted chiefly in visitations among the heathen homes in the near vicinity, when instruction was given in the Bible and often a little prayer or song service was held where heathen kites with their loud clatter were being carried on in an adjoining room. There is a glad welcome to our students in many of the heathen families and the increased church attendance of the women is doubtless somewhat due to these visitations.

There have been several Zenana sick house or lectures during the year for the women; at first being held in our school room but soon outgrowing our limited space we had to go into the church. It was surprising to see the interest developed among the heathen women to attend such gatherings where subjects of wide interest were discussed. After

wards the women were invited over to the school and were taught about God and Jesus Christ. At one gathering in our school room weary from long sitting we tried a march, then old and young: field women together with bound footed women with their attendants and children keeping in line by seizing the queue of the one ahead all tried to keep step to "Marching to Georgia".

The girls have been interested in taking part in several musicals and English learnings, besides in Chinese entertainments consisting of dramatics and debates: also the Christmas decorating and entertainment were carried out by willing helpers.

These days it is with difficulty that we retain our older girls as students because of the call from the government and private schools for teachers and our mission trained workers are in great demand. Several of our girls were taken away to be married, one who was to graduate in two weeks from the Preparatory Course was thus

obliged to leave. A class of six bright girls was graduated from the Preparatory School and one only has entered the College Course.

After much thought and consultation a course of study has been adopted for the schools, which are now united as one with a college and preparatory department. There is also a board of trustees for the Fooshee Girls' College and for all of the girls' preparatory schools so that the work is united and much less responsibility comes upon the ladies in charge.

We as a school have been greatly saddened by the death of our beloved Miss Newton who so faithfully labored among us these many years.

Words cannot express what she has done for the College and for the many pupils who have been under her care but the young lives whom she has blessed and helped to grow into Christian grace will bring her rich gains into the harvest.

We pray that the standard she has

so carefully raised may be successfully carried out that through it the lives of many more Chinese women may be helped and through them China may reap a great blessing.

Alice U. Hall

Foochow Girls' College
and
Preparatory School.

Pouxang.

A. E. Hall.

Bible Women's Report for Ponasang.

The Bible women's work in the district about Ponasang was for the year 1907 under the care of Miss Newton. It included the evangelistic work for the women of seven churches with nine Bible women and three others who taught station classes. Into these classes came both women who are church members and those from heathen families all desirous of learning to read the Bible hymns and other books. They formed centres from which the Gospel story was carried to many an unenlightened home in the region about here.

During the year there were several gatherings for women in Gin Cio Dong church. About the time for the first meeting there was much enthusiasm everywhere on the anti-opium question. The day school pupils and college students all marched to church carrying flags and much interest was shown: stirring addresses were given and songs suitable to the occasion were sung.

The three missions of Foochow were invited to unite in this gathering so an attendance of over two hundred women and girls was the result.

One meeting of especial interest was on foot binding, when various speakers urged the women and girls to unbind their feet laying emphasis upon the Empress Dowager's recent proclamation.

For the next meeting the work of preparation was very great and women were invited from all about to come and take some part, speaking upon various subjects: all were requested to pray especially for the women's work throughout the province.

The annual reports from the individual Bible women were most encouraging, telling of zealous work upon the study of the Bible and of new interest among some heathen women with other points of interest. They reported several additions to the church and of the interest among the people as the Gospel is preached from house to house. These women request the prayers of the women in America that the coming year God's grace may be added and that good fruit may be reaped from the faithful sowing of the seed.

One new Station class was opened at the

upper bridge and a most promising class of six women were in attendance. A new school was opened for children with over twenty who came regularly and on the Sabbath they went together to church and Sabbath school.

In these day schools the work follows as much as possible that of the government curriculum with the additional study of the Bible and hymns besides the daily devotional service.

Every month the women met at the College residence to report upon their daily visitations, teaching and other work. At this time Miss Newton in her able way gave them a helpful lesson from the Bible and after a prayer service they went away cheered and encouraged for the difficult work they had to undertake.

May God abundantly bless the labors of the past year as they have been done in faithfulness and love to Him and may the prayers be answered that the coming year may find workers eager to spread abroad the knowledge of God as it is revealed in Christ Jesus our Lord.

A. M. Hall

Bible Women and
Station Classes
of
Gonzaga Station.
Miss Newton
Reported by Miss Hall

MAY 19 1908

Ponasang Station
Evangelistic Work.
In care of Rev. G. Milton Gardner.

The work of this station consists of 9 churches and 7 dayschools

Gen Cio Dong -

This is our largest auditorium and one of the oldest of our churches. The young preacher at this church is modest and sincere and has grown much spiritually the past year. His sermons are full of spiritual food. He is well liked and he is frequently called upon to address outside gatherings. The attendance at church is large the main body of the church being filled with our Christians and College Girls. The church is situated on the main street and many outsiders wander in and listen to the services. There is a Christian Endeavor Society well attended.

During the year there were thirteen additions to the church.

-Ha Pui Ga-

The pastor of this church is one of our oldest pastors having celebrated his 70th birthday anniversary. Pastor Ding and his faithful wife are living a life of Faith in Christ Jesus They are greatly beloved by the members of his church. Full of sympathy for all who are in trouble they are always striving to help some needy one and give encouragement to discouraged ones. Many come to Mrs. Ding for sympathy and she is ready to listen and help.

The church is entirely self supporting. The Sunday School is a thriving one being well attended with regular classes and good teachers.

-Au Tong Die-

This is also a self supporting church the members contributing the full amount of pastor's salary.

Like Ha Pui Ga it has an ordained pastor. The Christians have been very loyal to their church, and have

shouldered many heavy burdens during the year. The Christians work hard for the upbuilding of their church. The Christian Endeavor Society is one of the most vigorous in the station.

- Sang Bo -

Early in the summer the preacher who had been so many years at Sang Bo was laid away to rest. He had been ill for many months and was quite willing to go when the Master called him. The widow and her children remained at the parsonage and a young student and others took the services on Sundays during the remainder of the year.
The hope now is to unite the Cui Muoi and Sang Bo church into one with the present Cui Muoi preacher an earnest young graduate of the seminary as preacher of the united chapel thus making one strong church at Sang Bo.

An Civ.

The preacher at this church is also a valuable teacher in the Girls' College and much respected by the girls. He is not a striking preacher, but he has a quiet influence over his hearers. The church has had its trials and discouragements. During the summer there was a large fire in this district. It raged for hours until it seemed as if all must go under its angry tongue. Buildings were torn down to stop the on rush. Some of the Christians lost all and fled to the little chapel for shelter. The fire was stopped just a few doors from the chapel. This is a bad district for fires, all the buildings being wooden structures with no fire walls.

Civ Mivi.

A few years ago this church was apparently a very prosperous one, but it was soon discovered that the large attendance was due to the

influence of the church in law suits. Many members were excommunicated and the preacher removed. Since then the church has been placed on a better foundation. The young preacher here is a very earnest Christian - a graduate of our College and Seminary. His spiritual life has developed this past year and he is thoughtful and earnest.
He is the only son of fond parents. He was brought up to worship idols. His parents every year performed the ceremony of "Passing thru the door". This is a paper arch made especially for the ceremony afterwards being burned. The child is carried in the father's arms proceeded by hired Taouist priests blowing horns and ringing a bell. They pass thru the arch several times. This is supposed to protect the child from all disease and is frequently done when a child - a boy - is ill.
The boy grew and there came the time when his parents wanted their boy to go to school. He was sent to our

City College with the understanding he was to have nothing to do with the religion of the foreigners. But such was not to be. The quiet prayer meetings, the teaching and Christian life of others soon won him to Christ, but Oh, the disappointment of it all to those fond parents of an only son. He continued his college course and after graduation determined to enter the Theological Seminary. This was another bitter disappointment to his parents and friends. To become a Christian and there a preacher with the hope of only a small salary after all those hard years of study. How grieved they were! But he continued on with no encouragement from friends or parents.

His father is dead, but his old Mother lives with him, and his prayers, his Christian life and his devotion are slowly but surely winning her to the Savior he loves and serves.

This church is not far from Sang

Bo and plans are being formed to unite the two with this young man as their preacher

Hung Sang Gio.

Has had a steady and natural growth and is one of the most promising churches at this station. The Christians are earnest and praying for the funds for a new church and grounds, which they feel sure God will grant them.

Chong Ha -

In the center of a wide field. The members come from several villages situated in a broad fertile plain. Some have to come many miles to church.
The young preacher here also teaches a school in connection with the church.

Deng-Chio -

From this little country village situated among the hills comes one of the most influential officials of the Empire - now president of one of the great Boards at Pekin. His home and two brothers are here

When recently he visited Fuchow on official business he went to his old home and gave a grand feast to all his former friends and neighbors. He has started a school at this place, and he tells the people the idols are no good. His family, while not uniting with the church, are very friendly and often helpful even contribute to the expense of the church. The preacher is a graduate of our College and Theological Seminary, and is a faithful, careful worker.

The past year has shown progress in the Spiritual life of the churches.
The duties of the year have been many sometimes full of trial and sometimes full of gladness. In all we can fully say the Joy of the Lord is our strength.
We trust we may be given strength for the coming year and that the success of the year shall exceed

that of the past.

Pomasang Station
Dayschools for 1907.

The dayschools under my charge numbered 7. In the autumn the one at Ha Pu Ga had to be closed on account of the death of the teacher with plague. The largest schools were Gew Cio Dong and Au Tong Die numbering between 40 and 50 each. The school at Deng Chio made the greatest advance in point of number under the direction of a new teacher placed there the school more than doubling in number.

Two of the schools were self-supporting, one of them having nearly 40 pupils.

There has been a marked improvement in the schools since taking the work of this station, and the past year has seen a more

marked advance than any previous year. We are still looking forward to larger things.

When we first came to the station the teachers were poorly equipped, most of them being old and inefficient men. Now all of our teachers are young men, and some of them pretty well equipped.

The pupils have made good progress during the year.

We are putting in new books and bringing the dayschools up to the government new standard, and try to keep abreast of government education, besides giving them one or two periods a day of Christian teaching.

The pupils are glad to come to us and our schools had all we could care for in them.

This gives us a fine opportunity of reaching many children at an impressionable age.

G. Milton Gardner

Mission Treasurer -

Besides caring for the churches and dayschools of Ponasang Station I have had to look after the finances of the mission as Mission Treasurer and agent for the out stations -

This work has so developed that a great deal of time and strength have to be given to it.

During the past ten years the work in this department has increased several fold - A comparison of the accounts for Dec. 31, 1897 and Dec. 31, 1907 - shows about three to five times the volume of business.

G. Milton Gardner,

Conway Station
Campbellite
McCarl
Br.
Br.
Br.

MAY 19 1908

169.

H. N. KINNEAR, M. D.
SURGEON IN CHARGE,
PONASANG HOSPITAL,
FOOCHOW, CHINA.

TEMPORARY ADDRESS,
No. 108 E. COLLEGE ST., OBERLIN, O.

Report

Foochow, China, February 1st., 1908.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Doctor Barton,

Our furlough was an exceedingly happy one, but the pleasantest part of a furlough is the returning to ones work with a new supply of red blood and enthusiasm to use in doing it, and a new feeling that ones life is being used where it can but be of more use to the world than it could be at home.

We were just in time to commence work after China New Year and from the first found plenty to do. China is a great nation but she is sick physically as well as morally and politically, and clean penetrating cuts are in demand in each sphere. After our absence it was to be expected that things would not be in shape to run smoothly for a time. Rubber apparatus was spoiled and had to be replaced before we could use the cauctery, the Esmarch bandages were out of commission and the rubber catheters nearly all of no use. Instruments had to be repaired or replaced, many of the crude medicines had become wormy and white ~~and white~~ ants had worked in the bags of corks and bundles of prescription blanks. However, it was not very bad on the whole, and American ingenuity surmounted most of the obstacles in a short time.

After seeing nice hospitals in Germany and America the place to which we came back, the old Chinese house in which the work has been done for four or five years, seemed more impossible than ever. The floors certainly are more decayed and it seems as though the rats were more numerous. Why plague infection is not brought into such a place when it exists in the immediate neighborhood, is a mystery. However, it has been easier to bear the inconveniences, discomforts

and disadvantages of the old place because of the knowledge that we had, while in America, succeeded in gathering money for a proper hospital building. One thing remained to be done before making any outlay for building, namely the purchasing of a house and land that lies between the hospital site and the present dispensary on the street-front. Soon after we arrived, the middlemen came to say that the fine, large house at the side of the one that we had been planning for, was for sale. This would be far better for our use and so we commenced bidding on it. We did not dare to begin building or the Chinese would have concluded that we must have one of these two native buildings, and the price would have at once been enhanced. By the first of June, we had agreed to pay the price which the owners asked for the larger building. Being good Chinese they thought that if we were willing to pay the price they had asked, they might be able to get more by waiting until the year closed. It seemed as though the place was just what we needed, but the fact that we did not get it was a Providential indication that it was not best for us to have it. By the close of the year, it had become evident to the mission that since it is about to build a new Woman's Hospital, a new Men's Hospital, a Kindergarten Training School, and a Woman's Bible Training School, it would be better to rearrange the work so that the woman's work would all be at one station and the men's work at the other. This will bring the new men's hospital in the city where it will be in conjunction with the boy's college and the theological school, and where the medical teaching will thus become identified with the other forms of men's educational work. So we look forward to the new year, facing the uncertainty of buying land for the new hospital site, and not knowing how long it may be before the way may be open for building, but confident that the best thing is being done, and that if we are working in harmony with God's will, the best possible results will follow.

With our two little boys attending the school for missionary children, it has been possible for Mrs. Kinnear to again give her time to the medical work for which she has been trained. Her assistance has been invaluable, while her presence has overcome the timidity

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of the women and children so that they have attended in greater numbers -this in spite of the fact that us we have no special room for them, they have to be treated in the same place with the men.

The number of treatments given to outside patients has been about fifteen thousand, (15,000) while the work done for the inpatients would add about three thousand (3,000) treatments to this number. This has all been done by Mrs. Kinnear, myself, and two assistants one of whom was absent much of the time. More surgical work ought to have been done, but one cannot feel much enthusiasm in undertaking operations in which he wishes to attain aseptic results in a place where it is absolutely impossible. To get rid of the crowd that always comes in when we operate in the present place, we have operated a few times at our house. But this requires much preparation and more cleaning up afterwards, even when the group of attending friends is not large.

With the advance of China in all directions, there will soon be a much greater- more general- appreciation of the advantages of western medical and surgical learning. Indeed there is an appreciable advance in this direction all of the time. Until, however, we have a place for students and some one can give much time to teaching them, this part of our work must be largely neglected. With new buildings and in the new location these difficulties should be so far overcome that we can obtain the best available material to train, and give suitable young men the best possible training in western medicine. At the present time, we have scarcely help enough to do the daily routine work.

During the year there has been no evangelist to work in the hospital, but as the new year is entered upon the mission has been able to give a man for the place. He seems well suited to the position and we look forward hoping that with his help the medical work may show more positive spiritual results.

Yours faithfully

H. N. Kinnear.

Physician- in-charge

Ponasang Hospital.

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Yours faithfully

K. N. Kinnear

Physician- in-charge
Ponsang Hospital.

Medical Report
Ponsang Hospital
Rev. K. N. Kinnear

Some Stations of the Shaowu Field

In 1907-08

J. E. Walker

When Rev. W. L. Beard and Rev. Lewis Hodous were about leaving Shaowu City last winter, Mr. Beard remarked that the two most interesting points in the field which he had visited were K'ei-p'iang and T'iang-ka Pien. The former, nearly 120 miles away from Shaowu is our most distant point in the S. E., while the latter distant over 40 miles is the most northerly point. But going from here about ninety miles south west we come to our most distant point in that direction, the Shire town of Kien-ning. These might be called the three points of the Shaowu triangle. And at all three points the work is very promising. The K'ei-p'iang church has a nice little chapel, and a nice little "baby organ". It is a mountain village where woman have some freedom; and the sisters have done remarkably well in memorizing scripture, learning hymns and tunes, and even to play on the little organ. T'iang-ka Pien, with an elderly preacher, seems more like a large and loving family. But Kien-ning City rivals Shaowu in population and importance as a business center. Its large chapel and parsonage combined is finished after two or three years of toil and worry and hardship on the part of the preacher, Dong T'ao-chin. Very timely help came from Rev. Mr. Potwin through Miss Bement. There is no debt on the church, but there is a debt on the preacher for the church to the amount of $124. silver, as much to him as $1240. would be to one of us; and it worries him.

The Christians of the Kienning church have been very liberal givers, in fact downright self-sacrificing givers. At the time of our Spring meeting with our Chinese workers in Kienning, the building was dedicated, and we were all generously entertained by the members.

In going from Shaowu to Kienning, by zig-gagging a little, we could pass through the four important points of Uoa-p'iang, Chu-k'eu, Sen-k'iao and T'ai-nen. The first of these, distant about 25 miles from Shaowu, is a sub-district of the Shaowu District. We have been hammering at the place for several years, but with little progress so far. The people seem rough-mannered and close-fisted. But going on from there about 15 miles to Chu-k'eu we find a similar place where we have had much better success. Then cutting across about about 15 miles, Sen-k'iao is also a live place with a growing church. Then going diagonally forward, another 15 or more miles bring us to T'ai-ning(or nen) which is also a Shire city, small and poverty stricken, but with a chapel and a growing nucleus of believers.

At T'ai-ning last year the teacher of our day school there was strangled one night and his body thrown partly in the river to make it appear that he had been drowned. A sister-in-law and her paramour were the guilty parties, and they would have brow-beaten the man's parents into having no inquest; but just in the nick of time Revs. Beard and Hodous came along, and the Magistrate got alarmed, and held an inquest. The guilty parties absconded. The murdered man was a martyr to social purity.

Sixty miles down river from Kienning brings us to Tsiang-lo another shire city. It is poor and wicked, and much hard work there has seen only a few souls saved; but the present out-look is hopeful.

In going from Shaowu to T'iang-ka Pien on the north, we pass Kuang-tseh another shire city where there is a flourishing little church. One prominent member who owns a butcher shop, has suffered persecution in the form of forced contributions to the worship of Confucius &c; and the preacher in charge got a pounding while standing up for the treaty rights of the member. This has led to a little temporary falling off in attendance, contributions &c.

Going down the river from Shaowu south-east we come first to Na-k'eu, 25 miles, and next to Sui-k'eu Ts'ai 20 miles farther. Pastor Kan lives at Na-k'eu and has oversight of several other points. The church at Sui-k'eu Ts'ai has several well-to do farmers in it, who give liberally toward the support of the preacher. But his wife is a fruitful vine; and the sharp rise in the price of rice this past year has brought him into very close straights.

Seventy miles below we come to Shun-ch'ang, another shire town, and ten miles below this to Iang-k'eu, our oldest station in the Shaowu field. Here lives Pastor Chang (Diong) who has oversight of all the remoter points toward the east and the south. A few years ago he found the Yang-k'eu church very dead, but it is now very much alive. A preacher is also located here, and Pastor Chang insists that the church pay all of the preacher's salary henceforth.

The Kienning and Tsiang-lo river unites with the Shaowu river

at Shun-ch'ang. This is one of the discouraging points where there are many professed followers but no baptisms. The Methodists have had a chapel in Shun-ch'ang a little longer than we have had one at Yang-k'eu; but like our many years of work at Tsiang-lo, there is very little to show for it. Our work at Shun-chang began wrong. A preacher of ours was invited there to open a chapel by parties who had selfish and secular motives. This preacher was old and set. We superannuated him at Shaowu for a year, and then sent him back to Shun-chang last year where he would be more contented among old acquaintances, who spoke dialects familiar to him from infancy. Here he was taken sick, and died while I was down that way to meet Messrs. Beard & Hodous. We all attended his funeral, glad to show due appreciation of his many years of faithful service, even tho he had been a trial in his second childhood.

Ten miles below Yang-k'eu is the important town of Hia-iang. There are good sized premises here; and a few years ago there seemed to be much interest; but it was largely on a wrong basis; and now things are at a low ebb, ~~and~~ The man in charge ~~quite~~ seems discouraged.

About ten miles farther down we come to Wang-t'ai which has had a history for sometime like that of Ha-iang; but the preacher now in charge is very earnest; he works, but does not get discouraged; and there is a steadily increasing interest. Through the Bement sisters, some ladies in Carlisle have help the Christians to purchase fine large premises. The village is long and narrow, the lower half being shops and The upper half dwellings. The chapel premises are between the two parts, and back ~~a few~~ 3 or 4 rods from

the main street;- an ideal location. The premises had been purchased by a wealthy man who had spent a considerable sum of money on them, when the accidental death of a workman "hoodooed" them; and he sold them to the church for much less than the original cost. Uong-t'ai is a market town on the river with scores of prosperous farming villages in the hills and valleys behind it. From Uong-t'ai it is a days tramp across country to K'ei-p'iang.

Last summer there seemed to be much interest at a fine farming village a few miles from Shun-ch'ang City. With some the interest seems genuine, with others it appeared to be the hope of escape from the illegal cattle tax &c. The tax was imposed in the name of the "school". For, now that the Mandarins every where are ordered to establish schools for Western learning, and find funds for them, when they get a rich man in their clutches they impose a fat fine "for the school". Our nearest neighbor in the next province, a German missionary, tells of a case over there in which a rich man was fined $1,000 for the school by a district magistrate. By and by the rich man petitioned the Prefect to know if the "school" had received this sum. It had not; and the district magistrate came to grief. So also in that village the extortion was "for the school"; and I received a letter from over one hundred of the villagers, asking my help or else "The School would flourish and the Church decline. Thus they gave the thing away; and of course we refused to interfere. It was over this case that I lost patience and angered the preacher who thereupon resigned.

A few miles below Sui-k'eu Te'ai a stream enters the Shaowu river from the north, and about 20 miles up this river is a large market town, Nin-shiu, where we have a chapel and a small church of eleven members. It is a populous farming region from whence comes one of the theologs recently graduated. Here there was a man who had called himself a Christian for several years on not very good grounds, but last summer after some revival meetings held there by Pastor Chang and others, he took a decided stand; and just after this he was arrested and severely delt with by the sub-magistrate of the place on charge of killing and selling beef. It looked like a case of persecution; and we were urged to interfere; but we were not satisfied that we had the straight of the matter, and finally after various conferences and explanations by the people, the sub-magistrate said he had misunderstood the man's brogue, and so unintentionally misjudged the case. So peace was restored without our intervention.

At Sui-k'eu Te'ai another stream comes into the Shaowu river from the south west, and 10 miles up this stream is another important point, the market town of K'iao-t'eu or Bridge Head. Here is a chapel, a preacher, and 14 members. This stream heads near where heads another stream that runs ~~north east~~ south west and enters the Tsiang-lo river a few miles below Tsiang-lo city. On this ~~latter~~ stream is another large market town about 20 miles this side of Tsiang-lo, named Uan-an Ts'ai, in which are now a few Christians; and the Tsiang lo preacher has been holding services there once a ~~month~~. About half way between K'iao-t'eu and Wan-an Ts'ai is another p

tween K'iao-t'eu and Uan-an Ts'ai is another important point where are several believers has been spending alternate Sabbaths with them. and the Kiaotiu preacher In his absence the services at K'iao-t'eu have been conducted by the teacher of the day school, and earnest and capable young man. He wants to study theology, as does also one of the Bible colporteurs, who would probably make a good preacher. But we are in too tight a place financially to add any thing to our financial burdens.

The rise in the price of silver year after year has been cutting steadily into the amount of funds which we have for all this work. Year after year the Board has felt compelled to refuse to increase the amount of gold sent us, while year after year it avails less and less in the purchase of silver in which we pay the money given to help all these churches and chapels. Yet a steady rise in the price of provisions blocks the way to any reduction in their salaries. The churches are steadily increasing their contributions to their preachers' wages; but they can not keep upwith the rise in the price of silver and food stuffs. O for just a little more, a hundred or two dollars a year more hundred, of that wealth in which thousands of church-members are rolling at home. We do not want very much more, it would not be good for the churches here; just three hundred more would bring great relief, and (if siver don't go any higher) would bring, we think, ample relief.

Of the various dialects found in this field, Shaowu is the center of one, Tai-ning City of another, Kienning City of another. The

Kuang-ts'a and the Na-k'eu dialects hardly differ enough from the Shaowu to constitute a distinct dialect. In like manner the forms of speech at Tsiang-lo, Shun-ch'ang, K'iap-t'eu and Sui-k'eu Ts'ai, hardly differ enough from each other to constitute distinct dialects, but rather very heavy brogues of one dialect. The same seems to be true of the brogues heard at Iang-k'eu, Ha-iang and Uang-t'ai. They differ very much from the Shun-ch'ang dialect but not so widely from each other. But Kei'p'iang and Nin-shiu have dialects that are very much their own.

K'u-suon, 12 miles west of Shaowu city, T'ie-lo Fung, 12 miles east, Iong-chin K'ang, 18 miles south by east, and the Ni-shi Du region about 20 miles south-south-west, have all reported cases of extortion which appeal to one's sympathies, but were not cases of persecution. Ni-shi Du has, with considerable boosting from us, nearly completed a chapel. The preacher at K'u-suon has had a hand in many cases of trouble; and we have decided to send him farther away from home. The people at K'u-suon wanted him kept on there; but Pastor Chang wrote us a very urgent letter saying that the people of K'u-suon looked upon him as a sort of fac totum, and he must be moved away. He has been very useful there, but not as a preacher.

The three great centers of our work are Shaowu in the north-west, Kien-ning City in the south-west, and Iang-k'eu (Iong-k'eu) in the south-east; and if missionaries and money were as plenty as they ought be there would be a Mission Station at each of these points.

During the past year there has been special religious interest at each of these three points. One thing of special interest at Iang-k'eu were the monthly revival meetings. These were held at different points in that region, and were union meetings with the Methodist preachers, who are stationed at Iang-k'eu, Shun-ch'ang and Uang-t'ai. Another feature at Iang-k'eu was street preaching in the evenings. There are a few Christian shops on the main street; and when a Chinese shop is open for business, the front is all taken out, and a part of the opening is occupied by a counter. For these evening services, a Christian shop would open up as if for business, the speakers would stand behind this counter, while the audience filled the street in front. The streets are too narrow, mere lanes, to admit of large audiences, one hundred being about the limit. But the space was often well filled with attentive listeners.

Mention should be made of the death of the preacher Ki who died in the hospital here last summer. A relative of his who is a gardener once remarked to me. "Mr. Ki embraced your religion to some good. He gets money for just talking". His death seemed due to sheer nervous exhaustion seemingly attributable to church, family and financial troubles. He was stationed at Iong-ching K'ang, one of our oldest churches, but sadly in need of reviving. After his death his son, a pupil in our Boys' Boarding school, filled his father's place a while, and then one of the theologs went there each Sabbath. He is now stationed

there as permanent supply; and we trust he will put new life into the church.

Such are some of the points in reference to our various stations. Much more might be written; for something of interest or importance is happening all the time; but the writer's time and the reader's patience might both be overtaxed.

In the bonds of Christian service, and in behalf of the Shaowu Station, Foochow Mission, A. B. C. F. M. I remain

Yours fraternally.

J. E. Walker

Sprouse
Some statements re
By Dr. Walker
1907

AY 19 1908

Report of Shawan Mens Hospital
for year ending Feb 1, 1908.
Edward L. Bliss, M.D., Physician in charge.

During the year a number of improvements have been made in the hospital plant. An additional room has been provided for the dressing of wounds, abcesses, ulcers &c, and a separate waiting-room provided for the better class of patients, who seek our services, but who are very naturally loath to come in contact with the coolies, who are usually dirty and often afflicted with foul smelling sores. The new arrangement will tend to increase the number of well-to-do patients. The dispensary has no fixed fees. A few who are unable to pay anything receive medicine free. The great majority are charged from two to four cents each time they receive medicines, while the well-to-do pay a larger sum.

An administration building was erected containing office for the physician

and rooms for an assistant and students. The operating room was enlarged and improved. It is now very light and so finished that it can be kept surgically clean.

The number of out-patients or day patients has been over eleven thousand, which is larger than ever before and nearly double what it was six years ago. Though we endeavor to limit the attendance to those who really need our help. Those who simply wish to buy medicine and can afford to pay for it are sent to the two drug stores kept by former students of the hospital.

Owing to the building operations the hospital has been in confusion the greater part of the year, so the number of inpatients received has not been large. With the improved facilities and more money to carry on the work the number could readily be increased threefold or to as many as one physician

and his Chinese assistant could care for. Although Shaowu is only a small city yet this is the only hospital for a wide region. The majority of the inpatients have come from a distance of from twenty to over one hundred miles.

One of the most interesting of the patients came from a mountainous region about seventy miles distant where until now Christianity has obtained no entrance. His leg was broken in September and he was brought to the hospital early in January with the fragments firmly grown together in wrong position so that the leg was only an incumbrance to him, and he was emaciated and worn out by the pain he had endured. After staying at the hospital until his general condition had improved, an operation was performed, refracturing the bones and setting them in proper position. He has now returned home hoping

and grateful for what the missionary has done for him. During the two months stay at the hospital both he and his son-in-law, who remained with him, have learned much of the Life as it is in Christ Jesus.

Two more medical students finished a five years term of training this year. They are planning to locate at cities seventy five and one hundred miles distant from Shaowu.

The record of attendance for the year is as follows:-

Dispensary Patients, New	2497
" " Return visits	8123
Hospital In-patients	62
Other Patients	1130
Total	11812

Operations with Chloroform	10
" Cocaine	6
Obstetrical	1
	17

Minor operations and extraction of teeth not recorded

Shaowu, Fukien & Hospitals

MAY 19 1908

Girls Boarding Schools, Shaowu.

By Miss Frances K. Bement.

During the year 1907 my chief work has been in the Girls' Boarding School. With sixty boarders the first half of the year and fifty-six the last half, in all grades from first primary through the high school, I have found plenty to do. The girls' ages range from nine years to twenty three, thirty-four of the older ones having an average age of eighteen years. Twenty-two of the girls have this year united with the church. Their Christian Endeavor meetings show steady growth. I wish the girls at Lin Chin, North China, might hear the earnest prayers offered on their behalf—that they might have a home for their little school. They would be filled with hope and courage I am sure.

Nearly thirty cities, towns and villages are represented in the school and during the summer vacation twenty-eight of the older girls volunteered to do Christian work. Four of these had a primary Sunday School of forty pupils at the East Gate, Many homes in over forty towns and villages were visited and regular classes were held in a number of places for women and children. Good reports come of the work done and other places are asking that some one be sent to them. This work was done without pay as a Thank-offering.

Fortunately a number of the older girls happen to be daughters of preachers and are thus able to do in part the work which the preacher's wife at home is expected to do but which is far beyond most of the preacher's wives in the Shaowu station at present. But China is growing and we look for progress every where. If has been truly said that "China has made more progress the past three years than Japan ever made in any three years of its history." Shaowu shows its share of progress.

Bible Classes eor Women.

Frances K. Bement.

The distant Bible classes for women and the Bible women have been under my care since Miss Walker's absence from the Station for her furlough in America.

Two Bible Conferences, for the women in different parts of the Station have been held and a third has been asked for to be held at Kien Neu the following month. One of these conferences is reported in another column.

All of the Bible women have been visited once or twice during the year. This has required over eight hundred miles of travel, most of it on foot or by sedan chair carried by two men.

But these visits pay and we are always urged to go farther and stay longer than we can. There are always some Bible classes that are slighted and some villages whose invitations we must put off until we have more time.

Woman's Medical Work, Shaowu.

By Dr. Lucy P. Bement.

This has been an unusally busy fall at the Shaowu dispensary for women as well as outside.

I have been having eighty or eighty-five patients a day and I tell you they just make me "hump"—there is no other word to express it. I just wish you could see me, as I actually race to take care of them.

Some of the cases are most pitiable. Today a man came carrying a little seven year old girl on his back, whom he had bought last spring for a wife for his little son of the same age. Two years ago her mother bound her feet, and when this man brought her to his house be wanted to unbind her feet; but his wife had not had time to make her larger shoes. I found that the toes were turned back under the foot and the bones were displaced. The bones in in the heel were decaying and sloughing away through ulcers in the skin. With proper treatment I trust that in time she will have a good pair of feet.

One day a man came to ask if I would give him some medicine for his wife's face. I asked to see her, so he called a chair and brought her to the dispensary. She was evidently suffering from the sins of herself or some one else. Her face had been growing worse for three years, but as they were now looking for the advent of a son and heir, they thought they would try the healing powers of the foreign doctor. The bones in the nose were gone, the nose had almost entirely rotted away and the nostrils had grown together. The eye was closed and about half the face was a sloughing mass.

In two weeks she looked like a different woman altho of course she will never be her original self.

I see patients in the dispensary in the morning and go out in the afternoon. I have a Bible woman who does personal Christian work among the patients. The greater number of the patients this fall have been from heathen classes. Miss Funk's personal teacher often preaches and a regular gospel service is held with singing and prayer.

I have been out to twenty-five villages this fall at the urgent request of the village people to see patients.

The farthest town was one hundred miles away. One village was twenty miles away over a mountain. I reached the foot of the mountain at dark and then by the light of the stars and two wax candles climbed the mountain path, not a few times having to stop to see where I should put my foot next, to avoid tumbling into the mountain stream that I could hear rushing along somewhere below the path.

It was eleven o'clock when I had seen the patient. I told them that I had to return to Shaowu early in the morning because I had so many very ill patients that I did not want to leave, so a messenger was sent out. The sick people who lived near the chapel were called in and I treated patients and dispensed medicine until some one

finally suggested that I was tired and must go to bed. It was already morning but the people of the house killed and cooked a chicken to have ready for my breakfast. Shortly after daylight I started back to Shaowu.

Another place where I went the man told me that if I went right away I could be back before the city gates closed that night. At one village on the way, thirty patients were waiting and at the place itself forty more. I saw them while the coolies were resting and eating supper and returned that night.

I have also made several hundred calls on the sick here in Shaowu. Among them I have been called to see some one in all the higher official families in Shaowu. The wives of the two higher officials have given me a cordial and urgent invitation to visit them and tell them of the gospel.

I am also chairman of the building committee for our new house and we have to watch the workmen and direct them as to every window, door, arch, or hole for timber. It is a brick house. Miss Funk who is also on the committee was up in the top of the second story window three hours and a half the other day showing them how to put up the chimney. We spend hours and hours showing them over and over again.

I am also teaching twenty girls in the Girls' school to play the organ and occasionally I hear them all sing.

I have also been chairman of a committee to make a drain for the school property.

If this all together has not kept me busy, I do not think that I want to be busy. I never worked so hard in my life, nor enjoyed my work so much, nor enjoyed better health.

House to House Visitation in Shaowu.

By Miss Grace A. Funk.

During my two years work in Chicago I became greatly interested in all kinds of visitation work, in connection with the poorer classes as well as in regular church calling and when I came to China I was anxious to take up the same work here.

Accordingly this past fall I have given two afternoons of each week to this work in Shaowu and I cannot begin to tell you how full of interest it has been and continues to be. I am a firm believer in preaching the gospel in the homes.

Of course as yet I speak the language very imperfectly so I am always accompanied by a Bible woman or another of our Christian women.

It is very different from city visitation work at home but I can truthfully say that in many respects it is more pleasant.

Instead of walking up to a fine several storied brick or stone flat building and ringing the bell, using the speaking tube or taking the elevator, I am ushered in the front door through what is not only the front door yard but often the pig pen, sometimes the horse stable and nearly always the chicken yard, and thence to the main room of the house, resembling an open court, where I am received not only by the lady of the house but generally by all the ladies of the house; for this too is a flat, nearly every house being occupied by several families.

There is one advantage in calling in China. I have never failed of a warm welcome wherever I have gone.

I am also generally accompanied by a train of followers either from the street or the last house where we have called. We are always served with tea after the first greetings are over, and too frequently with sweetened water which is so sickening that I only pretend to sip it.

The Bible woman introduces me as the new unmarried lady from America and for some time afterward my personal appearance, my clothes and my family are the subject of general conversation. It is always a polite question in China to ask one's age and not amiss to ask the price of each article of clothing. My watch and my shoes are the chief objects of admiration.

Now that the weather grows colder they are anxious to know how I keep warm and want to know many layers of clothing I wear. The Chinese do not have fires in their houses for warmth, only for cooking, so as it grows colder they add another garment and another until they are almost as broad as they are high.

Our Chinese friends have such faith in the foreigners' God to provide for His children, that I sometimes hear them say that because I believe in the doctrine I am never cold and so do not need to wear as many clothes as they do.

It is Chinese etiquette to voice their admiration of you and all your belongings, even my extremely large feet come in for a share and my hands which they tell me are very soft and white but would be much more beautiful if I would only let my finger nails grow.

One family told me that they had heard that the people who lived in America had very black skin. I suppose some where they had heard of our negro population.

I in turn, sometimes ask questions too. I generally make friends at once with the babies and the children. One day when I asked a mother what her baby's name was, she told me "Little Dog". Baby boys are very precious, and they are not infrequently given such names to deceive the evil spirits. If they can convince the evil spirit that the baby is not valued then of course the spirit will not steal him away.

One of our most prominent Christian men was called as a boy "Old Chair Coolie" and another rejoices in the name of "Monkey". It is also not infrequent to refer to the boy baby as "Little Sister" or have one of his ears pierced to pretend to the spirits that he is a girl.

Finally we satisfy their curiosity and the Bible woman explains to them why I have come and leads on to the old, old story of Jesus and His love. The women listen with seeming attention. I gather the children around me and try to tell them a little about Jesus or teach them the words of some simple hymn. We sing and have prayer at each place.

We make two or three such visits in an afternoon and reach from ten to thirty people at each place.

It is blessed work and altho we may not see many immediate results yet we pray and hope that the seed sown in these homes of poverty, squalor and heathen darkness may bring forth fruit unto life eternal.

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— Shaowu — 1907.

Girls' Training School.

Miss Grace Yorkhill.

Bible Woman Port.

Home to do Home Visitation.

MY 19 1908

Annual Personal Report, from Shaowu, China.
for Chinese Year Ending February 1st, 1908.
Submitted by the Reverend Charles L. Storrs, Jr.

The long jollification which ushers in China's new year found me a little more than a year ago in Wuchang, the capital of Hupeh, whither I had gone for a few weeks language study. It is better for a beginner in mandarin to go where there are not so many choice brands offered as here in Shaowu.

Early March found me back at the old tasks. The school had already been opened for the new term by Dr. and Miss Walker, with a group of forty lively boys in the six classes. The number, smaller than the preceding year, had been thus reduced, partly by a rise in school fees and partly by the government's announcement that official advance would be granted only to graduates of official schools. The students with one exception were all of Christian families. They came from seventeen different cities and villages of our great parish. The religious life of the school has been steady and good, although not marked by any such emotional interest as that in December

of 1906. On the last Sunday of December eight of the boys quietly joined the church, so quietly, in fact, the father of one of them, a preacher at Sui-Keo-tsai, some fifty miles down the river, did not know Joshua was a church member until I told him so about two months afterward. The first two graduates of the school, survivors of a six and a half years course, were given their "sheep-skins" at a happy little graduating exercise in the church, January twenty-second, 1908. Both have gone to our mission college at Foochow to complete their course. Their return ought to solve the problem of securing properly equipped teachers for the school. A gift of five hundred dollars from Mrs. J. N. Harris of New London, Conn., in October, will enable us to complete the building and furnishing of the main school building and a little dormitory building started the year before. Money is still needed for gymnasium and library equipment, space for both of which has been planned in the main building.

With a few exceptions the day schools have been of the old style unsatisfactory sort, due largely to the impossibility of proper

oversight and the securing of trained teachers: Four schools, taught by the preachers themselves in lieu of funds sufficient to maintain schools, while among the best that we have, have somewhat hampered the work of these men. Attractive little youngsters rollicking around in the dirty streets of every city, town, and village one passes through, makes him eager to have this work put upon a proper and effective footing. Our corner of Fukien is so remote and its officialdom so decidedly second class, that the new educational movement of China is penetrating it much more slowly than elsewhere. Sign boards with all the new school names may be hung out, but inquiry reveals the fact like so much in polite old China, it is only a matter of "face."

In the early spring Dr. Walker and I had the pleasure of assisting in the dedication of a newly bought chapel some twenty-five miles to the north-east. This and another church home for a more distant "household of faith" were secured by the self-sacrificing gifts of the Christians, assisted by the slender purses of the missionaries and a very few dollars from the general station treasury.

One church with no assistance from outside has secured its own house of worship at a cost of over three hundred dollars.

The missionary has been spread out rather thin over our thirty-one churches and chapels during the past three months. Such as could be reached by "shank's mare" in a half a day or a day from Shaowu, have all but one entertained the missionary on at least one Sunday when he has run away from school and other duties at Shaowu. Usually he has felt that he has carried away more good than he has given on these brief visits. The churches situated on the river at a greater distance have also been visited on the journeys up and down for the summering at Kuliang. Immediately after the close of the school term, I started out with my man, "Glorious Ancestor", on a long trip across our parish. Before our return, eighteen days later, we had walked two-hundred thirty six miles, journeyed in a "sparrow" boat sixty-five other miles, and visited ten of our more distant churches. It was a good experience, however little of good it may have been for the work.

Such hurried visits are better than none for the struggling little households of faith, but in a land where a Chinese never hurries, except for a ferry, it would be better if the cultivation of his religious faith could be done in a more leisurely fashion. He wants to sit down and get acquainted with his Christian teacher. Can it be possible that the man who has come half way around the world to give him the message of life, doesn't really care to know him at all? The foreigner's lack of "li" (politeness) the Chinaman can account for; but some things must be quite as puzzling to him as the mysteries of the Oriental mind are to us.

The annual meeting which called together all the Shaowu workers in November, was not marked by the deep spiritual impulse of the year before, counting as we usually do, spiritual as the same as emotional; but regarding spiritual in its broader and truer meaning, possibly the outcome of the Kingdom in Shaowu will be quite as great. A local home missionary society officered and directed wholly by the Chinese themselves was one of the practical outcomes. Three hundred fifty dollars at the time was

subscribed for its first year's work. It is largely a consolidation of various scattered personal efforts of a similar kind, on a basis which will encourage the smaller givers of all the churches to undertake more and more of the opportunity so patently theirs as well as yours to make all this part of Fukien thoroly Christian. Besides assuming the support of our evangelistic pastor, the society will assist three churches in the support of their preachers. There are thus five of our churches where the preaching of the gospel is maintained without foreign assistance. The importance of personal work not only by the preachers and pastors, but by the rank and file of professing Christians was emphasized in a way which we trust will bear sure fruitage.

In April, Dr. Walker went to Shanghai to attend the Centenary Conference. On his return in May he brought with him on a forced march of ten days overland from Foochow that unprecedented thing for Shaowu, an American Board deputation. The four days visit of Drs. Moore and Barton were full of cheer and helpfulness. Had they been able to take

southward across the full breadth of our huge Parish, they would doubtless not have cut down our request for four new families for Shawnee, to two in their recommendations. The eager thousands in all these cities and towns would have made the same appeal to them that they do to us.

Dr. and Miss Walker in late June left for a needed furlough rest in America. It hardly needs to be added that more things needing to be done are crowded out than can possibly get attention. "One piece missionary velly much too few."

(copy.)

Personal Report - 1907.

Charles L. Stows Jr.,

JUN 22 1909

1908-09

RAPORT OF FOOCHOW COLLEGE, ENDING MARCH 31st, 1909.

Faculty	Foreigners 7	Chinese	16
Total Enrollment			265
Finances---			
Balance on hand			$ 815.95
Receipts			10370.49
Expenditures			10925.58
No. of Buildings	Foreign 7	Chinese 4	
Value of Land		Mexicans	$ ~~xxxxx~~ 22705.
" " Buildings		"	42431.

The year has been particularly conspicuous for experiences tending to depress and to cut the nerve to all enthusiastic effort ---Such have been the obstacles met with in the attempts to keep the work only up to the point where it was a year ago, to say nothing of making an advance along all linas. The year will also be memorable for the initiation of an effort to secure from the Massachusetts Legislature, papers of Incorporation. Up to the present time no word has come as to either the success or failure of the attempt. We can but express the hope that ere long these documents may be received and this College thus enabled to take its place among the very few mission colleges in this part of the world which are recognized by the laws of any land.

We record with great pleasure the visit of Professor Burton, of Chicago University, representing the Oriental Educational Investigation Commission. Prof. Burton was accompanied by his Secretary Mr. Reed, and by Mrs. and Miss Burton. Unfortunately it was vacation and the schools had disbanded. His visit though altogether too brief gave us encouragement and hope.

TEACHERS-----The teaching force has had a precarious existence. For a part of the year it consisted of seven foreigners (7) and thirteen Chinese (13), and toward the end of the year of four foreigners (4) and sixteen Chinese (16). At the beginning of the year (1909), the foreign force was weakened by the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Hedeus and Miss Newell ~~Newell~~ and there were absolutly no means of filling

the vacancies thus caused. The prolonged absence of Miss Wiley on furlough caused a further embarrassment never before experienced in this work. At the same time the Chinese force was also greatly weakened by the withdrawal of Mr. Ding Ming Uong, one of our most experienced English speaking teachers in college and Seminary, for service in the Y.M.C.A. at a much higher salary than the college could offer. At the same time Mr. Dang Dzong Lok'07 resigned for service in the same Y.M.C.A. It is of course a matter of congratulation that our men are valuable to others outside of ourselves but the embarrassment caused by their withdrawal is none the less keenly felt. The President desires to express his profound appreciation of the kindness of Mr. Beard of the Y. M. C. A. in giving help in the Seminary to the extent of four hours a week. Thanks are also due Mr. Ding Ming Uong also of the Y. M. C. A. for services of nine hours a week both in College and Seminary. The Board of Managers last year, in order that the College might keep its best teachers, made a request for an appropriation of $1000 but the request was not granted. In view of the extreme weakness of the foreign force, caused by the departure for home of three of the seven members and the prolonged absence of Miss Wiley, the request was also made that the President be authorized to seek a young man from among those recommended to the government schools of China and Japan by the Y. M. C. A. and whose terms of service were shortly to expire, for a temporary term of service in this College. This request, acknowledged reasonable, the Board of Trustees was also obliged to refuse. In previous Reports the President has repeatedly emphasized the fact--which must be well known the world over--that

success in educational work is directly proportional to the quality and permanancy of the teaching staff---that there can be no great measure of success where there are frequent changes either in the personnel or number of the teaching force. In this awakening of China there should be a proper manning of this institution, an instructor in charge of each of the departments of Science, Mathematics ,History and Economics. This would call for an addition of at least two foreigners to the present force. Mention should be made of the faithfulness of the Chinese staff, the members of which have done their work with comendable zeal and earnestness. With the beginning of 1909, three names were added to the staff,Mr. Ho, B.A., teacher of Chinese Classics, Mr.Wu, teacher of Mandarin, and Mr. Ling Ging Ngek, teacher of Bible. Mr. Lau Uong Ging, of the class of '08, took the place of Mr. Dang Dieng Lok,'07.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT---Instruction has been given in Mathematics ,History, Law, Science, Ethics,Psychology, Sociology, Bible, Music, and Drawing. Marked progress has been made in the departments of Science and Music under the direction of Mr. G.M.Newell, who has also given instruction in practical surveying. Care has been taken, in the wave of reform which has been and still is sweeping over the country, not to lose sight of the importance of Chinese Literature and emphasis has been laid on the necessity , for the attainment of good scholarship, of the acquisition of the ability to compose easily and correctly in the language of the country. The Chinese language has been the language of instruction in all the higher branches. Increasing emphasis has also been laid on a knowledge of the Mandarin or Court language. Instruction in this commences in the second year of the Preparatory Course and is continued to the

and of the College Course, thus enabling one to acquire proficiency and accuracy in what may be termed the language of China. In this connection mention may be made of the gift of $15. from Mr. E. S. Ling '99, constituting three prizes of $5. each and to be awarded to the one writing the best English essay, the one writing the best Chinese essay and the one passing the best examination in Algebra. Such a gift and for such a purpose shows a spirit of true devotion to the College which may well be emulated.

STUDENTS---The total enrollment for the year was 265, of whom 42 are in the College Department. This has been an encourageing feature of the work. For when we consider the advantages offerred to graduates of Government and Gentry Schools,----the conferring of degrees by the authorities and the granting of the franchise to those who have only just graduated from the Middle Schools, all of which favors have thus far been denied the graduates of Christian Schools---it is not a little surprising that the number of applicants at schools of the latter class instead of decreasing, should increase. This influx of students cannot but carry with it a suggestion of the grand opportunities for the spreading of civilation and enlightenment thus furnished the Christian educator. The health of the college has been good. During the first term an epidemic of small-pox unusually widespread and fatal swept over the comunity. The students as a body were urged to be vaccinated, and with but few exceptions all complied. One of our most promising students, because of the unwillingness of his parents, was not vaccinated with the result that he spent the last two months of the term at home sick with the dread disease. We are thankful he survived and subsequently represented the college in a competitive examination for a position in the Post Office and passed well, although some of the competitors were graduates of the Govern-

ment Schools here in the city. He however refused the position preferring to remain and graduate from here. This was the first instance where the mental calibre of students from Mission Schools, and those from Government Schools has been put to the test in a public and competitive examination, and our students felt the time had come to prove what they had always thought to be true, viz., that the training given in Mission Schools was not ,by any means second to that given in Government Schools. The medical care of the school has been largely shared by Dr. Iek Dai Ling '95, The Philosophical Room was fitted up as a Dispensary, and here Dr. Iek could be seen daily from 11.30 to 12.30 by any who needed his care or advice. This has proven a vastly better arrangement than the former, besides relieving Dr. Woodhull of much care and responsibility. Thanks are due the later however, for timely advice and assistance in a few instances and for readiness to assist in case of necessity. Seventeen (17) students have made pu blic profession of faith during the year as against six (6) the previous year. I n this connection the following figures, furnished by the Registrar, are significant,---

Number of Christian students,					sons of Christian parents			46
"	"	"		"	sons of non-Christian		"	20
"	"	non-Christian	"	"	"	Christian	"	40
"	"	"	"	"	"	non-Christian	"	159

surely there is plenty of room in which the Christian leaven may work and it is a satisfaction to record the fact of earnest, Christian effort on the part of the followers of Christ not only in connection with Church and Sunday School, but also in direct pers nal work. Especially was this true in regard to Mr. Lau Cong Daik, a member of the last graduating class. He was eminently a leader in all Christian work exhorting and testifying for his Master in season and out of season as tho forwarned of the shortness of his time. An inscrutible

providence removed him from these earthly scenes soon after graduation just at a time when to human eyes he appeared blossoming out into useful and noble manhood. Outside Christian work was carried on by the students in the various Day- schools in and about the City and in the College Y.M.C.A.Street Chapel where preaching services were held three or four nights a week. Just here the President desires to express his conviction of the efficiency of the method adopted by Mr. Ling Hok Ngie, last year president of the College Y. M. C. A. Himself a graduate of the College, class of '04 and a member of the senior class in the Seminary, he exhibited a fiery zeal in the work of soul winning. In a recent Letter addressed to the alumni of the College, Prof. Moses U. Ding of the Seminary speaks as follows:---"Mr. Ling devised a method for reaching the new students in the College.He had a room in the Dormitory which he called a Prayer Room and in which he put many magazines and newspapers sothat in the morning students could go there to keep their Quiet Hour and at other times they could go there to read and to talk about the saving of their souls. Thus he obtained a great many oppertunities to bring the Gospel to the newcomers." The College Y.M C. A. reported a membership of 49 as against 39 for the preceding year.This fact is not to be taken however as indicative of a weakening of the Association. In this organization as in all others, the quality of the members rather than the quantity should be the test of growth. As formerly Overflow meetings for the women and children,addressed by students of the College, were held in Smith Hall each Sabbath morning, the number in attendence reaching over 150 children alone. By all these agencies our students are being prepared for aggressive Christian work in the future.

Six were graduated at the last commencement three each from the English and Chinese courses, making the number graduating since 1894,

seventy-two. Of the six last graduated one Mr. Lau of the English course to whom reference has already been made has passed on to his heavenly reward. Another of the English Course accepted a position as head teacher in the C.M. S. St. Mark's College here in Foochow and the third has joined our Foochow College Faculty. Of the three graduated from the Chinese Course, one entered the Seminary, another is a teacher in the Girls' College, Ponasang and the third is a teacher of one of our missionaries. It being a time of National Mourning the Commencement exercises were relieved of much of the noise and excitement hitherto experienced on such occasions. They were however, none the less enjoyable, and the Alumni meeting and dinn er in the evening attended by 33 alumni, were the among the best we have ever had.

BUILDINGS----Unfortunately no report of extraordinary progress can be made along this line. There has however been some advance in accordance with the suggestions made in the last report. The Open-air Gymnasium was completed, and a gift of a hundred and fifty dollars gold for a Reading Room in memory of Miss Martha Theresa Fiske of Cambridge Mass., started the building of the Baldwin Library, to include this Reading Room on the site of the parsonage of Peace St. Church at an estimated cost of $ 2296. Mex. The available funds for this building are the original gift of $500. Mex. from Dr. Baldwin, now amounting to $723.06; a gift from his missionary friends, now amounting to $ 1016.04 and the above mentioned $150. in Gold. The small deficit can be made up from other available funds. Thebuilding as planned will be an ornament to the College plant, and will serve well the purposes for which it is being built. The Chinese buildings occupied by the Woman's School for seven or more years, tho belonging to the College, have finally come into our posession and the monitor's family has been moved into a part of these premises, the other part being reserved for the temporary use of a portion of the College Printing

press. In the last report amphasis was laid on the necessity of the erection of an Assembly Hall at the earliest possible date and the suggestion was made that the remainder of theHarris Fund could be utilized in no better way. No progress however has yet been made toward the securing of this long needed building. Each Commencement Day, as well as the various public functions held from time to time and the services of each Lord's Day, when the Peace St. Church is crowded to a most uncomfortable degree, all testify strongly to the urgent need of such a building. The site of the present Church together with the adjacent ground would make an admirable location for the College Assembly Hall. With this building and a Science Hall the need for which is scarcely less urgent, the College would be in a fair way to do its best work, at a much less expenditure of nerve energy and strength, and would relieve the present much congested condition.

FINANCES---The report of the College treasurer is for the year ending ending Dec.31 st , 1908, and is as follows:---

On hand at the beginning of the year	$ 815.95	
Total receipts for the year	10370.49	
Total expenditures for the year		$10925.58
Balance at the end of the year		260.86

Special Funds----

Harris Fund	$ 3260.68 Gold	
Martha Thresa Fisk Fundfor Memorial Reading Room	150. "	
Toward new Science Hall	120. "	
Toward Press Building	50. "	
Baldwin Library		$1739.10 Mex.

Thanks are due Mrs.Hanchet of Syracuse N. Y. , for a gift of $25. in aid of a needy but worthy student. During the past year 40 stu-

dents have received mission aid toward their board (as against 39 in the last report), 11 receiving $1.50, and 29 each $1.00 during each month of the school year.

THE PRESS---This department of the college has continued to hold its own, showing on Dec. 31st, after all expenses a bank account of ~~XXXXXXXX~~ $743.82 . THe usual variety of material has been issued the total number of pages being 612,094 and a total of tracts sheets etc., of 52116. As a financial proposition it has more than paid for itself besides saving the mission much unnecessary expense. In the last report an urgent call was made for $ 3000. for a most needed Press Building . It is hoped it will not be long before some philanthrepist will recognize the open door of opportunity and make available the small amount needed for this building. Such a building would be a lasting monument of love for needy humanity and a source of untold benefit to the awakening consciousness of a great people

Inclosing this report ~~xxx~~ of the College and Press the President desires to express his profound thanks to all those who have been associated with him during this, in some respects, the most trying year in the history of this institution. Whatever success has been achieved, has been due , not to the efforts of one, but to the united efforts of all. Nothing great has ever been accomplished without a struggle and we can only bravely look forward to the future, hoping that the disappointments and trials which have been ours in the past may not be again met with during the year upon which we have entered.

THE PEACE STREET CHURCH---- Twenty-three (23) were added to the membership of this Church during the year. and 5 children were baptizesd. 5 have been removed by death, ~~suspended~~ and 2 excommunicated. The treasurer reports contributions amounting to $330.70

A severe blow was given to the spiritual life of the Church, the effects of which lasted the greater part of the year. Because of the

Pastor's conduct the Church felt obliged to dispense with his services. By a vote of the Pastor's Association, he was temporarily suspended from the pastorate while retaining his position as preacher. The pulpit of PEace Street Church was filled for 6 months by membrers of the Foochow College and Seminary Faculties. As is usual in such cases the membership of the Church was rent asunder by divers opinions regarding the right and wrong of Mr. Guoh's conduct and for a time it seemed a serious split was imminent. This was happily avoided. With the beginning of the year 1909 a call to this pulpit was accepted by Mr. Ling a member of the lasé graduating class of the Seminary. The Church has thus started out on what may be hoped will prove an era of prosperity. Mr. Ling is admirably fitted for the position. Himself a graduate of Foochow College and an earnest worker among its students, he will command their interest and sympathy from the start. He has entered upon his work with enthusiasm. His father, as Pastor Emeritus has come to live near , to be identified with the church life, administering the communion, and attending to the various and numereus pastoral duties connected with the city station. Neighborhood prayer meetings are held, and a spirit of fellowship prevails, and we look for a great ingathering the coming year.

L. P. Peet

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J. C. Peet

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for
1908

APR 28 1909

Foochow College.

Report of Emily S. Hartwell . 1908.

It has been said that the problem of the twentieth century is economy in time. Without corresponding acceleration of mental processes, economy in time would mean dininishing of results, the problem therefore is how can equal or superior results be obtained with minimum of time. A teacher's potentiality is today measured by the ability to lead students to power to express mental reactions accurately and clearly with greatest promptness. The teacher needs first to gain the confidence and co-operation of the class in accomplishing a definite task. A class is won by winning its separate units. At the beginning of a new year, each unit with a natural dread of something new sees the new work loom formidable before his unaccustomed eyes. The buoyant confidence of the teacher that again these raw recruits will be led to successfully storm this new hill of difficulty will infuse hope in the students. May it not be that the development of real stamina in faithfully conquering each new lesson is the most valuable product of school life?

Looking back over class work of five hours and a half daily but Saturday, with about half the time given to classes ranging from thirty to forty-five to recite in thirty minutes, has been heavy tension and only possible because of previous years of experience in departments carried, and most of all because of abiding joy in service, so the promise has been fulfilled " They shall run and not be weary."

The ample blackboard room has been a great help, and written work on the blackboard from fifteen to twenty students in the crowded classes has developed rapid criticism from the students and secured accurate knowledge on the part of those to whom the written test was given. This was even tried with the first year pupils who were fearful lest adding the writing of definitions and sentences which involved a knowledge of spelling would reduce the number of pages they would cover. The experiment proved quite the contrary, as acquiring the spelling gave a more accurate knowledge of the separate words and the oral recitation improved. This was a practical application of Prof. Baldwin's diagram of the speech zone taught in the Psychology class. Prof. Baldwin shows that to the memory of placing the vocal organs in pronunciation is added the memory of the sound of the word but the word cannot be written until the visual memory of the spelling of the word is secured. This tripple chain fastens the word perfectly in the mind. When a pupil mispronounced a word, asking him to write it on the board would soon detect wherin his memory failed and by correcting the visual memory the failures in hearing and forming the sound values were corrected also.

The superioraty of a language whose words are spelled by forms that represent oral sounds lies in the fact that it corresponds with the Creator's design in giving to man a speech zone such as He has. The Chinese ideograph, which ~~makes~~ the word represented by a character that follows the idea instead of the sound is difficult because artificial and not in accord ~~dance~~ with the arrangement of nature. Today China's greatest handicap is a ideographic language, and the teaching of English may have for its greatest product a bringing in of a phonetic spelling of Chinese in the future. The slow, irksome ideograph will give way as will its square method of physical transportation, the sedan, to the wheel-formed letters and the wheeled vedicle for transportation. May it not mean a hastening of the Kingdom of God to hasten the awakening of the mind, the window of the soul ? No matter how good the seed, unless it falls on the prepared soil it cannot yield the hundred fold.

A custom discontinued for some years of holding a summer school was tried again during the past year with notably good results for the second term's work. The short corps of teachers makes it necessary to grade by the year instead of by the term. This often leaves a number of pupils a dead weight in the second term. This past year those who failed to "pass" in studies the first term were required to make them up in the summer school or be " dropped" at the beginning of the fall term.

Public rhetoricals by each class in the College course and three times for the seniors gave a pleasant opportunity of training the students for public speaking, an art we realize may be in great demand with the prospect of parliament for the empire sometime in the future. It is noticable that the earnest Christians who have taken part in the Christian Endeavor and other meetings, have an advantage over others as public speakers, showing how " All things " are added to those who " seek first the kingdom."

While the steady daily work gives the culture of helpful habits, youth is so pre-eminently the hour for making life's decisions, the Christian teacher's highest joy is found in seeing the pupils add to correct habits the noblest decisions. That the student body itself should realize that decision for Christ is of paramount importance, is of greatest value. Through the College Y.M.C.A. and Christian Endeavor societies, the students have an opportunity to assume definite responsibility for spiritual help to their fellows. The College during the year was favored in having some exceptional men in the senior class. The valedictorian, Mr. Lau Cong-daik, entered the school twelve years previously.. After finishing the preparatory course, he

he went with his father's family to Borneo, where for five years he held business posts, among them that of interpreter in the British Judge's Court. As he himself expressed it " I came back to study in the College, not only for the additional knowledge, but for the opportunity to help influence China's young men." Mr. Lau ever found time for personal work and was most active in preparing for and helping in the revival meetings in the autumn. These were conducted by Mr. Diong of the English mission who was an intimate friend of his family. The meetings were a strong impulse to more active service for God by the professing Christians, as was voiced by Mr. Lau praise to God for leading his younger brother to a pronounced stand for testimony and work, which he had never undertaken altho' he had been a Christian for years. The inscrutable Providence that allowed the death of Mr. Lau by Erysipelas contracted on his way home after graduation, has been accepted by his whole family as a call to greater service, for God, that they may fill in the place made vacant by his call to a higher service. The decision of this talented young man, who was fitted to hold any post of influence, to refuse rumunerative offers and devote himself to Christian work will be a lasting example to his fellow countrymen . During the second term one of the most earnest young men of the preparatory course was cut off by cholera, so in the early call of these two young and gifted Christian men, the College has been bruought near the threshold of eternity and a spirit of thoughtfulness and earnestness remains.

The Evangelistic Band, the sending out of which has fallen to my share, has helped provide teachers for six outside Sunday Schools as well as that of the home school. These outside Sunday Schools have been better organized and better attended this past year than before. The importance of the Sunday School is being brought before the missionaries of late. This summer the writer was asked to present a paper before the first Sunday School Convention held at Kuliang. This gave an opportunity to bring out the methods tried in connection with our College Evangelistic Band to a large number of missionaries scattered throughout the province, and thro' its publication in the Chinese Recorder to the whole of China. Weekly talks on Sunday School work were given the Theological students by me during the last term and will also be an impetus we hope. The Chinese have such respect for age that the thought that Abraham and Moses set examples for Bible schools for the Sabbath, and the fore-runner of our modern lesson leaves was ~~found~~ authorized by the Jewish Sanhedrim, will prove an impetus to systematic Bible study. Each day I met the Theological students in the study of the Psalms.

The division of the Intermadiate Endeavor Society over which I had general supervision, has as before met every Tuesday evening. The year has been one of opportunity for developing power in testimony and Bible study in boys from 15 to 17 years of age. Unless the habit of taking part in meetings is developed at this age it is very difficult to do so later. The revival meetings helped crystalize into permanent habit what manifested itself early in the year as a first impulse toward testimony and service.

List of studies taught during the year.

1st. Preparatory.	1st. Semester	English chart.	½ hour daily
	2nd Semester	Language	
2nd Preparatory	English mental arithmetic	Entire year.	" "
3rd Preparatory	Language	Entire year.	" "
4th Prepartory	Language	Entire year.	" "
1st Colleg combined with 2nd College	Language	Entire year.	" "
Juniors both English and Chinese csurse		Psychology in Chinese	" "
Seniors Chinese course		Ethics in Chinese.	" "
Seniors English course		Ethics English.	1 hour daily.
Theological Class	Psalms daily	Elocution and Sunday Schools once a week.	½ hour daily

Drawing once a week to each of 250 students. ½ hour daily

Literary work.

Revision of English Chart during the summer.

Work on the revision of the Woodin's Colloquial Arithmetic in connection with a committee composed of Revs. Peet and Hubbard and myself.

Regular work on Sunday.

Morning Sunday School Class of half of first year students.

" Sending out Evangelistic Band

Afternoon Visiting some one or two of the Sunday Schools and Junior Endeavor Societies of outside churches.

Tuesday Evening

1 Division of Intermediate Christian Endeavor.

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Rev. Henry Terrell
Missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Canton.

Report for 1908

23 1909

Foochow College Letter

To the Alumni and Former Students.

Dear Friends:—

It is now two years since the organization of the Alumni Association whose constitution issued in pamphlet form has already been sent you. A word of apology is needed just here to the effect that in organizing the alumni into an association, time was needed to complete all arrangements, to inspire its officers with confidence, and to secure the co-operation of all graduates and former students in good and regular standing. Among the friends who helped bring the association to a successful beginning we would like to give special thanks to Prof. Harlan P. Beach of Yale University. While on a visit to Foochow he met with and conversed personally with the officers elected in Jan 1907. He so inspired them with love for their Alma Mater that their enthusiasm has won a large following. We trust from now on every loyal graduate and undergraduate of Foochow College will esteem it an honor and a privilege to be a member of the Association.

Since the first Annual meeting many have joined and paid their fees. The amount now on hand is $80. Mexicans.

The success of the association depends largely on the faithful work of the Committee of previous years and to the President of our College The printing and expense of the Constitution and By-Laws were met by friends whose kind help we now thankfully acknowledge. By our working together we will make the Alumni Association successful.

Because of the National Mourning, the Officials and Gentry of Foochow City could not attend the Commencement Exercises, but the program was so nicely arranged that the activities were not inferior to those of previous years. The graduates from the English course were Lau Cong Daik, Ling Hung Bing and Lau Hung Ging; and those from the Chinese Course Gong I Cu, Heu Ging Oi and Ngu Huai Deng

After the dinner in Smith Hall, the Alumni retired to the President's House and there one of the most interesting meetings we have ever experienced was held. Thirty-three answered to the roll-call, after which many items were talked over. Among these were:—

1. That graduates, who pursue post-graduate studies be exempt from the fees.
2. That the association ask Pres. Peet to deposit the money on hand in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, to be called the Foochow College Alumni Fund.

Then followed the election of officers for the coming year: They are as follows:—

Pres.—Mr. Lau Chu Huang, '01
Eng. Sec'y,— Mr. L. D. Cio, '03
Vice Pres,—Mr. Ngu Ding Ung, '02
Chinese Sec'y,— Mr. Diong Buo Hua, '06
Treasurer,— Mr. Ling Ing Chu, '00

The meeting also appointed Messrs Diong Buo Hua and L. D. Cio, a Committee to write a report of the meeting and of the work done at the College during 1908. Mr. Ding Ming Uong, for the past thirteen years our honored Prof. in the Theol. Seminary, gave an interesting epitome of the present attitude toward our graduates of those in charge of instituting the formation of a Provincial Parliament. At about 11 o'clock P. M. the meeting disbanded.

The following are some of the important happenings at the College, during the past year, culled by the above committee.

Chinese Literature & Writing:— The methods of teaching Chinese are greatly changed; Wednesdays and Saturdays being given up to the teaching of Chinese Compositions and Essays and to learning ancient and modern Chinese Literature.

Chemistry:— As Chemistry is so highly regarded nowadays by students, Foochow College makes it a special study under the direction of Prof. Geo. M. Newell. He has changed the old Dining Room into a Chemical Laboratory and Lecture Room It is said that this room is rather small and that a larger one for this purpose must soon be secured.

New Instruments:—Besides a good supply of chemicals and instruments, our College has recently added surveying instruments, a telescope, a celestial globe and a telephone.

Liberal Gifts:— Mr. Ling Eu Sing '99, has

yearly sent some money to be used as prizes to be given to the best students in the College. One third each was given to the following students: Mr. Lau Cong Daik, for the best essay in English, Mr. Gong I Cu for the best essay in Chinese, Mr. Siek Ding Bing '11, who passed the best examination in Mathematics.

Open Air Gymnasium. Great attention has been given to the physical training of the students and hence a gymnasium for about $1000. was built and a good physical director has been secured.

Social Development—Our College is gradually gaining great reputation amongst the Gentry and Officials. The students have by special invitation twice marched to the Ling Chai Su Ancestral Temple to celebrate the annivesaries of the Anti-opium Society. All the higher officials below the Viceroy have exchanged calls with the President of our College during the year.

Mandarin. According to former rules only those in the College course have had the privilege of studying Mandarin, but now all the students from the second year on have this privilege. Henceforth none of the graduates will be dumb in Mandarin.

Celebrations. To celebrate the fiftieth birthday of Miss E. S. Hartwell the students gave her a feast and to celebrate a like anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Peet's they used that day for athletic sports.

Musical Entertainment. Toward the end of the year, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Newell invited the College students to their home to listen to foreign instrumental and vocal music.

Graduates:—The total number of graduates of Foochow College in both the English and Chinese courses is seventy-two.

Religious Life:—The number of students baptized last year was seventeen. Besides the regular Y. M. C. A. meetings every Friday night, the senior C. E. meeting every Sunday night, the Junior C. E. for the intermediates every Tuesday night, several students went to the Y. M. C. A. Chapel at "Chang-Muong Lau" to preach every night during the school year and to other places every Sunday afternoon.

Drawing Encouraged—As drawing is regarded as one of the important studies, the best work of the students has been framed and will adorn the walls of Lincoln Hall, in order to encourage others in this branch of learning.

Obituary:—We regret to record the passing away of our beloved teacher Mrs. Charles Hartwell, who came to Foochow fifty years ago, and who was called "Home" to receive her reward on the 7th of December 1908, in her eighty-sixth year. She taught the students not only with books but with deeds as well. Her last message to the students was "*May all the school boys have a Message in their own hearts and deliver it to all they come in contact with. I hope they will be a blessing to their country, their schoolmaster and to each other*".

Mr. Wu Dung Hing '04, died of cholera at Amoy, whither he had gone to assist his father, Taotai Wu in arranging for the reception of the American Fleet.

The sudden death of Mr. Lau Cong Daik '09 at his home in Kucheng, a few days after graduating from College was surprising to us all.

Ding King Siong after seven years of study and an earnest Christian was while still a member of the College suddenly taken away from our midst. His death produced a profound impression upon all.

An Honorable Position. Mr. Ling Hok Ngie, Coll. '04, Sem'y '09, was called to the position of preacher at the Peace Street Church. He has accepted the call and is at work.

L. D. Cio
Diong Buo Hua } *Committee*

築操場一座約費千金之譜並延聘嫻熟體操教員悉心指揮俾各生按時操練庶身軀日健則獲益匪窮也

一（官界聯絡）本書院設立宗旨與外間學堂不無少異所慮者與官學界不能相聯一氣耳舊年官紳舉行禁煙本書院全體學生經兩詣歡祝彼此聲氣甚叶應求近來尚方伯鹿廉訪呂觀察時常到院暢叙並詢課程足見兩俱無猜後此更當融洽也

一（國語普及）語言一科與文字並重國語尤異日進身所必需也本書院向例五年以上方授國語深恐爲時無幾未克完全現定二年班卽行肄習習練既久自能脫口如流其裁成後進不爲不至也

一（五秩祝典）英文總管課夏師姑五秩大慶各生爲之肆筵設席備極歡樂後預祝弼主理暨師母大衍雙慶華堂讌享銀燭輝煌是日並開運動大會極一時之盛焉

一（音樂集會）饒君衛禮理化專科于音樂尤擅其長每屆歲暮集長于音樂之西人或歌唱或鼓琴各盡其妙與會者無不洗耳靜聽而情爲之移矣

一（畢業人數）本書院各科畢業人數已領有文憑者計七十有二人

一（生徒受洗）本書院生徒本年經受洗入會者計十有七人

生徒義務

本書院生徒於宗教上均具有熱腸如聖日下午出門佈道夜間勉勵會宣講外更有拜五夜青年會集會拜二夜小子勉勵會集會互相勸勉又逐夜分班在通津舖青年會佈道所宣講足見本書院生徒不第於學問上留心研究卽於道德上亦頗注意云

一（圖畫勉勵）圖畫亦學生之要科夏師姑邃于此藝其教導生徒具能學步邯鄲本屆選取最優者嵌以玻璃懸壁亦足以鼓其奮勉之心也

一（老師母逝世）弼老師母蒞閩五十載熱心教授而心悅誠服者指不勝屈德光福劭愴于光緒三十四年十一月十四夕逝世享壽八十有五歲其仁慈可風洵足掛人齒頰也

一（學生逝世）吳君中興向亦畢業于本書院也孟冬隨其父趨鷺嶼迎接美艦猝染疫氛騎鯨遽賦又陳君欽祥係後進中之錚錚者也十月初旬偶得霍亂一病不起又劉君存德于畢業後領照旋里復聞噩耗惜哉

一（學生勝任）林君學義本書院漢文科畢業士也平日奉道一片熱誠畢業後復進聖學補習二年本屆期滿公聘爲太平街福音堂宣教想後此聖道定能日昌也

敬陳末與格致書院畢業學生會諸君公函　張步華朱立德謹述

福州格致書院畢業學生會之設已兩載于茲矣其章程規條訂成卷帙諒邀　青睞計自創立斯會與會者頗不乏人常費已納五十餘元左右亦畧有可觀非仗前屆會董留心籌畫與主理熱腸贊助者曷克有此（所頒福州格致書院畢業學生會章程一書係弼主理同師母親自監刷其工料等費皆其自籌未曾開銷畢業會所納之欵即此一端足見主理之竭誠匡助俾底于成吾輩諸君亦應如何感激共表同情使斯會得以推廣焉）本屆嘉平望日爲諸生畢業之期英漢文科計六人英文科劉君存德林君黻琛劉君鴻錦漢文科江君貽諮侯君暉度吳君懷澄緣國制故官紳兩界未便柬請所有秩序删繁就簡因時制宜局外人亦嘖嘖稱羨至晚開評議會開會後先核到會人員三十五位繼則會議一切其所議與前無甚懸殊惟議及凡有志嚮學再入他書院肄業者准其免納常費又已捐之欵煩請主理暫存銀行生息隨即投票選舉新會董會長劉君書蓉副理吳君廷榕書記朱君立德並鄙人與焉司庫林君仁初選畢即閉會與會諸君特命鄙人畧述本屆開會之內容與近年書院之成績並請朱君立德譯成英文以餉未與會諸君鄙人義弗能辭不揣謭陋敬陳大概惟希

尊鑒

附列近年書院進步之情形數則

一（漢文改良）本書院英文一科久已嚐炙人口惟漢文向多循例近年認眞講解大加改良拜三拜六專課古今名家並試驗論策故頗有進步此後可期學貫中西無偏倚之患誠後進諸君之幸也

一（理化專科）近日文明進步格致之理日益發明故理化一科遂爲學界中之要品本書院自饒君衛禮來華專授理化即將舊膳堂改爲化學室誠有蒸蒸日上之勢聞該室猶嫌狹隘欲更擴充大約尚需時日也

一（添設儀器）百聞不如一見無儀器則不能試驗本書院除化學各儀器外復添設測量儀器以精算術天文鏡天球等以便窺測天文俾學者得精其考察又設德律風以通官學界之消息誠無美弗臻也

一（學生報効）林君幼誠向亦畢業于本書院也遞年皆有捐廉以勗後進本年寄洋銀十五元獎賞英文漢文算學三科英文科得獎者劉存德漢文得獎者江貽諮算學得獎者薛廷彬如林君者誠可謂知本矣

一（操場新建）語云有學問者有勳業有魄力者有精神本書院于體育一科亦十分注意故特建

JUN 22 1909

Foochow, China, April 26, 1909.

Report of work for the year 1908. G. M. Newell.

During the year 1908 my time has been wholly given over to teaching in Foochow College. My work has been in Astronomy, Chemistry, Algebra and Music. In astronomy the book used was largely theoretical and mathematical rather than descriptive, and in some ways the work was not so satisfactory as one would wish. Some use was made of the school telescope, however, and the constellations studied throughout the year. In Chemistry some little time was given to individual laboratory work and the students seemed to take quite a little interest in their work and kept ~~quite~~ neat clean note books.

In music the great event is the Easter concert where all the mission schools in Foochow unite and by chosing the best talent from the different schools make up a chorus of about five-hundred voices, ~~about~~ evenly divided among the boys and girls. Each year has shown a marked improvement in the musical ability of the Chinese boys and girls. We have every reason to feel encouraged at the progress made in music from year to year, and the time will soon be here when our boys will want a better class of music than we have been able thus far to give them. We hope that a union hymnal, which seems to be on the horizon as a possibility, will help meet this need.

My more especially religious work has consisted of taking turn in conducting chapel exercises, teaching a Sunday-school class, having charge of one of the branches of the intermediate Christian Endeavor, and conducting a service on Sunday at one of our little mission day-schools just outside of the south gate of the city.

Respectfully submitted,

G. M. Newell

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JUN 22 1909

Report of the Theological Seminary 1908.

The Seminary has had another good year. Five students were enrolled, all of them graduates of Foochow College. Two were in the special course and three in the regular course. In the fall term one of the special students accepted a position in the Y. M. C. A. schools. The Rev. L. P. Peet taught Church History throughout the year; Miss Hartwell taught Sunday School methods, Elocution, Psalms, and Early European Missions; Mr. Ling Ning Hong taught Theology, Comparative Religion and Exegesis; Mr. Tong taught the classics and Mr. Ung of Foochow College, Mandarin. A course in the Prophets and Romans was given by myself. I had weekly discussions also with the students on sermonizing and pastoral work.

The practical work consisted in teaching in the Sunday School, supplying on Sunday in the City churches and in the regular weekly preaching service at the Y. M. C. A. chapel. One of the students organized these services at the Y. M. C. A. chapel so that the chapel was open each evening of the week. The audiences were large and very attentive. Our usual method was to have a student preach and then the

company was divided into groups, each student taking one group and answering the questions asked, or explaining further the points made in the sermon. As a result of our work two were ~~already~~ admitted into our churches. The neighbors come to the services frequently and many of them are growing in the knowledge of Christian teaching.

Two of the students graduated in January. Both are earnest promising young men who will have a large influence among their countrymen. One of them read a very forceful essay at commencement on, "Why the educated young men should enter the ministry."

We need a building to house the institution and give it form before the community at large. Seven thousand dollars are required to complete the ten thousand dollars asked for. The necessity of an endowment is also pressing. We are asking only fifty thousand dollars for this. The old faiths of China are crumbling away before the advance of modern thought. What will be the new faith? It depends on the hearty cooperation of the West.

~~We acknowledge gratefully the gift of~~ $100.00 by Mrs. Hartness of Spring field Vermont toward the work

of the Seminary.

Lewis Hodous

Seminary for 1908

Lewis Hodous

To be sent to Boston.

N 22 1909

Report of Evangelistic Work Foochow City 1908.

The evangelistic work is naturally related to the larger life and the social movements of the community, and cannot be understood without at least a glimpse at the social progress about us. The anti-opium movement gained in momentum and practical results during the year. The opium dens are all closed in Foochow City and vicinity. The places where opium is on sale are duly licensed and limited in number. The opium smokers are registered and only such registered smokers can procure the drug. The past two years there has been no planting of the poppy in the country district north of the City. Opium smoking has come to be looked upon as a disgrace. The young men are not beginning the habit. In the country district to the north and east of the city the progress is not so marked. In the mountain villages twelve miles from Foochow the opium dens are still doing business in some places openly. This, however, will be stopped in the near future.

Idolatry is losing its hold on all classes of the population. The Viceroy's proclamation issued in the summer registers the progress made. It speaks of idolatry in the following language: "Idol processions

Report of Evangelistic Work October 1905.

The evangelistic work is naturally subject to the large ups and downs of the community. We cannot be unchanged without at least a slight change of the social surroundings. The anti-opium movement seems to increase and practical results showing the same. The opium dens are all closed in Gardner but one recently. The Chinese who opium is sold are only known and hunted in secret. The opium smokers are regular and only some regular smokers are found among the song. The last two years there has been planting of the poppy in the country district north of the city. Opium smoking has come to be special upon as a disgrace. The young men are not spending the time in the country district to the north as was used of the city. The opium is not so prevalent. In the mountain villages towards the plain the opium dens are still doing business on a large scale. This business will be attacked in the near future.

Literacy is raising its head in all classes of the population. The Chinese Government seems to be anxious regarding the foreign trade. It appears likely in the following language: "And Emperors

as well as idol celebrations, of which vagabonds generally avail themselves to cheat people of their money, are really detrimental to the welfare of the populace. Idol processions have generally been used as an excuse for obtaining some evil ends, and the joss celebrations have been resorted to for gathering rogues together. Nominally they are doing meritorious deeds, but really they are leading astray the ignorant. The idol processions and idol celebrations, not only lead to waste of treasure and prodigality, but also encourage heterodoxy and sorcery." The Viceroy rules over thirty four million people in the Fuhkien and Chekiang provinces.

The machinery for voting for the members of the Provincial Assembly is being organized. There are to be seventy two members in this body. A duly qualified voter must be at least twenty five years of age, must own property, at least to the amount of five thousand dollars, or must be a graduate of a middle school, or must have a degree, or must have performed some meritorious public service. Taoist priests, Buddhist monks, and preachers cannot vote. The last rule is adjustable, however. One of our preachers of the City station is a duly qualified voter. He obtained this privilege

because of services rendered in the public assemblies.

We see about us also evidences of material progress. The city has a large number of foreign buildings used as schools and places of business. The telephone is installed in Foochow city and suburbs. There is a systematic attempt made to keep the streets clean and lighted at night. The police are organized on modern lines and are much in evidence in their new uniforms and shining badges. Education is making rapid progress. At present there are three Americans teaching in government schools. In the near future there will be five. All of these were recommended by the Y. M. C. A.

Our work among the churches progressed quietly during the year. We began the year with a three days' meeting of all the deacons of our ten churches. The deacons lived together in the college dormitory and became well acquainted with one another. The mornings were devoted to prayer and Bible study. In the afternoon the men divided into several companies and preached on the streets and sold books. At the evening meetings each band reported its experience. What glowing reports they brought back! How jubilant they were! Difficulties were overcome, the gospel was

preached to open hearts, and best of all they were doing it themselves and realizing the joy of it. These meetings bound us all closer together and we realized each other's problems, and were enabled to pray more intelligently. During the year two other gatherings of deacons were held, one at Ponasang and one in Foochow City.

The Wateygate church purchased a piece of land immediately adjoining its property. The members contributed forty dollars to this in addition to the $400 contributed last year for their church building. They are hoping to build a new church in the not distant future. It is their purpose to make it a memorial to Pastor Ling Nik Sing who was one of the first preachers at this church. The relatives of the Pastor promise to contribute $100 toward the building.

The Hartwell Memorial church had a quiet year of enlarging service. Just before the Chinese New Year the last house needed for the site was purchased. The funds in hand amount to $1565 gold. We should have $3000 gold before beginning building. The church is only three minutes away from the Provincial College. We are planning to make the church attractive to the students. We hope to have a reading room, a

reception room, also rooms for Bible classes.

The members of Gek Puoi Haeng furnished at their own expense a reception room which enables them to work more effectively.

There have not been many additions to church membership, but the quality of the members has improved.

The four booksellers of the station did faithful work. This year the work was organized on new lines. The booksellers spent one afternoon each week in the neighborhood of each of our city churches in company with the preacher. In this way the field was worked more systematically and the booksellers were brought into closer relation with our church work.

The preachers continued their monthly meetings. These meetings help the esprit de corps and are having a great influence in moulding the general policy of evangelistic work in the station.

Lewis Hodous

For 1928

Foochow City

Lewis Hodous

JUN 22 1909

Report of the dayschools of Foochow City 1908.

The dayschools of Foochow City last year numbered ten. Three were taught by preachers and seven had regular teachers. There were eleven teachers in the seven schools. One of these divided his time among the schools teaching drawing and drill. This part of the course was very much enjoyed by the pupils. The enrollment during the year was about three hundred and thirty pupils and they contributed between five and six hundred dollars toward their education. The preachers' monthly meeting appointed examiners for the schools and two regular examinations were held during the year, one in June, and the other in January. Besides these semi-annual examinations several of the schools conducted monthly examinations.

The school at Ma-doo-ga, one of our oldest schools, situated in the slums outside the South Gate, moved into new quarters at the beginning of the year. The old location was dark and small and flooded several times during the spring. During these floods the teacher and his family of seven used to live in the loft among the household and school furniture. Last spring during one of these freshets

he came to me with a broad smile saying that he had a great deal of leisure now inasmuch as the new house is above the highest flood. The new quarters were provided by the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Newell and their friends. Just recently the same friends put in two windows into what was a dark wall before and brought in a flood of light. The impression made was so deep that the teacher's little boy asked the pupils to sing, "Jesus bids us shine."

The Gik Ruoi Haeng school interested several friends to furnish windows and other necessities. This school is one of the best organized in Foochow City.

In the summer the pupils of several schools marched to the Anti-Opium celebration held in honor of Commissioner Ling who dumped the opium into the sea at Canton and precipitated the Opium War. One of the teachers composed an appropriate song which the pupils sang on this occasion.

In the autumn the usual Junior Endeavor Rally was held. After the rally followed athletic contests with running and jumping and hurdle races.

During the summer two night schools were opened. The attendance was about sixty chiefly clerks and apprentices of neighboring shops. They were taught reading, arithmetic, Mandarin, and the use of the abacus.

The teachers and pupils worked enthusiastically during the year. We need a larger appropriation for the work and some form of normal training to equip young men to teach properly.

Lewis Hodous

Report of City School
Fosckord City for 1908

Lewis Hodous

APR 28 1909

Woman's work

Report of Emily S. Hartwell for 1908.

A great impulse toward education of girls and young women has arisen in the opening of government schools for girls. This is the reason for the partial change of the work of our Bible women who are making the main part of their work teaching as they find it easy to collect large schools of girls and young women. The alertnes and vigor of our Chinese women of Foochow is evident as our Bible women of forty and fifty years of age, some of them untaught in Chinese character, take up the new Government text books and prepare themselves for teachers. Surely the attractive young girls and women coming to them are an inspiration and we can but rejoice that these impressionable minds can fall under the influence of our earnest Bible women. By teaching the girls they also can gain an influence in their homes which they visit vacations. Younger women trained in the Girls' Boarding Schools are added to teach the more advanced studies.

Opening of Government Kindergartens is also bringing a strong wave of interest in little children. Some of our teachers are feeling a strong impulse to study Kindergarten so we can include work from the mother down to the very little ones all in our one system of Christian education connected with our churches, all of which are largely institutional in plan.

Four of the properly constituted girls' schools under my care were opened for the first time in 1908. Two of these were in connection with the Hartwell Memorial church. The one at the church itself was the school with the most regular attendance and received the highest tuition. The head teacher, Mrs. Ling Ngu-ngie, is the wife of a recent graduate of the Theological School who has just been called to Peace Street church, the leading one in Foochow city. After studying at the Girls' College, Mrs. Ling went with Mrs. Kinnear to America and studied music. She also learned foreign needle work which has proved a great attraction in the school. Mrs. Dzeng has taught Romanized, Bible and Arithmetic the entire year. The first term a Miss Ding assisted but was married to a young preacher, Mr. Ling Diong-hunk, the latter part of the year. History was taught biweekly the first term by a Chinese gentleman whose wife attended the school. He was a graduate of the Government Normal School. The second term History was taught by the preacher, Mr. Ling Gnie-ue. The curriculum of the school was as follows: Bible, Hsiaeg, Chinese Classic on filial piety, Geography, Arithmetic, Romanized, Singing, Drawing, Embroidery and crocheting. The tuition was a dollar a term. The first term there were three boarding pupils collected but there is prospect of an excellent school this coming year.

Near this church was another girls' school which had been opened by by Miss Woodhull some years before in the home of Mrs. Eng-eng. The two schools reached different homes and neither drew from the other so both have met a need. The tuition in this second school was less and the equipment less. During the year a second teacher, Mrs. Ko-biu was added for fifteen girls and six boys were too many for one teacher as the school represented several grades. The boys taken were very young. This school might easily become the nucleous for a kindergarten.

At Ngö-hung-huong was also a high grade school. The first term there were four women, two of them boarders, one of whom had official rank. This class are difficult to keep long, as children and other ties bring interruptions and school life soon grows irksome. Mrs. Ding Kai-ceng, the former head teacher in the Inghok Girls' Boarding School, taught advanced work in History, Geography and Arithmetic and a normal class for Bible women in the last two of these branches was taught by her the first term. Mrs. Ging-hong, who studied kindergarten mornings, taught the government readers, Bible and writing afternoons, she added Romanized the second term as Mrs. Cang-king who taught it the first term the latter part of the year gave all her time to visiting and teaching in homes of church members.

In connection with the Water Gate church, preparation was made for a promising school to be taught by a graduate of the Girls' College. A place was rented a short distance from the church, but the very night after the teacher moved in a fire swept away not only the school but the homes of most of the pupils. The young teacher, whose husband is not a Christian and who did not sympathize with the work, met a great affliction in the loss of their ample household equipment as well as all their wardrobe. Fire insurance is unknown in China so all was a complete loss. Fortitude under most adverse circumstances is an admirable quality often manifested by the Chinese. We collected the necessities of life for the brave teacher and she collected a new school in the church. A baby boy came to this young teacher only a month after the fire, and this most precious gift in Chinese eyes did much to mollify the husband. A devoted grandmother cares for the baby while the mother teaches.

At Gek-buoi-haöng about thirty girls were collected by Mrs. Mi-nguong. After fifty years of age she began this new work. She was assisted by Mrs. Seng-gieng who taught only ~~mornings~~ afternoons the first term as she attended the normal class at Ngö-hung huong mornings. The second term Mrs. Seng-gieng taught all day. A number of the girls were led to and from school by an earnest Christian woman, as they lived at a distance from the school. Only small tuition fees were collected but there is prospect of an excellent school this coming year.

At the home missionary church at West Gate, Mrs. Dieu-chuang the first part of the year began to teach in a large family, but small pox broke out and she was obliged to give it up. Last year black small pox was prevalent and interfered with work. In the autumn cholera was very deadly. The second part of the year Mrs. Dieu-chuang collected a school in her own rooms. Eight girls, two women and six boys studied with her afternoons and learned Bible truth. If more trained young teachers were available a good school for girls could be opened in connection with this church.

In this opening year of schools the tuitions have been used to buy seats and desks, maps and other school outfit and has not been sufficient. While we cannot see immediate results in additions to the churches, still we feel that the daily prayers and Bible teachigg together with the Christian instruction in church service, Sunday School and Junior Endeavor meetings, is sowing seed which wiil have a lasting benefit on the rising generation.

Woman's Station Classes.

The number of women to attend station classes have decreased the past few years and in some of the churches the former women's classes have stopped and only the women studying in the day schools have been the women reached. At Water Gate the distinct Station Class for teaching the women the Bible, thro' the Romanized, has been kept up with benefit. Six women studied, two of whom entered the Woman's School under Miss Woodhull the second term and have gone to Pagoda to attend the Bible Woman's School there this new year. Two women joined the church at the Water Gate, and two at Gieh-bui heang.

At A-da-cang, Mrs. Ting-keng tauhgt six women and two girls Romanized. The second term one of the women joined the Bible School The latter part of the year the teacher took the girls with her to the house of a Christian whose family could not leave home to study.

At Cieng-muang , Mrs. Cing-hiong taught a number of women who received no financial aid. This is a country place where the women cannot leave the farm work in the busy season. These women had been taught formerly with small financial help and it was a joy to see them going on with no help. It is no lack on the part of those who study that they stop if they do not have help, but it means that the relatives are unwilling to relinquish what they can earn during the time they study.

Mrs. Sioh-leng had a class of women at Gio-tau. This was a new field and had corresponding difficulties. No help was given and irregularity was the result. Being unable to visit so far from home made it impossible to give adequate supervision.

Bible women.

The Bible women have all had teaching as the larger portion of the work this past year, but vacations and Sundays they have visited in homes. At the China New Year they visit to collect pupils and in the summer they often secure new pupils. They are often invited to visit the pupils homes on Sunday, and I have been glad to go with them when possible.

Mrs. Geng Sing was located at the mountain hamlet of Puong-kä for a few months and later she married our former city pastor and has many home cares with his large family of children, whom she loves and cares for. It means great hardship for any Chinese woman from the city to go to live among the mountains, and until we can have more ladies from home to join us, so we can visit our Bible women more frequently to encourage them, we cannot hope this branch of our work to be developed as it should be. What more enticing field for Christian work can be found than this beautiful valley with its two million inhabitants all within reach in a single day? Who can imagine a more fruitful field or one more varied between the official class and the aborigines of the mountain retreats within six or seven hours ride by sedan?

Work in Official Families.

This past year, Mrs. Ling Hok-ngie, beside teaching in the Hartwell Memorial School has taught English to four official girls in the family of an ex-magistrate near the West Gate. We first became acquainted with this family thro' a feast given Miss Wiley and others and myself by the mother of one of our Foochow College students. The girls studied Romanized with Mrs. Dieu-chuang, and this year have done good work in English with Mrs. Ling. They attend church and Sunday School as a rule and learn Scripture verses and songs.

Regular teaching of Romanized and Government readers has been done in another family to the wife of a petty military official also.

How I long to reach the young women of America with the call of these women of Foochow! Every class of society needs you. This Provincial capital is one of only eight cities in the entire empire where there is a resident viceroy. The highest ladies of the city are ready to be our friends. Their sons and daughters come to us for instruction. These are initial days for China. This is pre-eminently China's hour. Now is the psychological moment to impress a permanent mold on China's Educational system. Who will come to help and who will give the needed funds to support this work? You, who have representatives here either missionary or Bible woman, will you not pray for us and work for us as never before? Again I beg you Pray for us.

Statstics of Work for Women and Girls in charge of
Emily S. Hartwell 1908.

11 Bible Women 5 Women Teachers

Girls' Schools.

Hartwell Memorial	Women	3	Girls	16	Boys	0	Tuition	$21
Hartwell Memorial No 2	"		"	14	"	6	"	9.10
Gek-buoi Haeng	"	1	"	29			"	4.35
Water Gate			"	12			"	12.40
Ngo-hung Huong	"	6	"	11	"	4	"	8.50

Station Classes

Water Gate	Women	6	Entered Training School	2		
A-da-cang	"	6	Girls 2	"	"	1
Cieng-muang	"	8				
Giō-tau	"	4	"	3		

Instruction given in Families.

Official Families	Women	1	Girls	4
Families of church members	Women	3	Girls	5

Foochow, China, March 20th. 1909.

Dear Mr. Bell,-

I trust the statistic given together with my report this time will meet your requirements. If not I will gladly do better next time if you will give added hints. It seems to me your suggestion to have statistics kept together with separate reports is an excellent idea as individual statistics become lost in the general table. I wish to call your attention to the fact that Miss Woodhull will report in part for the Girls' day schools and women's station classes and Bible women, so the statistics I give are not complete for the whole city station. I give only those for the work in my immediate charge. We need Miss Wiley back to help in this work in the future as she has done in the past.

Just now we are enjoying the visit of the W.B.M.I. Deputation Dr. and Miss Woodhull and myself are inviting some of the leading official ladies to meet them on the 27th of this month. Among the ladies invited are the wife of the Official at the head of all the schools of this province, this lady has been cared for medically by Dr. Woodhull for a long time. The wife of the head of railways for the province,- this lady is at the head of the girls' schools of the government in this city; the wife of the great grandson of the viceroy that threw the opium overboard, who has been at the head of the anti-opium movement and is now a member of the Board on Ports and Communications at Peking.

Cordially Yours Emily S. Hartwell.

Statistics of Work for Women and Girls in charge of
Emily S. Hartwell 1908.

Girls' Schools.

Hartwell Memorial	Women 3	Girls 16	Boys 0	Tuition $21
Hartwell Memorial No 2	" "	14	" 6	" 9.10
Gen-Duol Hsang	" "	29		" 4.35
Water Gate	"	12		" 12.40
Ngo-hung Hsong	" 6	" 11		" 4 " 8.50

Station Classes

Water Gate	Women 6	Entered Training School
A da-oang	" 6	Grade " " 1
Ciang-muang	" 8	
Gio-tsu	" 4	" 3

Instruction given in Families.

Official Families	Women 1	Girls 4
Families of church members	Women 3	Girls 5

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Government work is now a reality of the Board.
[illegible] Girls Boarding Schools at Pitkong.

Foochow - China for 1908.
Emily S. Hartwell

JUN 22 1909

Bible Woman's Training School
Report for 1908

For 1908 not counting the few who came and dropped out, we had for both Spring and Winter term a regular attendance of 22 women. At the beginning of this last term our hearts were saddened by the sudden death by cholera of Sek Ue Sa one of the Eng. talk women. Mr. Smith said when he applied for her to enter the school "She is one of our best work spiritual women" & we found his words quite true. When study was hard, she would grasp the truth we were trying to teach quicker and truer than many who could make a better show at reciting the mere text. At our Wednesday evening prayermeeting Sek Ue Sa was with us apparently in her normal health, but was taken sick in the night. In the morning realizing that the disease was fatal, she had no one but just committed her soul to God. Her husband who was working in Fuchow, came to her at once, and took the best of care of her all that day, and late in the evening Jesus fulfilled His promise, came and took her to be with Himself in the Father's house. We all loved her, and it was hard for us to give her up, but we know that it is well with her, and that our Father had some wise purpose in taking her away from her husband, her two girls and the work where she might have been so useful.

A new feature of the school this year has been an half hour singing lesson every morning. We cannot sing anthems altho. two of the teachers have a good ear for music their voices, to say the least were anything but musical, so all those years we have endured what went by the name of singing, supposing that for the women it was too late to try to teach them. But Agnes (Mrs Liu) was quite

willing to try to teach them. She succeeded so well that at our woman's day at the annual meeting the teachers and a few of the women sang a hymn very creditably.

The class that should have graduated this year have been very faithful, worked hard and deserve a great deal of credit for what they have accomplished, but they were not able to take the course in three years and will have to study another year. On account of the site we were occupying being needed for other work, our school is closed for the present. One teacher and quite a number of the women have gone down to Mrs. Hubbard's school at Pagoda Anchorage. The other teachers will be employed as Bible women or to help in the day schools until we get our new building and the school is reopened.

Tai-bing-ga Girls' Day School

This year we have had 33 girls and 6 boys, who have been very regular in their attendance even the cold rainy days when the chill in the air penetrated to our bones, and we ourselves have felt it something of a cross to take the few steps from our home to the school these children have walked through the black muddy streets, with by no means the warm comfortable clothing that we foreigners think is a necessity. They have not only come to school and have worked faithfully, and while they have made a good beginning in mastering that mountain of Chinese character which confronts them, they have added much that is good to their own characters and strengthened them in many ways.

A few years ago it was necessary to urge the children to come on Sunday but now they come as regularly on

on Sunday as on other days. The number attending the children's meeting have ranged from 66 to 164 on Easter Sunday, with an average attendance of 80. We have tried to secure good speakers and have spent a good deal of time getting up an interesting program, and have been well rewarded by the good attention which the children have given to the talks.

During the winters vacation we have discontinued the Sunday mornings meetings but have kept up the Junior Endeavor and the children have shown their love for these meetings by their regular attendance even when the weather was somewhat stormy. In the J. E. we have the little ones sign a simple pledge promising to please Jesus, to keep quiet in meeting and to have a loving heart. Twenty of the older ones have signed the longer pledge promising to read the Bible and pray every day. The best thing about these meetings is that our children are learning to have faith in prayer.

Kindergarten

The young ladies in charge have been faithful, we ourselves have been in & out of the school many times every day & have done our best. But it is a great grief to us to know how much more could be done for the little ones, if a foreign trained Kindergartner was here and could give her whole time to the work. For some good reason God is not answering our prayer, that Miss Brown may be restored to health and sent back to us, but is there not some one to be found in the home land, who can come to our help?

This year we have had 50 children enrolled with an average attendance of 35-40, which is a little less than last year. This is due largely to the fact that none of us has had

time to visit homes & find new pupils. We are glad that we can testify that the children we have had, have spent a busy happy helpful year. Our two days Christmas too, thank to the many kind friends at home was a perfect success. We found it quite a different matter playing Santa Claus with a generous stocks of present on hand, and we wish it was possible to send a personal note of thanks to every one young and old, who helped to give us such a happy Christmas.

Sang mei the youngest Miss Seibert has taken a great deal of praise with the transition class this year, and has taught some 18 children an hour in the morning before the kindergarten. The most of this class finished the first half of No 1 government primer, reading, translating & writing the characters. For 1909 these children will be in the kindergarten a while in the morning and study the rest of the day. Seng-ngunk the oldest sister and Sang-mei have taught all the year in the government kindergarten & gave good satisfaction, but for 1909 they were asked to leave us & work all day for the government & give up their Sunday School, and change the hours and terms of the kindergarten work. These three things they refused to do. But after a few days they were glad to take them back on the old terms.

As the government give much higher salaries than we can, we feel that the sisters deserve a great deal of credit for standing so firmly for their principles. Even now they have no easy task before them, for the managers of the school are constantly urging them to introduce plans which are at variance with all true kindergarten principles. We are praying very earnestly that the sisters may have grace given them to let their light shine in the trying position in which they are placed.

Hannah C. Woodhull.

Report of Bible Woman's
Training School - Foochow
for 1908

Hannah C. Woodhull

JUN 22 1909

Medical Work for Women
Foochow City.

During the epidemic of small pox that visited us we were kept busy vaccinating infants and revaccinating the students of the various schools and people who came from outside.

A pupil was sent from the Pona-dong school to our hospital with what was thought at first ~~was~~ to be measles but after coming to us soon developed into confluent small pox and she died after a few days.

Another great shock that we experienced in our hospital was one of the medical students being attacked with plague. The inguinal glands swelled and suppurated. She had a high fever and was very sick for a few weeks. Her friends were greatly alarmed and thought she would die, but she gradually recovered. Then followed an epidemic of measles in the Girls' College. We received

one after another as they were attacked by the disease.

On account of all these contagious diseases, our hospital had to be closed for a while and that reduced the number of patients.

The work this last term has been very pleasant. The cases that came to the hospital were favorable for treatment and almost without exception were cured.

The outside calls have been to hopeful cases that were pleasant to visit because we could give relief.

In the Obstetrical work while there have been some cases of natural labor, most of those to which we have been called as in former years have required surgical aid.

The Assistants have done good work, being faithful to the many kinds of work entrusted to them. The new students are enthusiastic and earnest in preparing for the work to which they have devoted their lives.

They have regular times for reading medical books with the native teacher.

also murders. They were attacked by diseases.

In accounting all these contagious diseases, our hospital seems to be closed for while some that reduced the number of patients.

The last census has been the most this last year is the most remarkable. It was that came to the hospital were remarkable without exception were.

The outdoors patients have been to help that were pleasant to visit because of pain relief.

In the Obstetrical work which there have been cases of normal labor, mostly those which we have been called in in forceps have required anesthetics.

The Dispensaries have done good work having attend to the many friends of work which there. The new dispensaries are anything but improvement in furnishing for the work to which they have given their time.

Many have expressed having for receiving medical help with the medicines herein.

Number of Patients

Dispensary & Schools	6698
Obstetrics	28
Outside Calls	81
In patients	132
	6939

Kate C. Woodhull

Medical Work for
Women - 1908 -
Foochow City
Kate C. Woodhull

Reports

Medical Work for Women & Children
Woodhull Cole
Foochow City
Kate C. Woodhull

Beams
JUN 22 1909

Ing-hok Station
Report for 1908.

Mr Smith and family left on furlough the first week in April. Miss Crittenden left in July 1907, and Mr Smith in November of the same year. We arrived here Jan 16th 1908, and since Mr Smith's departure, have had full charge of the work.

There has been a good deal of sickness among the Chinese. Malarial fever, among the pupils has been frequent. Small-pox and occasional plague cases were present in the city, the first part of the year, and plague was epidemic in three of the largest out-stations, continuing from early spring until autumn. Malarial fever was more prevalent than usual and more severe, causing many deaths. When we came to Ing-hok, the new house was not finished, and for a few months we occupied the Ladies residence at the Girls' School building. Many hundreds of both men and women have visited both places, more especially the school building as it is on the direct road.

Evangelistic Work.

Our already inadequate force of twelve preachers was lessened in the early part of the year by the death, from plague, of one of our best helpers, who was filling an important place. The one pastor among them, has charge of the Station Church, and tours thru the field at regular intervals, to hold communion, baptize children, perform marraige ceremonies, and receive to the Church on confession of faith, any that may be found suitable. The number - four - received this year is very small compared with other years, tho this is not a correct basis for judging the work done or the real interest in Christianity. This can only be known by going thru the field and meeting individuals in their homes. The pastor, when making his regular tours, spends a few days at each outstation and goes about with the local preacher to the neighboring villages to hold services and visit the homes of the Christians and learners. This gives him a good opportunity to know the condition of the Churches, and he reports a growing

interest in several parts of the field. There are many 300+ learners scattered over the district, a fair proportion of whom will doubtless be ready to enter the church in a year or two. The inability of most of them to read, and the infrequent opportunity to hear the Gospel or be taught, makes their probation quite long before it is safe to admit them to church membership. The practice of holding Quaterly meetings with the helpers has been continued. The plan is to have all the helpers and as many members and learners, as will, come to the station three times a year, for a three days conference, at which addresses are given, a book or part of a book of the Bible is studied and some are previously given certain sections of the book or special themes from it, to show the general trend of its thought and teaching. This interspersed with prayer meetings and discussions of some important subjects related to the religious work makes a very interesting series of meetings which refreshes, encourages and strengthens the helpers for another period of service. At such times we also try to get some outside help, some new voice, that will help to add new interest. The last meeting we were able to have Rev W. L. Beard

of the Y.M.C.A. at Tsochow to give a series of addresses on "Personal Work", which was very helpful, and we also secured a Chinese evangelist who gave five very helpful addresses. These with prayer-meetings etc gave us what was confessed to be the most interesting and helpful meetings that had ever been held. They certainly received a large spiritual uplift which we trust will go with them thru the year in their difficult and often discouraging work. We have great sympathy for our native workers both men and women. for the faithful ones have to meet many difficulties and discouragements, and they are often isolated and have to bear their own burdens. None who has never had charge of such work, can understand or truly sympathize with them

There are twenty places where services are held regularly, tho only about twelve of them could be recorned as having Chapels. Some of these have been provided wholly or largely by the mission and friends in China, tho most of them are native houses fitted up for meeting places, and it is considered much better so, until the people are able to build their own Chapels and Churches.

Sunday Schools. The conditions here are not favorable for such schools, altho more might be done than is being done. Four or five places have a "sort" of Bible class service, using the S.S. lessons. At this Station we have a regular Sunday School properly divided into classes with regular teachers, tho during the school vacations there are not enough to keep the Sunday School form.

Christian Endeavor. The conditions for this form of service are much the same as for Sunday Schools and only four or five places as yet try to have Endeavor meetings. The value of C.E and S.S. are both recognized as well as that of the Prayer-meeting, but the work needs still further developing before they can be maintained. It is encouraging to see progress being made toward these things, as it shows that the truth is spreading and taking root, and the members and learners are becoming more enlightened, tho their isolation among mountains and valleys prevents any rapid advance.

Missellaneous Matter. The new residence began last year to replace the one burned has been completed, and we began occupying it the first of Oct. The grounds, walks cistern and

well still remain to be done. The Girls School Building and Ladies residence adjoining it are completed, with the exception of painting inside and there is considerable yet to be done outside on the grounds and walks which are delayed for lack of funds. The Ing-hok Station and work have had a hard fight for existance but since Mr Dwight Goddard, in 1897, then located here, but now in Cleveland Ohio, put his shoulder to the wheel, and with private means, and solicitations at home, established a station and gave it a boom it has been making good progress. Mr Goddards continued help and the many special gifts from interested friends at home, have been and still are a great help and blessing to this people.

The Station plant is getting well established We already have a new Clerical residence Boys School. Church and parsonage in one elevated center, and fifteen minutes walk below on a beautiful height near the river, the new Girls School Building and Ladies residence nearly completed, provided for by the Woman's Board of the Interior, and five minutes walk above

the Center Station, on a slight elevation and nearer the city is the new site - and funds in hand - for a Womans Hospital, Dispensary and physicians residence, also provided by the W.B.M.S. Near this site, also a site has been secured for a new church on which is a native building, suitable for a parsonage. In the further development of the work there should be at least another family and residence, the building of a new Boys School, the present one being old, inadequate and unsuited to our needs, and the building of a new church to accomodate the two schools and city congregation etc. Another family and residence are needed at once as it is physically impossible for one man to have charge of the evangelistic work and Boys School and other work of the station. It is true Mr Smith is still young and strong, but he must obey the inevitable law of physics, that no person can be in two places at the same time, which the nature of this work would demand. Will not the friends at home bear this work on their hearts as well as minds and be ready to respond whenever the call comes for means and new workers

Medical Work

Owing to Dr Emily H Smith's departure on furlough in Nov. 1907 there was no physician here until we arrived Jan 16th 1908. During the year we have given 2000 treatments. 600 of which were given at Kuliang during the summer vacation. The treatments represent —
Men and boys, first visits 770. return visits 770
Women and girls first visits 270. return visits 176
Minor surgical treatments and dressings etc. 250
Receipts for drugs and fees $22 mexican
The proportion of women and girls to men and boys is about one in four. In 1905 the proportion was about one in ten. in 1906 one in four. In 1907 the medical work was only for a few months owing to Dr Smith's illness and summer vacation at Kuliang and return to America in Nov.
The proportion of female patients to male would seem to have reached an average proportion of about one to four. whether there is a man or woman physician. And yet it may be too early to judge correctly as the medical work has not had an opportunity to be developed. For while

there has been a lady physician here for several years. She did not have proper facilities for full medical work. With a proper hospital and medical assistants, the Woman's Medical Work can no doubt be considerably increased. The conditions in this district are such that we can never hope for a very large work, either for women or men, tho there is plenty of Medical Work for the two branches, and there ought to be a man and a woman physician located here to meet the needs of the field. The district is very hilly and mountainous and difficult to reach by touring and difficult for patients to come to the city both from the expense, especially for women as the people are poor, and the difficulty of leaving their homes to come for hospital treatment. On this account the work will probably never be large as compared to many other places in the Province; yet there will always be a plenty to do, and of a harder nature than in large centers where patients are more easily accessable. During the year we have had patients come thirty five and forty miles

on foot or in Sedan chairs, and some of them women. We have also had calls to go even this distance to see patients, to which we could not respond. For this and other reasons many patients are prescribed for at the dispensary who are long distances away. While this is necessary and always must be still a good many people can be helped in this way and much suffering relieved as we have had occasion to know.
We have had to treat scores in this way during the past year, and know from the testimony of those who came to get medicine for such patients that much good has been done.
This of course is not an ideal way to do medical work, but we have to adapt ourselves and work to the conditions we find in any given place.
It always has been so and always must be.
At this Station the medical part has only been a fraction of the work done, as we were sent to have charge of all the work of the Station which includes the Evangelistic School and Woman's and other Work, and piece out until the regular members of the Station should

return from their furlough.
The Woman's Board of the Interior has granted funds to purchase a site for Woman's Medical Work here and the site has already been purchased and enclosed, and funds are ready also to erect the hospital, dispensary and Ladies residence. This work is now waiting the return of Dr Smith.

Woman's Work.

Owing to the Ladies being home on furlough funds for Woman's Station classes were not granted this year and the Woman's Work has been confined to Bible women. Eight have been employed in widely separated places, the most distant being forty miles from Ing-hok city. Two were twenty miles away, four from two to five miles away and only one at the Station. Most of these women received instruction at our Ponasang Girls' School in Foochow. Their positions are difficult and they labor under disadvantages but they are centers of light and influence and help dispel some of the darkness. While there have been no station classes, as such yet in three places they were able to get some

girls to instruct in addition to their other work and one had a mixed school for part of the year. Once a year the Station plans for a general meeting of several days in order to bring together preachers and Bible women, and any members and learners who can come. This gives an opportunity for a large number to come together and hear reports from different parts of the district, and to learn of the conditions in other places and their progress or otherwise and listen to helpful addresses, attend prayer meetings and enjoy a few social privileges. These meetings are always helpful to them and they go back strengthened and encouraged for another years work. The presence of an enlightened Christian Woman is very important in any region, but especially so here where there is such dense ignorance. It matters not whether the woman are wives of helpers or are widows, they all have a place and can do much good. It is worth the cost of a trained Bible woman even as the wife of a helper for where the helper is single

or his family absent the women cannot come to church and they loose the message of the Gospel. More Bible women need to be trained and stationed in the many yet unoccupied places of this large district. This year they had the great pleasure of meeting their old teacher, Miss Garretson and it was interesting to watch their faces as they gathered about her. Most of them had not seen her for years. Another social pleasure was a Graphophone entertainment. Most of them had never seen or heard one. One must see the homes from which they come in order to understand, even in a small degree how blank their lives are and how little of comfort and beauty comes to them. I wish the Graphophone records could convey to you something of their experience, but the appearance of the real condition would still be lacking. If your friends at home could know the great darkness of heatherism and the terror that strikes thru our heart when they first realize that they are in a country where there is no true knowledge of God surrounded by a people whose language conveys no true idea of God, they would better understand the need of these women and children and appreciate the blessings which have always surrounded their own lives.

School Work.

Day Schools. For lack of funds this year there were only four schools, and a fifth, a part of the year. Only one of these was of respectable size - seventeen. The average attendance at these schools was forty. One fourth were girls. The Day-school work in this field is largely undeveloped. It is true the conditions here are quite different from the other stations, but they can be overcome to some extent and will be as the other religious work is developed. With suitable teachers and not a large amount of money a great deal ought to be done to enlighten the boys and girls of the District, as they are the necessary feeders to our Boys and Girls boarding schools which are established at Ling-hok City, the station center. This is very important if we effect our work ever to grow and meet the religious needs of this field. The day-school work would also be a direct help to the evangelistic work, as every such school is a nucleus center around which to gather a congregation to hear the Gospel, and it is from such centers churches are afterward developed, as experience has already proven in other parts of our mission fields. The highest good of this station requires as one of the pedestals on

which the work must be based and from which it can best be developed.

Boys Boarding School. Twenty four names were enrolled this year but for various reasons three dropped out which made the average twenty one for the year. The boys averaged in age from twelve to eighteen years. Their studies were comprised in two grades. the second being the preparatory grade of our Foochow College, and the first grade is sub-preparatory of two years made necessary from the lack of Day-schools or common district schools.

The course of study includes. Algebra Arithmetic Astronomy. Bible Biology. Chinese book language Classics. Ethics Geography - discriptive and physical; History - Chinese, Oriental and General, and Old Testament. New Testament and Church; Music. Physics Physiology Readers and Science. Mandarin and English are on the curriculum but will not be taught for another year yet. The school has been opened four years and we now have complete the four classes of the Preparatory

grade and two classes of the Sub-preparatory grade, making six in all. or a six year course before entering the higher or College grade. The school is much needed here and was started under difficulties but it has good native teachers and has been improving each year. The curricula for all the schools of different grades in our mission have recently been revised and brought up to date and all are trying to conform to the new standard as fast as possible. All the changes cannot be made at once but in one or two years more probably all the schools of our mission will be practically uniformly adjusted so that the pupils can pass readily from one grade to the other, to the College and thence to the Theological Seminary or Medical school or to Teaching etc.

The Ing hok Station should furnish the students, both boys and girls for its future needs and the present

provision is for training thru the Preparatory grade from whence they can go to the Boys or Girls College or Womans Training School.
The moral and religious influence of the School has been good and the teachers are thoroughly Christian and seek to impress this influence upon the pupils. Each takes his turn in conducting morning prayers at which half an hour is given for singing, prayer and explaining a portion of scripture. Part of the year the pupils mantained a weekly prayer meeting. Two from the School joined the Church the last communion before the close of the School year.

Report of Engineer Station
for 1908 June 22, 1909

JUN 22 1909

Pagoda Anchorage

Bible-woman's Training School.

The year 1908 has been one of quiet study and steady progress, with a membership of 21 in the Springterm and 17 in the Fall.

Miss Hu Chiu-ging continued as head-teacher and matron of the School showing increasing interest in the welfare of all connected with it. Her efficiency and faithfulness were severely tried during the enforced absence of the lady in charge during the Fall term, because of the illness of mother and daughter in Foochow. For more than six weeks we were obliged to be away caring for the beloved sick, and practically all the responsibility for the good order and progress in study of the School fell upon her shoulders; and she stood the test well. It was a matter of great encouragement that when the time came, and Miss Hu was suddenly forced into a difficult position she proved herself equal to the situation. On our return she said: "At first I was so troubled, because you the head of all this work must be away so far, and I must take the burden of planning

and carrying on the daily work all by myself. But that made me pray all the harder for heavenly help, and all the women in the School prayed more earnestly than ever before, for you and for themselves.

Truly the Holy Spirit seemed to be among us as never before, and each one tried her best to be good. So we've passed through these trying weeks with no trouble happening to the School, faithful work on the part of each, and harmony amongst us all."

The time of trial for the foreign missionary proved to be a time of growing in grace for the native worker, and a means of encouragement to our faith that, "in some way or other the Lord will provide", for His own beloved work.

At the beginning of the year we were fortunate in securing the services of Ceng-Ong Cia, a graduate of the Pona-sang Girls' School, who is a good musician. She assisted in teaching two or three subjects but her chief work was to train the women in singing our Church hymns, not an easy task by any means yet one that is

surely needed to be done. With patient perseverance she accomplished much in that line during the course of the year.

Two of our recent graduates returned for further study, taking up Western Arithmetic and also reading in the Classical Chinese Readers lately prepared by the government. They also assisted a little in the teaching, and proved a happy addition to the School-family, while all the time gaining additional preparation for carrying out their good promise of future usefulness.

Our Senior Class numbered two. They did not graduate at the end of the year as it seemed wiser for them to return for another term of study and some fuller development. Both of them were originally from rank heathenism, without the least help or prestige from any friend or relative being a professing Christian. Each groped her own way out of darkness to put herself into Christian environment, and today they are a couple of attractive looking, earnest minded Christian women, with fine promise of becoming profitable workers. It is with such that we may well answer

the question, Is it worth while?.

The Course of Study continued much the same as in the previous year. Daily Readings and Questions on the Gospel of Mark, prepared by Mr Emily Smith we introduced as a new book, preparatory to taking up the Gospel History of Jesus Christ which is generally conceded to be a difficult book for the women to master. These two found this a great help towards the study of the "History".

Through the kindness of Miss Lathrop we obtained, The Model of the Tabernacle which proved a great boon to both teacher and pupils, of the book of Exodous. It had always been much of dry drudgery to study through these various descriptive chapter, and to try to make the pupils understand. But when the Model was set up so they could see with their eyes and handle with their hands, dullness gave place to lively interest, and all were eager to learn, both those who had studied and those who were studying Exodus,— exclaiming "Oh! now we can understand. This is interesting! How fine"! And the pupils studying the book of Hebrews, which is in a way

the complement to Exodus, also saw and listened, thus the more easily grasped the spiritual teachings there in contained.

The Morning Watch was observed regularly, nearly every woman morning by morning coming into the big school-room for the early notes of praise, and words of prayer, that would the better fit them for taking up the struggle of the day.

The weekly prayer meeting every Wed'y evening, and Christian Endeavor meeting each Sunday evening, conducted in turn by the women themselves, were valuable adjuncts in their training. And it was often surprising how well these diffident, only recently such ignorant women, could do-praying with such fervor and in such language that one could feel, "she does know how to pray." The attempted exposition of the Scripture read also often showed originality of thought, and direct application to everyday life was not wanting.

Neither was the giving of money left out of their training in Christian living and doing. Each term from six

to eight dollars was given towards the support of the Woman's Native Missionary Soc'y; every Sunday a little went into the Contribution Box at the morning service in the Chapel; and every month came the Contribution in C.E. Soc'y. With this latter fund collected during the past two years, the Soc'y obtained a new Banner which was first seen in public at the Mission Annual Meeting held at Foo Chow in Nov. It is made of red satin for the ground, with four large characters in green satin arranged in the center, and white drapery across the top and down each side. The characters read, Excellent Lord our Teacher! What better motto than this can there be, for our Woman's School and C. E. Soc'y!

Report of Child Welfare Committee
School Pagoda Anchorage
for 1908

Mrs. G. H. Hubbard

JUN 22 1909

Payda Anchorage

Woman's Work for Women.

This term includes the work of both the Station-classes and Bible-women. They are so closely akin and dovetail the one into the other in such a way it is not easy to report the one without the other. So we put both divisions under the general term of Woman's Work, and try to give a bit of an idea what this work means though divided under two names.

Station-Classes: During the year 1908 there were six Station-classes, varying in membership from two to eighteen. The one at Děng-dō with only two women seemed like discouraging work to the little Bible-woman who with her husband was stationed at that place. Yet when we remember, long years ago, The Great Teacher did not despise teaching the solitary woman at the well, how can we ignore two if only they have the heart to learn. But this was not all Ciō-bäh Sō did, for by means of the Kinder-garten motion songs she gained the eyes and ears of a dozen children or more, who at the same time would listen and learn words of Scripture. and having gained the attention and confidence

of the little folks, they were happy to lead her to their homes where she could do Bible-woman's work with the mothers. Who shall say that her work was of no use.

Kăng-chéng:— Six women here who tried to study. But it was hard work, for they are so poor that the hands ought not to be idle half a day, else it might cause the harsh scolding of husband or mother-in-law. So the faith-ful and indefatigable teacher went to their homes, where perchance they could seize half an hour to study the book with their own eyes, or else learn by listening while hands were busy with the braiding of straw-sandals, or splitting of the bam-boo for candle-stems. Then when the day's stint was finished, this one and that one would gather at her house to read by the light of the foreign lantern for a little while, and close with evening Prayer before the eye lids grew too heavy with sleep to stay open longer.

Sĕk-diē— "Tucked-away" among the hills maintained its number of eleven who continued to read, glad to add to their

knowledge day by day. With faithful work done in the past two years they show good understanding of the doctrine and two or three are waiting for an opportunity to join the Church. As a hamlet they are a simple earnest kind-hearted folk, who have always treated their teacher Kiang-Kiang so well and she found a ready entrance into all their homes. In the evening it was a regular custom for the inquirers and young boys, to assemble in the school-room and learn to read a bit themselves or listen to her reading and explanation, closing with scripture and prayer.

In quite another direction is the large river town of Tang-tai. Here the preacher's wife Miss Li Bing-giong is also the Bible woman. She is a graduate of our Training School a year ago, not brilliant, book-wise, but patient, faithful and loving,-everybody likes her and says she is good. Her class of six were quite a task upon her untried skill as teacher and at first she did not understand the best method of teaching,-too much of rote, too little of the comparing, reasoning and understanding. But she was humble enough to learn from

another, even though she had taken a diploma and needed the suggestions of our field-superintendent, so that before long she showed much progress in her work of teaching, and naturally the class also gained much faster in learning. She is filling well her "corner", as preacher's wife, mother, and teacher.

Sai-tai, is in the same region. The few Christians and inquirers there had been calling a long time for a Bible-woman, who would also have a class. The leading Christian woman was so urgent to have a teacher, that she and her daughter-in-law crowded themselves in their already small room to give the teacher bed-space. The class of ten, one of whom was this daughter-in-law met regularly in the little kitchen, and the old lady was happy in having her hearts' desire for teaching, fulfilled at last! In the Fall her daughter-in-law became a member of the Training School, and proved herself an apt scholar!

Not very distant from here is the village of Li-tai, also loudly calling for a teacher. A nice little widow who had formerly studied a few months in an English Mission School

offered to share her quarters; and the general reception-room in which all the occupants of the whole house have a share was given as a school room, rent free. Our largest class was formed here eighteen in all part of them studying in the afternoon and part in the evening, as they had leisure then. It was her first experience and the new little teacher Güng-ming Sing took up her work with fear and trembling which gradually subsided as she gained courage and met with success.

"Oh!" she said, "I was so afraid at first to have evening Prayers with all those strangers about me. But I just prayed in my heart for the Holy Spirit to help me; and I remembered the Lessons on the Gospel of Mark, that I had just been studying in School,—had taken the book with me to this new place,—so I had something to talk about, and pretty soon it all came so much easier."

A sad thing happened, in the death of one of the scholars. She was an unusually bright young woman, very quick to take hold of the Romanized method of learning to read,

and to understand the truths of the Gospel. But suddenly she was taken very ill, and in her last hours, she most earnestly exhorted all her relatives to have no idolatrous ceremonies on her behalf. Said she; "the teacher has taught me and I know it is true. all idols are false; there is only one true God, and in Him I believe and trust; He will save my soul." Thus she passed away making a good profession; and the neighbour heard and wondered. As the Bible-woman said, "Surely the Lord did bless my feeble efforts, and she died a Christian, dont you think so?"

Bible-women.

There were four other Bible-women who did not have station classes: Mrs Gŏ Cŭ-chiông, Mrs Ziông Sing-seng, Mrs Ding Cŭ-ngông, Mrs Ling Gŏ-Chung.

It is difficult to estimate, or record in full specific results of the work of all our Bible-women. A constant sowing of the good seed, here a little, there a little, words fitly spoken in season and out of season, love shown forth in little daily acts, if by any

means we may gain some. Such is the ideal towards which we trust our Bible-women are constantly striving. It takes faith, hope, and charity with courage and perseverance to go out day after day, in heat and cold, wind and calm, - to appear deaf to scoffing words, and impolite remarks, to wage this spiritual warfare, in the person of perhaps only one woman; then to return home foot-sore and weary wondering if any good at all had been accomplished. These are the dark days; of course bright days also come in for their share, when the Christian worker can rejoice and sing aloud because of something accomplished that is seen. We can but encourage them in their privilege and duty, leaving results to God who knows what is true.

A recent incident that came to our knowledge illustrates one phase of the Bible-woman's work. A woman jealous in idolatry in the village of Kang-cheng lost a child. In spite of all her prayers and offerings to the spirits the calamity was not staged. Our Bible-woman Mrs

Ling, also called Sông-Dô went to teach and comfort her out of this new religion. From that time on she became greatly interested, generally coming at night to listen and learn, as she had no time during the day. She learned a few words of prayer for use morning and night, also grace at meal-time; on Sundays she attended at the Chapel as frequently as she could.

After a few months sudden illness took her, and her husband said she was possessed of the fox-devil. So immediately he went to offering incense to the idol, inquired of the spirits, and promised a feast to them and the performance of a theatrical play if she should get well. The poor woman knowing of this vigorously opposed saying, "You shall not do this. I will not have any idolatrous rites performed on my behalf; it is all false and cannot do me the least good. I worship the true God and trust in his son Jesus Christ." Her husband replied, "This is my business. You are out of your head and know not what you are saying."

But in the midst of her pain and distress,

she insisted so strenuously that the incense sticks should be thrown into the gutter, that to keep her quiet and in bed, he did so, and awaited further doings.

She sent for our Bible-woman Sung So who came with two other Christian women and together they prayed at the bed-side, the sick woman joining in the Lord's Prayer. Then they sung the hymn "The Great Physician now is near", she following them as they first repeated it line by line. As they were leaving she said with deepest earnestness, "I do believe in the true God, and I trust in the merits of his son Jesus Christ to wash away all my sins. If I die do you think I will enter heaven?" "Surely, was the reply; this God is your loving Father and you are his child, repentant and returning to Him. The Father-heart will be glad to receive you home to Himself." With such words they comforted the inquiring soul leaving her in quietness and peace of mind.

The next day she seemed much

better, and knowing that Säng-Sö's duty was calling her elsewhere, she said; "I think I am going to get well now; so go on your way with easy mind." But a day or two later she was taken worse again, and by the time the Bible-woman returned she was dead and buried.

As soon as the husband saw Säng-Sö again he said, sadly; "Why did you go away just then? If you had been here you could have prayed again to your God, and she might have gotten entirely well." Having been told what he had done on the sly after she left, Säng-Sö replied; "Why did you go and worship again at the shrine, and inquire of your evil spirits? Did you suppose that our Jesus the Good Spirit would stay where you had invited the evil spirits to come! Good and evil cannot stay in the same place. If either of us are to blame, it is yourself, not me." The man looked thoughtful and attempted no reply.

The neighbors reporting the circumstances said, "She had an easy death; no sign of fear, but just as though she fell asleep and stopped breathing. And as she lay there, still and cold, her face was full of peace and seemed to be smiling to, as though she were so happy, — a different death indeed from what we are accustomed to see. Was it not because of her new belief?"

The name of that woman never reached any Church ~~Records~~ records, but surely we can believe that it is written in the Lamb's Book of Life, and that she is <u>home</u> at last in the Father's House.

Mrs G. H. Hubbard.

Feb 15. 1909.

Women's Pagoda Anchorage

PAGODA ANCHORAGE AND DIONG-LOH EVANGELISTIC WORK AND DAY SCHOOLS.

1908. Rev.Geo.H.Hubbard.

Missionaries, Pagoda, Rev.and Mrs.Geo.H.Hubbard,
Mrs.H.L.Hartwell,(died Dec.7,1908.)
Diong-loh, Miss Harriet L.Osborne,
Miss Elizabeth S.Perkins.

Statistics	Pagoda	Diong-loh	Total
Pastors	1	1	2
Preachers	10	6	16
Teachers	16	13	29
Bible women	8	16	24
Other Workers	6	~~14~~ 8	14
Total	41	44	85
Places for meeting	22	12	34
Churches	16	9	25
Communicants	354	221	575
Added by confn	14	~~22~~ 27	41
Adherents	967	691	1658
Average Attendance	509	287	796
Sunday Schools	14	8	22
Pupils	267	193	460
Woman's School	19 pupils		19
Child Mem. "		41	41
Other Schools	20	20	40
Pupils boys	343	188	531
" girls	87	114	343
" total	459	343	802
Contributions			
Christian Work	$502.11	$255.25	$757.36
Education	376.00	384.63	760.63
" Total	878.11	639.88	$1517.99

Dr.and Mrs.Whitney were called to Ing-hok at the beginning of 1908,so it was necessary for Mr.and Mrs.Hubbard to take on the superintendence of the churches and day schools and colporteurs in the Diong-loh field in addition to the work already in hand. It has been impossible to supervise the work in so many places in a satisfactory manner. The editing of the monthly paper in the romanized colloquial and the Sunday school lessons has been also a part of their work. The administration of the Communion services has been shared by pastors Ling Gŏ-chŭng and Ding Ûng-siêng. Early in the year pastor Lâu Mîing-sîk retired from our service at Iâng-sèng where he had been since the establishing of the station in 1891. He has returned

PAGODA AMERICAN AND DIONG-LOM EVANGELISTIC WORK AND DAY SCHOOLS.

1908.

Missionaries, Pagoda, Rev. Geo. H. Hubbard.
Rev. and Mrs. Geo. H. Hubbard.
Mrs. L. Maxwell, (died Dec. 7, 1908.)

Diong-lom, Miss Harriet L. Osborne.
Miss Elizabeth S. Martin.

Stations	Pagoda	Diong-lom	Total
Baptisms	1	1	2
Members	10	6	16
Members	16	13	29
Girls women	8	16	24
Other workers	6	8	14
Schools	47		89
Places for meeting	22	12	34
Catechumens	16	9	25
Communicants	384	221	575
Added by confession	14	27	41
Adherents	967	691	1658
Average Attendance	509	257	766
Sunday Schools	14	8	22
Pupils	267	193	460
Day School	19 pupils		19
Girls Sem. "		41	41
Other Schools	20	20	40
Pupils boys	342	189	531
" girls	87	176	263
" total	429	365	794
Contributions			
Christian work	$206.11	$360.55	$567.66
Education	376.00	384.83	760.83
" total	582.11	745.38	$1327.49

Dr. and Mrs. Maxwell were called to Diong-lom at the beginning of 1908, so it was necessary for Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard to move on the premises of the church and day schools are conducted in the Diong-lom field in addition to the work already in hand. It has been impossible to supervise the work in so many places in a satisfactory manner. The editing of the monthly paper in the vernacular continues and the Sunday school lessons has been also a part of their work.

The administration of the Communion service has been shared by Rev. Yang Ling Co-ching and Ding Ching-ming. Early in the year Pastor Ma Ming-sin retired from our service at Diong-ming where he had been since the establishing of the station in 1891. He has returned

to his native place near Nàng-sêu to do what he can for his own people while he still has a measure of strength suffisient for sush work. Three sons are supporting their father and mother in their old age,as happily they can,having prospered financially in Shanghai and the Philippines,at the same time they are assisting their youngest brother to continue his studies in America,first at Mount Hermon and now at Oberlin College. Mrs&Lau had worked most faithfully in the woman's School but found her strength unequal to the strain to continue longer.

Pastor and Mrs.Ling were called from Sài-gàng to Iang-seng where he has done his principal work of preaching for the year,but going for Communion services to Ku-seu and Làng-puo,Kăng-chèng and Sio-hù Tàng-tàu and Muòi-huă..

At Ku-seu Li Nu-tŭng has continued to preach acceptably to the little congregation of Christians,and the people of the village and the places round about are willing to listen attentively to the message he brings them from time to time,but few ,howevehave been willing to make a Sabbath day's journey to the chapel for fuller instruction.

At Lang-puo the old preacher Ding Ca-huò has continued the Sabbath services for the few that come. His children have supported him wholly in this work. The Methodist mission have had a chapel and school at two other places in this Chek-li field,but the four places,ours and theirs,are altogether too few for the 100,000 people living in this valley. Would that a missionary and his wife with at least a dozen native workers could give their whole time for the evangelization of all these villages. Coming from these outstations farthest inland our next place is Dŭng-giè,The Arsenal,where Uòng Sŭk-sing has spent the year as teacher and preacher,this is a center for at least 50,000 people who fill the villages from the foot of Kushan down to the end of Pagoda Island,a hard field to work,but all the more needy for the people have heard and seen much more of the"seamy side" of the peoples of foreign countries than of their ~~[illegible]~~ sacred and saintly parts.

Kăng-chèng,Dŭng-dô and Sio-hù at the head of the valley ,with Ing-sèng at its juncture with the Min,have been our centers for work among other 100,000 people. One pastor ,two preachers,and one male teacher,have constituted its native male evangelistic force. Personally it has been impossible for the missionary in charge to do a tenth of what he would like to do for the people nearest his home,to meet with them on their streets,in their shops and homes,and to talk with them about the great things of life,that which is present and that which is to come,as Christ has interpreted these to men. The preachers are encouraged when they go out and preach thus,but discouraged when they remain long in doors,"sitting the chapel",sôi dòng.

to his native place near Ning-po to do what he can for his own people while he still has a measure of strength sufficient for such work. Three sons are supporting their father and mother in their old age, happily they can, having prospered financially in Shanghai and the Philippines, at the same time they are assisting their youngest brother to continue his studies in America, first at Mount Hermon and now at Oberlin College. Wesley had worked most faithfully in the school's School but found her strength unequal to the strain to continue longer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ling were called from Sui-Ling to Ing-tong where he has done his principal work of preaching for the year, but going for communion services to Ku-ang and Ing-pao, Ku-chong and Kio-ku-tan and Moi-kuo.

At Ku-ang Li Tu-tang has continued to preach acceptably to the congregation of Christians, and the people of the village and the place round about are willing to listen attentively to the message, he brings them from time to time, but few have been willing to make a Sabbath day's journey to the chapel for fuller instruction.

At Ing-pao the old preacher Ding Ch-kuo has continued the Sabbath services for the few that come. His children have supported him wholly in this work. The Methodist mission have had a chapel and school at two other places in this Chu-li field, but the four places, ours and theirs, are altogether too few for the 100,000 people living in this valley. Would that a missionary and his wife with at least a dozen native workers could give their whole time for the evangelization of all these villages. Coming from these outstations for tiffin our next place is Ding-ju, the Arsenal, where Ung Sui-ming has spent the year as teacher and preacher, this is a center for at least 50,000 people who fill the villages from the foot of Mission Hill to the end of Pagoda Island, a hard field to work, but all the more needy for the people have heard and seen much more of the "Jesus" religion than the people of foreign countries than of their own "sacred and holiday" gods.

Ning-tang, Ding-do and Kio-ku at the head of the valley, with Ing-pao at its juncture with the Min, have been our centers formerly among other 100,000 people. One pastor, two preachers, and one male teacher, have constituted its native male evangelistic force. Personally I have been responsible for the missionary in charge to do a long or what he would like to do for the people nearest his home, to meet with them on their streets, in their shops and homes, and to talk with them about the great things of life, that which is present and that which is to come, as Christ has interpreted these to me. The preachers are encouraged when they go out and preach thus, but discouraged when they remain long in doors, "minding the chapel", sui dien.

At Sharppeak and Lau-gie we have been hardly marking time, being now reduced to two places where formerly we had four. Ling Ceu-nieng the former Sharppeak helper went with Pastor Lau to Nang-seu and Ling Soi-ling made a trial at school teaching and preaching in his place. Opium has been rapidly sapping the life of the people and he with the native operators in the telegraph station were appointed by the Anti-opium society in Foochow to work with full powers in the village. The work began in December and has been pushed so it is difficult for beginners to get opium to smoke, and others farther advanced in its use have reformed.

On the island of Lau-gie the preacher Chai Seu-bok has had a large school at Au-cui and a fair audience at the Lau-gie chapel on Sunday. The colporteur has made good sales of tracts and books, but quick progress upward from their low condition is not yet apparent.

Crossing the south mouth of the Min we find three outstations, Muoi-hua, the first occupied by Ma Liong-ing and wife and father, as preacher and teachers, 56 boys and 20 girls gave them plenty of work and a full house on Sunday. The second place an hours walk away is Sioh-biah where Lau Go-bo was teacher and preacher. He was quite ill for some months and the school was given up, but since his recovery he has continued the services on Sunday. The third place is A-tau-chong with Iek Hong-hi for teacher and preacher. He and his wife have done faithful work and they are appreciated by the villagers.

Farther inland at Gang-dong and Sieng-sang-ga, two colporteurs, Ling Nguk-giu and Chai Seu-goi have had charge of the Sunday services, and have worked in the many villages of the plain.

On the river side cheery Li Bing-guong has been doing good work from Tang-tau as a center. Brave and patient Ming-huo Sō has been the school teacher.

From Pu-gie colporteur Uong Ging-seng has worked in the villages on that side of the field and has had charge of the Sunday services at Li-tau where a class of women have made a numbers for continued and helpful work, to count largely we hope for religious progress there.

Sai-tau was given up as a place for regular meetings on the removal of Chai Seu-goi to Sieng-sang-ga.

From this latter place Ling Tai-guong removed to Ciong-geng, a village mighty in sins against God and man, where every man does that which is right in his own eyes, where the pirate is the great man, "the emperor", translated from the native speech of "the man with the carrying stick."

A brisk walk of one and one half hours towards the county seat brings one to the next outstation, Lau-sang-ding where Ieu Guong-tieng has been the teacher for

As Sharpness and Iau-yie we have been hardly hearing this,being now reduced to two places where formerly we had four. Ling Cun-ming the former Sharpness helper went with Pastor Lan to Ning-gyu and Ling Sou-ling made a trial at school teaching and preaching in his place. Opium has been rapidly sapping the life of the people and he with the active operators in the telegraph station were alarmed by the anti-opium society in Foochow to work with local powers in the village. The movement began in December and has been pushed so it is difficult for officers to get opium to smoke,and others farther advanced in life have relapsed.

On the island of Iau-yie the pastor Chai Sen-hok has had a large school at Au-oui and also lately preaching at the Iau-yie chapel on Sunday. The interest has much increased in the neighborhood,but only a few women turned from their idolatrous condition in not yet apparent.

Crossing the south south of the Min we find three outstations, Ngo-hua,the first occupied by Ma Ling-ing and wife and father, as preacher and teacher,56 boys and 20 girls,have their plenty of work and a full house on Sunday. The second place an hour walk away is Siun-hian where Iau Ok-so was teacher and preacher. He was quite ill for some months and the school was given up,but since his recovery he has continued the services on Sunday. The third place is A-tau-eung, with Iau Hong-ki for teacher and preacher. He and his wife have done faithful work and they are appreciated by the villagers.

Further inland at Ong-dong and Siang-sang-ki, two colporteurs, Ling Ngi-yie and Chai Sen-goi have had charge of the Sunday services,and have worked in the many villages of the plain.

On the river side observy ki ling-yueng has been doing good work from Tang-tau as a center. Have had visiting Ang-hang Sü has been the school teacher.

From Ko-lie colporteur Ong Ang-hang worked in the villages on that side of the field and has had charge of the Sunday services at Ki-tau where a class of women have made a much as for continued and helpful work,to count largely we hope for religious progress there.

Sai-tau was given up as a place for regular meetings on the removal of Chai Sen-goi to Siang-sang-ki.

From this latter place Ling Tai-yueng removed to Ciong-eang,a village slightly in sins against God and man,where every man does that which is right in his own eyes,where the pirate is the great man,"the emperor",translated from the native speech of"the man with the carrying axes."

A little walk of one and one half hours towards the county seat brings one to the next outstation,Iau-kang-ling where Iau Ong-tiang has been the helper

preacher for the year and also assisting in the dayschool. Elan fights and law-suits have kept the people in an unhappy frame of mind a good part of the year, and our work has been hindered.

An hour's walk inland brings one to Hŏk-siông (Uo-siong) the largest village before we get to the Girl's Boarding School. The preacher Tiang Duang-ngi has had good congregations at the chapel on Sunday, and during the week has assisted a part of each day in the large school which we were able to assemble after the government school of the former year was discontinued because of lack of funds.

At the district city, Diong-lŏh, the Pastor Ding Cùng-siêng has had a hard year, owing to the withdrawal of the richest churchmember, the "plowpoint and kettle founder"; formerly very zealous, and helpful in church work he has gradually conformed to the world because of a daughter who was given away as a babe and betrothed some sixteen years ago, (before he became a Christian in name), and who was taken into our Girl's School, trouble arose ~~trouble arose~~ with the bridegroom's family who made a raid on his shop; he accused the raiders of taking a very large sum of money. The actual taking of so much near the city would lose the district magistrate his office according to Chinese ways. As a church, of course, we could not defend him, tho he tried hard to get both missionary and pastor to do so. The result is he has ceased to come to church and has drawn off with him quite a number of members.

Sai-gang is one and one half hours walk from the city. We have had a chapel and school there. Iak Hong-bèng has been school superintendent for our schools in the center and south parts of the district, and when not on his rounds he has assisted as teacher in the school and led in the service on Sunday.

For Sáu-tàu, a half hour's walk beyond Sai-gang, Li Chung-kai has been preacher and teacher, having moved from Iòng-muòng for better opportunity school wise and church wise. He has also held a Sunday afternoon service at U-nàng, not far away but too far for the women of the place to walk.

Nearly two hours farther on and passing Gu-gaing we come to Chang-chong (Gang-ong) where Ling Ging-bo has had sorrow upon sorrow in the deaths of beloved wives in the past few years, and now he has found the third, a widow with two children, and they have earnestly engaged to educate and care for the united families, and we trust that Christian fortitude in sorrows and patience in joint burden bearing will accomplish great things for them and their flock. The dayschool was taught by Ma Bo-ling and made a very good showing.

About two hours more brings us to Kong-cheng, with the sand dunes toward the sea and the rock-piled terminals of the mountains on the west crowding down toward the village. This is the village of

member for the year and also assisting in the day school. Sing-ching and Ian-sauts have kept the people in an orderly frame of mind and part of this year, and our work has been hindered.

An hour's rainy drive one to Sui-ning (Su-ning) the railway village before we get to the girls' medical school. The present Dong-ngi has had good conversations at the chapel on Sunday, and during the week has assisted a part of each day in the larger school which we are able to carry after the overwhelmed school of the lower year was discontinued because of lack of funds.

At the district city, Dong-ngi, the Pastor Ding Ching-ting has had a hard year, owing to the withdrawal of the richest church members, the poverty and "Little Tounge" (literally very serious, and helpful in work he has gradually regained in the world because of a quiet pastor who was giving away as a lamb and baptized some sixteen people, (before he became a Christian name), and who was taken into the Girl's School, really a close friends with the bridegroom family, who made by raid on his shop, he accused the relatives of taking a very large sum of money. The actual taking no much near the city would lose the district magistrate his office according to Chinese ways. As a Church, of course, we could not defend him, the he tried hard to get loth ainsiqry and pastor to do so. The result is he has ceased to come to church and has drawn off with him quite a number of members.

Sai-yang is one and one half hours walk from the city. We have had a chapel and school there. Li Dong-ngi has been school supervisor for our schools in the center and south parts of the district, and when not on his rounds has assisted as teacher in the school and led in the service on Sunday.

For Sui-tsu, a half hour's walk beyond Sai-yang, Li Chung-lai has been preacher and teacher, having moved from Ion-ngong for better opportunity among wise and observ wives. He has also held a Sunday afternoon service at U-hung, not far away but too far for the women of the place to walk.

Nearly two hours farther on and passing Ch-yang we come to Chang-chong (Cang-cong) where Ling Ching-ko has had sorrow upon sorrow in the deaths of beloved wives in the past few years, and now he has found the third , a widow with two children, and they have certainly very acute and care for the orphans temptations, and we trust that Christian fortitude in sorrows and patience in joins sorrow bearing will accomplish great things for them and their flock. The children are taught by Ma Ing-jing and make a very good showing.

About two hours more brings us to Kong-chong, with the Chang Ping-ching and his wife and the Kong-chong Christians to the meeting the small crowding down toward the village. This is the village as a

respectable looking pirates, the despair of the district and lesser magistrates, who hardly dare enforce the law upon the lawbreakers, tho suits are ever in court and some men in prison but with decisions deferred. A colporteur of this place, Ling Daik-sông, was seized by a party who had a grudge against him for inducing women of the clan to enter the training class taught by his sister-in-law; but the immediate occasion for wrath was because a boy in leading a cow thru a garden patch had carelessly let the animal get a bite of the vegetables. So Daik-song was held for about a week in durance vile, with feet held fast in wooden clamps made from butts of trees, and body bruised from beatings not intended to kill at once but to induce consumption. The preacher Li Hok-siong and the family worked hard to obtain his release, and the district magistrate was visited by the missionary in charge to make the sending of sheriffs immediate and sure and his release possible, and this was accomplished. It is an interesting but hard place to work in, but the preacher is persevering and the little band of believers hold close to him and each other, and one can imagine from their condition how the early Christians fared in their day.

A day's march brings the traveler of modest pretensions as a walker to Sûng-â, the most distant outstation of the district. The preacher is Ling Bang-ho who is supported by the Men's native Missionary society and so has the interested prayers of many following him in his work. A rainy evening did not discourage the children and older people from gathering for a service with the "far come" missionary and native pastor. How gladly the children sang the songs of Zion! What a halo was glowing about the eighth Psalm as it was read and expounded that evening, after the long walk over sod and sand and rock and rill, with the great sea to the left and the mighty mountains and valleys of China to the right with all their myriad forms of life. How the larks had soared and sung that day; up, up, they went straight toward the empyrean with music all the way.

" O LORD our LORD . . . Out of the mouths of babes . . . strength. Thy heavens . . . the work of thy fingers . . . the moon and the stars. . . What is man . . . to have dominion. . . All under his feet . . . sheep and oxen . . . beasts . . fowl of the air and fish of the sea." Life in its fullness and blessedness! The sacred poet was in touch with the Infinite and echoed his voice in this cameo of song.

The next day we skirted the District of Hok-mhiang, called at a chapel our workers had started but which had been given over to our neighbors, the Methodist mission in whose field of work it is. We gave them our good wishes and joined in prayer. After salutations

[illegible] looting pirates, the dacoits of the district and lawless marauders, who hardly dare enforce the law upon the lawlessness, the [illegible] are ever in court and some see in prison but with definitions de-[illegible]. A conjecture of this piece, Mr. [illegible], was seized by a [illegible] who had a grudge against him for inducing women of the clan to [illegible] the training class taught by his sister-in-law; but the immediate occasion for wrath was because a boy in leading a cow thus a garden [illegible] had carelessly let the animal get a bite of the vegetables. So [illegible] was held for about a week in durance vile, with feet [illegible] in wooden stocks made from boughs of trees, and body bruised from [illegible] for intended to kill at dark but to induce consumption. The [illegible] Ba-[illegible] and the family worked hard to obtain his release, but the district magistrate was visited by the missionary in [illegible] to make the reality of Christ immediate and sure and his release [illegible], and this was accomplished. It is an interesting [illegible] place to work in, but the greatest is preaching and the little [illegible] or bondslaves hold close to him and each other, and one can imagine from their condition how the early Christians shared in their day. [illegible] method brings the strong or modest protestations as a mark [illegible] to Christ, the most distinct conversion of the district. The present [illegible] and is supported by the Ban's native Missionary and [illegible] as has the interested prayers of many following him in his work. A rainy evening did not discourage the children and older people from gathering for a service with the "far come" missionary and native pastor. How gladly the children sang the songs of Zion! What a [illegible] was loving about the eighth Psalm as it was read and expounded on that evening. After the long walk over mud and sand and rocks and [illegible] with the great sea to the left and the mighty mountains and valleys on climbing to the rice with all their myriad forms of life. How the lakes and moated and sung that day long, they must [illegible] and the sanctuary with music all the way.

" O LORD our LORD . . . Out of the mouths of babes . . . ordained. . . . The moon and the stars. . . What is man . . . to make mention . . . All under his feet . . . sheep and oxen . . . beasts . . . fowl of the air and fish of the sea." Life in its fullness and cleanness! The sacrifice was in tune with the infinite and echoed his voice in this chorus of song.

The next day we visited the District of Bon-[illegible], called at a village our workers had started out which had been given over to our [illegible], the Methodist minister in whose field of work it is. We gave them our good wishes and joined in prayer. After salutations

of "Peace,peace! we climbed back into our own district,up,up the mountain. A thousand feet above the sea we found a valley surrounded by a mountain wall which Europeans would soon transform into a lake the waters of which would furnish water power to drive the trolleys from Hok-chiang to Diong-loh in three hours,for us and the many to ride at ease,instead of trudging laboriously for fifteen hours to accomplish the same distance. But we were climbing to find the place called Nang-iong,with a Christian business man as our guide from Sung a,but whose home was in the mountain village where he was anxious to establish a Christian school for the boys of the place. The Bible woman already there did not feel equal to teaching the boys also. It was an inspiration to hear her class of women and girls recite for they were eager learners.

Three hours was the limit of our stay for Saturday night was near and our place for rest and Sunday services was to be Kong-cheng,so with promises to our host that we would bear the needs of Nang-iong in mind,we bid him and the villagers a farewell of"Peace,peace!"

On the downward trail we found beautiful places,valleys uniting, great ruins of the mountains,singing waterfalls,and the silent but certain worshippers of God,the ferns and flowers,the trees and heather. We paused at the little hamlets and with word and tract we did what we could to make our brother man His worshiper also. And this has been the object of our work thruout the year.

The Day Schools.

These have numbered forty including women's classes which were twenty in number. The enrolment for all was 531 boys,93 girls and 108 women.

The Lord's Prayer,The Ten Commandments,the Apostle's creed, the Beatitudes,the13th chapter of 1 Cor.,a collection of our best hymns, the Sunday school golden texts,are taught each pupil as soon as possible in all our schools. Geography,physiology and arithmetic have a small but growing place. The native classics are still more largely in demand in the country schools than the newer and more expensive books required by the government curriculum. The latter,however,are gaining ground and favor.

We sow good seed and await the harvest. What shall it be? We are glad when we read the answer in Isaiah 55:11 . .it shall not return unto me void,but it shall accomplish that which I please,and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it.

Geo. H. Hubbard.

[illegible] our own district, so, of course, we should be [illegible] to find a valid excuse for [illegible] to drive into a large [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] to [illegible] the place [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

JUN 22 1909

The Abby B. Child Memorial Preparatory Boarding School
Dóinglok
Report for 1908.

Miss H. L. Osborne in charge. Miss E. S. Perkins associate.
Three Chinese men teachers & one Woman teacher
Pupils. Total enrollement 41. divided into 6 year classes,-
4 Preparatory & 2 Sub-Preparatory.
4th year of establishment.
The pupils come from both Christian and heathen families. The studies comprise Arithmetic, Bible, Calesthenics, Geography, Hymns, & Singing and practice in Needle work
Religious. The Morning Watch, Morning School Prayers, Sunday school, Sunday service at the city church one mile distant, Learning to repeat hymns Sunday p.m. Weekly Prayer meeting, Jun. C. Endeavor, a monthly collection for Chinese Home Missions.
13 of the pupils and one of the women helpers were received to church during the year.
Most of the pupils are small, but they exhaust their strength, according to Chinese idiom, according to their ability.
They study hard, search for the truth and contribute of their small means toward the work. This is cause for thanksgiving to God.
Translated from the Chinese teachers Report. H. T. W.

Memorial School for 1908

F. F. Whitney

JUN 22 1909

Elizabeth S. Perkins - Dionglok 190.

The happiest of my life has been this year 1908, spent in Dionglok, at the Abbie B. Child School, absorbing the dialect and becoming acquainted with the girls and with our interesting neighbors in the surrounding villages. Study is the appointed task for all first and second year missionaries, and the language committee see to it that we are not idle. It takes a strong will to refuse to occupy one with the many attractive things, both work and play, which allure one away from books in fascinating China.

Miss Osborne has had the charge of both boarding school and Bible station classes since I have been here, and I have been so grateful for the way in which she has shared her work with me, introducing it to me from the first and making me feel that I had a part in it. When country trips among the Bible women took her away from home the school was entrusted to me; and while I have done no teaching, except for a class in English in the spring and two classes in the fall, she was able to leave the school

JUL 22 1903

for the outside work, as she could not have done had she been entirely alone. Once during the year I have visited with her each station class and Bible-woman; making some long days by sedan, and spending a few long nights in chapel lofts.

As I write on the evening before starting for my first real tour alone — It isn't a tour unless one stays the night in a native house — I am glad that the places and people where I shall spend three dark nights are not entirely new. I am sure of a warm welcome at Hang-iong, tucked up among the hills and at Sung-a, where the crumbling wall makes down to the ocean. The kindly folk will conjecture from my faltering Chinese, the thoughts I try to express, and they will receive me In His Name.

Elizabeth S. Perkins

For 1908

Dzong hok

1908

FOOCHOW GIRLS COLLEGE

Miss Elsie M. Garretson

By recommendation of the Deputation sent by the American Board last year, we have united the Girls' College and Prepartory School under one management. Miss Elsie M. Garretson has been in charge, with Miss Alice U. Hall as associate worker. Miss Ruth P. Ward, our newly appointed worker, reached Foochow early in January, and was duly assigned to the study of the Language. To reorganize the classes, and harmoniously adjust the Collegeand Preparatory grades for the students taking both Chinese and English studies has required no small amount of planning, but the good results from uniting the two schools in one have been manifest. The general health of the school has improved by equalizing the number of girls in the dormitories so that the rooms in neither building are over-crowded. Our Chapel exercises are held together, and a closer sympathy between the older and yuonger girls is thus promoted.

TEACHERS

Miss Hall has given instruction in English, Drawing and singing. Our English classes are recruithd from nearly every, grade, which fact renders it especially difficult to exactly fit the varied ages and mental development of individual pupils, but in spite of the difficulty they have made commendable progress. Miss Ward, tho supposed to have all her time for study, has kindly helped in teaching one English class, as well as taking a few music pupils. The administrative work has fallen to Miss Garretson. She has had general oversight of the classes taught by the Chinese teachers. She has also given Bible instruction to the Senior class, and met each of the two general divisions of the entire school on alternate mornings for a half hour of Bible study, besides meeting the Sunday School teachers each Sunday morning for a half-hour review of the Sunday School lesson.

Our Chinese teachers have numbered five young women, and five men who have given full time, also two men who have come in for classes in writing and advanced Chinese.

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Of the regular teachers three are graduates of Foochow College. Our young women have been trained in our own Girls'College,except Miss Agnes Loi,a graduate of the Kindergarten Training Class. She has given a part of two days each week to organ and singing lessons with the younger girls. All these teachers have earned for themselves a good record for work carefully and faithfully performed.

The English work has been mostly confined to study of the SUBJECTS language. One English General History class has been TAUGHT begun. The subjects taught in the Chinese language have been Chemistry,Geometry,Physics,Astronomy,Botany,Algebra, Science Readers,Arithmetic Geography, Chinese Classics and the new Readers of the Government curriculum. The Bible in the vernacular is taught daily to every class in school.

The largest number enrolled during the year was 96,15 in the STUDENTS College and 81 in the Preparatory. During Miss Carretson's time of furlough in America it was necessary to curtail the work of the Preparatory Department and no new entrance classes were received. The number of students who have left school after finishing the Preparatory grade work has been more than those who have returned to enter the College,and at the beginning of this year we raised the standard of entrance examinations. These three causes have operated in reducing our numbers somewhatbut now that the College and Preparatory are so closely united we con confidently expect that a greater number of our students will be ambitious to take the full College course.

The spirit of the school has been one of loyalty and desire to improve the opportunity for study. Miss Ward's coming has awakened an increased interest in music. The Easter concerts given every year by our"Choral Union", composed of the best singers from the schools of the three missions in Foochow, is one of the pleasant features of the Easter time which has developed in our students a love for Sacred Song.

Our two Societies of Christian Endeavor have held their regular weekly meetings ,and the collections taken at the Missionary Concerts,amounting to *80.91 mex. means real sacrifice,which is training them in a right spirit of Christian giving. The Active

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Members who are also Church members number 49. ,and some who are still of the learner's list profess to a personal fatih in Christ but for reasons are holding back from making a public profession and uniting with the Church. The old story of being unequally yoked with unbelievers in betrothals in which they have had no choice,deters some who fear they cannot withstand the opposition of heathen friends. We are saddened to see that with some as the spirit of enthusiasm for study increases the warm-hearted zeal for soul-winning which has at times so characterized the school seems to decline. This has been especially noticable in coming back after an absence of two years. Some regard it as a phase of the times through which we are passing. It certainly emphasizes the need of much prayer for Christian Students in China,for their own sakes,and because of the important place of our schools in relation to outside Chinese schools. The remedy is in higher standards of Christian living,in keeping the Bible in the first place,and in prayer.

NEEDS We say the need of money is great,the need of more mission workers is great,but greater than all else is the need of world-wide prayer,for the missionaries who are meeting these problems,and for the Chinese Christian students who are trained in our schools.

The outside schools springing up everywhere emphasize this need of prayer. Their fine buildings and abundant apparatus make a mute but very pathetic appeal to our Christian Schools. To us they look to fill the empty chairs with teachers competent to teach. Their curricula include everything except Christianity. Here is our opportunity. What kind of teachers shall we furnish them? Furnish some we must.

We would emphasize again the need of one more new worker for the school. We are already realizing the benefit of the help Miss Ward has been able to give,but the most of her time should still be given Chinese language study. The introduction of English is now no longer optional but a growing necessity,but the burden which it imposes must fall in a large measure on the foreign teacher. But this is only one branch of our curriculum. All other books are taught in eather Classical or Vernacular. Four foreign teachers, including the work of the executive, all prepared to give full time, would no morn than meet our need. The Chinese teachers are also indispensible,but they cannot make up for the lack of foreign teachers.

*$34.21 gold

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NEED OF WORKERS

And now because of the imperative call for some one to fill Miss Osborne's place during her time of furlough, we must share the handful of meal with our needy sister, Miss Perkins, by sparing Miss Hall to help out temporarily at Diong Loh. We cannot see as yet, just how to plan for the classes Miss Hall has taught. We trust the promised will again prove true that the meal shall not waste nor the cruise of oil fail until the needed help shall come, but just how we cannot see. We leave the problem there.

At the Centenary Conference in Shanghai/07, the general consent of that body was that Western sciences should be taught in Chinese. To express these new ideas the vecabulary is constantly being enlarged. An authority has said: "Probably no language is now being enriched so rapidly as the Chinese." At the present time, more than ever, a new worker must have time for adequate preperation in the language, if she is to meet the needs of the College.

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Report of Woochow Girls College for 1908

Ellen M. Barrett

JUN 22 1909

PONASANG STATION.

G. Milton Gardner.

EVANGELISTIC WORK.

This year the churches of this station numbered eight, and the day schools seven.

At Geu Cio Dong there has been a year of real growth. A number have joined the church, many of which were girls in the college. The young preacher has many heavy brudens to bear, but always shows a smilimg face in all his difficulties, giving evidence that he knows where to find a source of help and strength, and can also lead others to the same Fountain.

Ha Buo Ga.

This charge has been under the care of our veteran pastor. The work here is becoming more compact and taking more definite shape. There are many staunch Christians connected with this church. The church is much weakened financially from several reasons, but it still has strong elements in it.

Sang Bo

In the report of last year it was mentioned that the Sang Bo and Ciu Muoi churches were planning to unite. This has now been accomplished with much good feeling. At first there was some difficulty as to the church name. The Sang Bo Church was not willing to give up its church name ; the Ciu Muoi Church also wished to retain its own name. At last there was a satisfactory compromise. The Sang Bo Christians kept their church name ("The Original Church") over the front door on the street front, while the Ciu Muoi Christians hung the board with their church name ("Save the World Church") inside the church near the pulpit. The Sang Bo Christians carried the Ciu Muoi sign over to the Sang Bo Church. All are thus happy and satisfied with this arrangement. No one's pride is injured, and every one's face saved.

FOOCHOW MISSION A. B. C. F. M.
TREASURER'S OFFICE

G. Milton Gardner.

FOOCHOW, CHINA

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The preacher here is one of our finest young men, full of earnestness. He works for souls and for a deepening of spiritual life. Often he comes to the study somewhat discouraged because people are so hard hearted and indifferent. After a few words of encouragement we have prayer together and he leaves strengthened, and ready to bear his part in the upbuilding of the Kingdom.

Au Ciu

This chapel has not advanced much during the year. The preacher teaches in the Girls College, and does not have sufficient time to visit among the people. Thus the growth is retarded.

Au Iong Die.

The pastor has carried this church through a most severe trial which would have wrecked most churches. It is emerging as strong and perhaps in many ways stronger than it was before. The Christians have all been united in their work and have have put their shoulders to the wheel. The struggle they have made is certainly the most manly thing I have seen for a long while.

Hung Sang Gio

A promising young man just out of the Theological Seminary was placed here at the beginning of the year. He has done very nicely in his new field. There have been many problems during the year that he has had to cope with. Some have been most trying. Progress, however, has been made in many ways. The Christians are still most eager to secure a church home of their own instead of the necessity of continuing in rented premises.

Chong Ha

This is a country village chapel. This church has been greatly drained in past years to furnish teachers and preachers for other parts of the field, and like many such places is left somewhat weak in consequence. It has given much of its sinews for the help of others so that now it needs help itself. The man stationed here is

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Chong Ha

This is a country village chapel. This church has been greatly drained in past years to furnish teachers and preachers for other parts of the field, and like many such places is left somewhat weak in consequence. It has given much of its strength for the help of others so that now it needs help itself. The man stationed here is

a school teacher, who also acts as a preacher. He is a most faithful and conscientious man, and is trying to do his best as a good servant of Jesus Christ.

Deng Chio

From a side street this church has been moved to the main street of the village into a building which we have rented. This place is about three times as large as the former was. These larger quarters give plenty of room for the chapel services, and in the rear there is room for the nice large day school that we have been able to develop here in the last two or three years, and this notwithstanding the fact that the gentry have begun a school with free tuition. There is also plenty of room in the rear of the building for the preacher to live, and the School teacher. Moving the church out on the main street brings the ~~the~~ church more prominently before the people and the results are already seen.

The church at this place is on a better footing than it ever was before, and being in a strategic locality should have a good future. The church at Deng Chio has been entered several times during the year by thieves, and many things taken which could not be recovered. These thefts have been a great trial to the preacher and to the teacher, but they have borne it pretty patiently.

The death of the Emperor and Empress Dowager caused the whole country to go into mourning the last of the year. Our preachers and teachers were most careful to observe the period of mourning that no reproach should come on the church.

On account of the period of mourning the Christmas celebrations had to be somewhat different. Instead of the usual red trimmings used on all festal occasions, the Christians trimmed the churches with much white - the mourning color of the Chinese - together with green plants and green drapery, with yellow, but with only the barest touches of red

FOOCHOW MISSION A. B. C. F. M.
TREASURER'S OFFICE
FOOCHOW, CHINA

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if any at all. The effect was a decided change, and even though there was a sadness about it, it made a pleasing effect.

The Christmas celebrations were held on different days at the various churches so that we could attend. There would be a service of two hours or more with several speakers, and after the service tables would be set for refreshments. The Christians always contribute well for Christmas celebrations, and usually make it the greatest day of the year.

It is a pleasure to record that during the year the feeling among the young preachers and the missionary has been one of sympathy and cooperative help. Many hard and trying things have been met during the year, and there has been great unity of purpose and plans in meeting all these things, and in fact in all the lines of work. The preachers come freely to the missionary with their trials and perplex - ities, and yet in a manner showing consideration for the fact that he is most busy, being as brief as possible and to the point. Not the least of their trials has been the pressure brought on them to take up cases. After such visits they feel encouraged and can go on and bravely resist the temptation. So often, too, do they bring comfort to the missionary as well. One day a preacher came in with a native Christian. After stating their business one looked at the missionary and said "Teacher, you look very tired. I am going to pray for you". He then dropped to his knees and prayed for blessing and strength for the tired worker-

Often a preacher comes in at dinner time, and he always feels free to stay to have a meal. Thus the bonds are strengthened and we are brought to feel that we are all brothers in Christ.

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DAY SCHOOLS

The day schools under my care numbered seven, with an enroll - ment of 250. Five of them were large schools of about 40 each with one teacher only to a school.

A great advance was made in the grade of teaching, and in the general equipment of the schools. It has taken a long time to work up to the point that we could make this advance. From a force in which there was not one good teacher we have gradually made changes until nearly every one has been changed, and thus we were ready at last to begin on definite courses of instruction.

New school furniture was obtained for several of the schools, thus making the school room more attractive.

Several of the preachers, who are graduates of the college, assist in the schools and give tone and character to them.

Unfortunately we are restricted in funds that this branch of work in this station has hard work to keep abreast of the times.

TREASURER

Besides the care of the station churches and day schools the financial work as treasurer of the Foochow Mission has required much time and painstaking effort. In point of fact this has to take the precedence of all other work, as this cannot be neglected, while other work can go along with such close general supervision. It is, however, all equally work for the Master, and it matters not what it may be so long as it helps along in His Work.

We trust that all the work of the year in all these lines may be blessed of God and bear fruit for His glory and honor.

FOOCHOW MISSION A. B. C. F. M.
TREASURER'S OFFICE

FOOCHOW, CHINA

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For 1908
G. Walter Gardner

1 22 1909

Poiasang - Foochow -

The year that is past has been one of beginnings and adjustings. Progress in the language study, which occupies the greater part of one's time the first year, is surely slow, and we trust it is slowly sure. The first few rounds of the ladder are far apart, and one stays for a long time on the lowest rung. 'Tis a long step between understanding what one hears, and expressing that same thought in one's own words. Pantomime and doing-it-yourself has to satisfy one at first, but present day pedagogy would quickly condemn such methods.

During the first term, aside from the language study, a little help was given to the school in the line of music. After the summer holidays, one class in English was added to the singing and organ lessons. This has seemed very little indeed, but to do even this little has given, to one person, at least, great joy, and also great lessons in patience, until she could do more.

In spite of any hard places in such beginnings and adjustings as the writer has experienced during this first year of missionary work in China, she would most heartily urge the young people of the home land - who are seeking the best investment for their lives - to make as large deposits as they can in the King's business - Thus will they have fullness of joy.

Ruth P. Ward.

FOOCHOW MISSION A. B. C. F. M.
TREASURER'S OFFICE

Foochow - Tremlett -

Pressing

Foochow, 1908

Corrigan - Epiphany -

Epiphany - Tremlett

Epiphany - Tremlett

Epiphany - Tremlett

1 22 1909

1908-1909.

Boston copy 194,

The Bible Woman's Work at Ponasang during the past year has been greatly blessed by our Heavenly Father. There has been fervent prayer and unity of effort on the part of all the sixteen helpers.

They were divided into six centres of influence and when possible were connected with the chapels in the immediate vicinity, thus hoping to assist the preacher in reaching the women and children of his section.

Every Thursday a meeting was held in turn at five places: often being attended not only by most of the Bible women but also by other church members and those of the station classes.

These gatherings were conducted by the women and they had singing, Scripture reading with exposition, followed by a helpful season of prayer. Then a lesson would be given on the Gospel of Mark which has been the subject of our study through out the year; the portion which the women had been studying would be discussed and the spiritual applications were found to be especially conducive to thought and Christian growth.

Hall

After the meeting, we often went together to call upon families who had given an invitation perhaps to teach the Gospel or to have a prayer service in their homes.

Once a month the women gathered at the College residence and each brought her report of work including an account of the places she had visited, the number of calls made and interesting incidents she had met with during the month; this was usually followed by a conference on the best methods of carrying on our work and prayer for God's blessing upon their efforts and guidance for the future days.

Among the station classes, which numbered three, were those who had previously read and others who learned the Ten Commandments, hymns and how to read the Bible. This is a work very full of results in winning the readers to a knowledge and acceptance of Jesus Christ as their Savior.

Having but one teacher for two classes a rivalry existed as to which could get the larger number to read; so the mining class had the teacher for the year. The Bible women in sympathy for the losers have collected money to

Boston Copy.

help support a worker there for the coming year.

Some ten miles up the river Min is a place called The Upper Bridge, where we have a Bible woman who until the preachers' wife came was the only helper for the women in all that district. She goes about visiting among the families and has as earnest a station class as is often found. One result of her work was that the village witnessed for the first time a Christian wedding: the service being so different from that of the heathen, a suitable explanation was given to the onlookers who crowded into the room. This heathen bride married to the son of a Christian woman, in a few weeks was proud of being able to say the Commandments and read some in the Bible; she also began at once to unbind the little feet.

The day school at the Upper Bridge enrolled twelve girls who were taught by the preachers' wife. The Ha Juo ga girls and boys day schools were combined and taught by a graduate of the Foochow Girls' College.

The Pomasang day school has been successfully continuing its good work with new interest

in some studies. A few of the college girls assisted with the drawing, singing and arithmetic classes, thus learning how to teach and also helping the children. The spacious school room with its flower garden was kindly offered for our use by a Chinese man and the monthly fees met the expense of the care taker.

There were occasions when the children of both schools came to the College residence for fun and frolic and several times the parents were invited to hear the children sing and speak. We realize more each year the necessity of getting hold of the children, that they may early learn the lessons of truth and love from our Christian teachers.

A final gathering of women, girls and children was held at the close of the year when we sorrowfully bade each other farewell as leaders and workers are called to different fields of labor for the coming year.

Alice U. Hall.

Report of Bible Woman's Work

Ponasang - for 1908

Alice U. Hall

JUN 22 1909

ANNUAL REPORT OF REV. C.L. STOARS, JR., SHAOWU, CHINA.

February 1908 -February 1909.

The work of a novitiate in foreign missions is not unlike Ezekiel's picture of the waters healing. The first measuring brings them only to the ankles, the second to the knees, the third to the loins. At this fourth measuring they have become "Waters to swim in." That has been precisely my case for the last twelvemonth. Sometimes my nose has been above water, often I've thought it was going under. The waters have taken care of me; I've not touched bottom anywhere.

In April Dr. Bliss and family started home for a much needed furlough. Dr. and Miss Walker have but just returned to China from their resting year. This partly explains why for me the waters have become a flood.

A year ago at this time I was taking a 230 mile walk to visit some of our more distant churches. A few days ago I completed a shorter walk of 160 miles during which in ten days I visited five of our churches and spent a night in two other towns where are several Christians. Other church visitation has been done for the most part by making week-end trips to points from fifteen to twenty-five miles distant from Shaowu. I find that I have made thirteen such trips. To this touring should be added the opportunites to visit churches on the river as one journeys down and up the river for the summering at Kuliang, and the trip to our spring conference at a point two days distant from here.

As a whole the churches show normal gains and progress, at some places very heartening results appear. Yet due to the little counsel and oversight that our Chinese brothers in the ministry can get from us and due also to the meagerness of the financial support that we can give them, in two or three places much detriment has come to the progress of the Kingdom thru the preachers engaging in outside enterprizes. It doubtless seems as innocent as a little literary hack work or insurance business does to a hard pushed brother at home but the results are rather more disasterous.

The spring and annual meetings for conferences of the workers were occasions of much uplift and fraternizing among the brothers. To men isolated as some of these men are and feeling the cruel brunt of pagan hostility as they do, these meetings are as cheering as the gathering of a family clan with us. At the annual meeting the year-old Home Missionary Society signalized its birthday not only by finding a considerable balance in the treasury, but by undertaking the support of an additional preacher for the coming year, making five now on its list.

The boys of the Boarding school have continued to offer me unlimited scope for effort. Forty-two and thirty-eight were enrolled respectively in the two terms. Our students in common with all China apparently show an assertiveness of life somewhat new in their history. Its good results are seen in their maintaining a vigorous school Y.M.C.A. with no suggestions or help from outside. Its less happy result is increased difficulty of discipline. Only one student was graduated. Owing to our unusually slender teaching force he took his sixth year of studies at the Foochow College, which gave him honor rank.

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Hopefully submitted by

Charles S. Storrs Jr.

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Active medical work at the men's hospital ended with Dr. Bliss' return to America. Some little skin-diseases dispensing has since been carried on by a hospital assistant in a tiny shop next to the hospital. The medical oversight of the boys school, and the out patient practice of Dr. Bliss has fallen to Dr. Lucy P. Bement in the city, previously allotted a double portion of work. Two students of Dr. Bliss having completed a six years course with him, located themselves in distant cities, to opening medicine shops and dispensaries. Their reports show that good beginnings have been made, the little Christian communities in these places especially feeling cheered by this reinforcement, -both young men are steadfast Christian workers.

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Hopefully submitted by

Charles Leonard Storrs

Shouwu, Feb. 22, 1909.

Charles L. Storrs
Shouwu for Rep

196.

FACTS YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT SHAOWU
1908.

The Station has eight Missionaries

Rev. J. E. Walker, D. D. } (On furlough)
Miss Josephine Walker. }
Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Bliss. (On furlough)
Rev. C. L. Storrs, Jr.
Dr. Lucy P. Bement.
Miss Frances K. Bement.
Miss Grace A. Funk.

Sixty Preaching Places

Three ordained native Pastors.
Thirty Preachers.
Five Colporteurs.

A Theological Seminary

Closed during the absence of Dr. Walker.

Boarding and Day Schools

Boys' Boarding School Enrollment.....40
Girls' Boarding School Enrollment ... 101
Day Schools 15 Enrollment..... 258
Bible Women 26
Women's Bible classes 17

Medical Work

Hospital and Dispensary for Men.

Number of treatments for 1907 ... 11750
" " hospital patients 62

Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children.

Patients treated 10700,

FACTS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT SHAOWU.

That Shaowu is the most inaccessible of the American Board Stations in China.

That the Prudential Committee recommend that Shaowu be reinforced and made a separate Mission.

That Shaowu is a parish of over 1,000,000 people and is at present most pitiably undermanned.

That Shaowu Station needs your prayers, your money and **You.**

If you are a Pastor we need **You.**

If you are a Doctor we need **You.**

If you are a Kindergartner we need **You.**

If you are a Music Teacher we need **You.**

If you are a Bible Teacher we need **You.**

During the year the Shaowu Missionaries toured 3400 English miles in the interests of the Evangelistic, Medical and Educational work. A large portion of this was done on foot, one missionary alone walking 700 miles.

Besides the regular Annual and Semi-annual meetings of the field five Bible conferences especially for women have been held this year in different parts of the field.

Please keep this with your Bible and your daily prayer card and "Pray Ye the Lord of the Harvest."